CONTENTS.

REVENUE. PART I. PAGE.

Memorandum by the Hon. W. Hallilcy, Acting Principal Collector of Customs, on the Customs Revenue, &c., for 1881 ... . 1 A

Administration Report of the Hon. F. R. Saunders, Government Agent, Western Province .. .. 5 A

Report of Mr. G. W. Templer on the Sabaragamuwa District ... .. 9 A

Report of Mr. H. W. Green on the Negombo District ... ... 11 A

Report of Mr. Herbert Wace on the Kalutara District .. ... 16 A

Report of Mr. G. A. Baumgartner on the Kégalla District ... ... 23 A

Administration Report of Mr. W. W. Hume, Government Agent, Southern Province 27 A

Report of Mr. H. W. Brodhurst on the Galle District ... ... 30 A

Report of Mr. F. C. Fisher on the Hambantota District ... ... 31 A

Report of Mr. C. E. D. Pennycuick on the Mátara District ... ... 31 A

Administration Report of Mr. W. E. T. Sharpe, Government Agent, North-Western Province ... ... 36 A

Report of Mr. P. A. Templer on the Puttalam District ... ... 38 A

Administration Report of Mr. R. W. D. Moir, Government Agent, Eastern Province 40 A

Report of Mr. Robert Massie on the Trincomalee District ... ... 41 A

Administration Report of Mr. W. C. Twynam, Government Agent, Northern Province 44 A

Report of Mr. C. A. Murray on the Vavúniyan-Vilánkulam District ... 51 A

Report of Mr. C. A. Murray on the Mullaittívu District ... ... 53 A

Report of Mr. Samuel Haughton on the Mannár District ... ... 54 A

Administration Report of the Hon. F. B. Templer, Government Agent, Central Province ... ... 56 A

Report of Mr. H. Hay Cameron on the Badulla District ... ... 59 A

Report of Mr. H. L. Moysey on the Mátalé District ... ... 61 A

Report of Mr. C. J. R. LeMesurier on the Nuwara Eliya District ... 63 A

Administration Report of Mr J. F. Dickson, Government Agent, North-Central Province ... ... 68 A

Appendices to PART I. ... ... 75 A

SCIENTIFIC. PART II.

Report of Mr. J. F. Churchill, Acting Director of Public Works ... ... 1 B

Report of the Hon. J. Stoddart, Acting Surveyor-General ... ... 7 B

JUDICIAL. PART III.

Remarks and Statistics furnished by the Hon. C. L. Ferdinands, Acting Queen's Advocate ... ... 1 C

Report of Major E. F. Tranchell, Acting Inspector-General of Police... ... 21 C

Report of Mr. E. Elliott, Inspector-General of Prisons ... .. 26 C

MISCELLANEOUS. PART IV.

Report of Mr. H. Trimen, M.B., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens ... 1 D

Report of Dr. W. R. Kynsey, Principal Civil Medical Officer, &c. ... ... 14 D

Report of Mr. C. Bruce, C.M.G., Director of Public Instruction ... .. 85 D

Report of Mr. E. Strong, Chief Resident and Locomotive Engineer, Ceylon Government Railway ... ... 145 D

Report of Mr. W. T. Pearce, Acting Finance and Traffic Manager, Ceylon Government Railway ... ... 152 D

Report of Mr. L. F. Lee, Acting Registrar-General of Lands, and of Marriages, Births, and Deaths ... ... 165 D

Report of Mr. T. Skinner, Postmaster-General and Director of Telegraphs ... 185 D

Report of Mr. A. Haly, Director of the Colombo Museum ... ... 207 D

Report of Mr. Geo. J. A. Skeen, Government Printer... ... ... 211 D

Statistical View of the Progress of Ceylon from the year 1821 to 1881, inclusive.

ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

PART I.—REVENUE.

CUSTOMS.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CUSTOMS REVENUE RETURNS FOR 1881.

THE valuation of the year's trade during 1881 gives—

		Rs.	cts.
Imports ...	...	47,121,690	12
Exports ..	..	36 188,636	94
Total ...	Rs.	83,310 327	6

And deducting specie—

		Rs.	cts.
Imports ...	...	43,138,854	12
Exports ...	..	35,655,397	94
Total ...	Rs	78,794,252	6

The contrast of this last-mentioned amount with the results of commerce during 1879 and 1880 is as follows:—

		Rs.	cts.
Imports, less specie:			
Decrease 1879 ...	...	1,158,609	75
Do. 1880 ...	...	4,248,392	90
Exports, less specie:			
Decrease 1879 ...	...	16,340,144	44
Do. 1880 ...	...	14,770,813	98

IMPORTS.

Arms and Ammunition. Compared with 1880, show an increase in duty of 3,315 rupees.

Cotton Manufactures.—Cotton goods, twist, and thread shew a total value of 5,293,467 rupees, and the sum collected as duty on the quantity cleared from the Customs amounts to 223,249 rupees; which shows a decrease of 39,640 rupees on the amount collected in 1880, and also a decrease compared with 1879 of 9,054 rupees.

From the United Kingdom the decrease in the quantity of cotton goods is 197,440 pieces and 127 packages, and in value of 1,620,564 rupees. The duty collected was 157,418 rupees.

From British and Foreign possessions in India there is a decrease of 46,694 pieces and 251 packages, and in value of 188,050 rupees. The duty collected was 50,510 rupees.

From France, Italy, and Trieste there is also a decrease of 97,806 pieces and 15 packages, and in value of 172,226 rupees. The duty collected thereon was 15,321 rupees.

Cement.—Exclusive of the quantity imported at Colombo as Government stores of the value of 160,905 rupees, there are decreases as compared with last year to the value of 141,510 rupees, in quantity of cwt. 40,831, and in duty of 6,441 rupees.

Coal and Coke.—There is an increase in the quantity imported, being 104,362¼ tons, against 81,089 tons in 1880. The landings at the two principal ports are as follows:—

Colombo ...	...	Tons 15,149
Galle ...	...	,, 89,213
Total ...		Tons 104,362

This will no doubt be reversed during the present and following years by the large quantities that will be imported into Colombo for the service of the two Mail Steam Companies.

Food Articles.—As compared with 1880, show a decrease as follows:—

On Beef and Pork in value of 6,963 rupees, and in duty 198 rupees.

Biscuits	do.	20,219	,,	do.	928	,,
Curry stuffs	do.	98,133	,,	do.	4,924	,,
Oilmanstores	do.	7	,,	do.	2,814	,,
Potatoes	do.	22,007	,,	do.	1,127	,,

And an increase on—

Butter ...	in value of 12,022 rupees, and in duty 490 rupees.				
Fish, dried and salted	do.	10,291	„	do.	361 „
Flour wheat	do.	7,420	„	do.	453 „
Ham and Bacon	do.	651	„	do.	80 „

Though there is an increase in the value of cheese of 1,191 rupees, there is a decrease in duty of 19 rupees, owing to the quantity entered for home consumption in 1880 being in excess of that of 1881.

Tea.—Though there has been a decrease of 256,864 rupees in value of the quantity imported, the duty recovered has been 505 rupees in excess of 1880, owing to an increase in quantity entered for home consumption out of bond imported in previous years.

Grain.—There is a general decline in all descriptions of grain, resulting in a decrease in the revenue therefrom of 8,585 rupees, and in value of 110,773 rupees.

The following is a statement of the importation of *rice* for home consumption for the last three years :—

			Bushels.
1879	...	...	7,611,699
1880	...	...	6,002,037
1881	...	...	5,943,579

Live Stock of all kinds.—A decrease in quantity and in value: of number 6,440, and 321,109 rupees.

Manures.—There is an increase in quantity and in value, of 2,358 tons and 66,229 packages, and 158,969 rupees.

Machinery.—A decrease of 73,321 rupees.

Malt Liquor.—A decrease in revenue of 2,686 rupees. Of 248,515 gallons imported, 179,064 gallons were entered for duty.

Metals and Metalware.—A decrease of 126,990 rupees, and in duty of 730 rupees.

Opium.—A decrease of 9,382 rupees in value, and of 938 lb. in quantity, thus showing a decrease of 469 rupees in the duty collected.

Poonac. An increase of 42,893 rupees in value, and in duty of 1,818 rupees.

Specie.—Shows a decrease of 2,107,046 rupees, as follows :—

Decrease :			Rs.	cts.
From British India		..	2,311,040	0
Deduct Increase :	Rs.	cts.		
From United Kingdom ...	11,705	0		
Australia ...	190,188	75	203,993	75
French India ...	2,100	0		
Total decrease ...			Rs. 2,107,046	25

Spirits of all kinds.—Show a decrease of 19,577 rupees on the quantity imported, and in duty collected an increase of 27,682 rupees. The quantity entered for home consumption was gallons 70,009, against 61,153 in 1880.

Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff.—Show a decrease of 64,054 rupees in value. The quantity entered for home consumption was 138,224 lb., showing a decrease compared with 1880 of 38,737 lb., and in revenue of 5,285 rupees.

Wines of all kinds.—Show a decrease of 73,291 rupees in value, of 7,768 gallons in quantity, and of 6,284 rupees in duty.

Value of Imports :			Rs.	cts.
Northern Province ...		...	2,463,645	66
Southern do. ...		...	4,950,581	73
Western do. ...		...	35,724,626	73
			43,138,854	12
Value of Specie :	Rs.	cts.		
Northern Province ...	128,435	0		
Southern do. ...	679,901	0	3,982,836	0
Western do. ...	3,174,500	0		
Total Value ..			Rs. 47,121,690	12

There is a decrease in the value of imports from the United Kingdom.

There is a decrease with British possessions in India from grain.

There is an increase of trade with Australia, Hongkong, and Straits Settlements.

The large decrease shewn with French possessions in India is owing to a lesser importation of grain from thence than in 1880.

EXPORTS.

The export trade in 1881 shows the large falling off in the value of Ceylon Produce of 15,998,144 rupees, in imports exported of 341,999 rupees, and in specie of 387,891 rupees, as compared with 1879.

Compared with 1880, the falling off on the first and second heads is 14,169,581 rupees and 601,232 rupees, respectively, while in specie there is an increase of 371,559 rupees.

The total value of exports in 1881 is Rs. 36,188,636·94, contributed by the several Provinces in the following proportion, viz. :—

		Rs.	cts.
Western Province	...	32,880,518	68
Southern do.	...	1,864,254	40
Northern do.	...	1,309,249	2
Eastern do.	...	134,614	84
Total	...	Rs. 36,188,636	94

			Rs.	cts.
Deduct value of specie	Colombo ...	Rs. 150,000	533,239	0
	Galle ...	„ 383,239		
Total value of Goods	...	Rs. 35,655,397	94	

It will appear from the comparative statement appended to there turn, that there has been a decrease in value to the United Kingdom of 17,245,240 rupees, and of 13,135,894 rupees, as compared with the years 1879 and 1880, while the values to different countries show an increase or decrease according to the fluctuation of trade during the period referred to.

The large falling off in the total value of exports for last year is chiefly on *Coffee*.

The total quantity exported aggregated cwt. 407,222 of plantation, valued at 20,361,114 rupees, and cwt. 29,769 of native, valued at 1,012,147 rupees.

A comparison of these figures with those for the two preceding years shows a deficiency in quantity and value as follows:—

	1879.		1880.	
Plantation ...	cwt. 318,102 ...	Rs. 18,081,099	cwts. 204,619 ...	Rs. 11 454,679
Native ...	„ 24,644 ...	„ 857,929	„ 14,984 ...	„ 509,456

There is also a decrease noticeable on the following articles as compared with

	1879.		1880.	
Cocoanuts,	No. 300,958 & bags 1,079	Rs. 22,518	No. 140,559 & bags 618 (increase)	Rs. 588
Copperah,	cwt. 10,722 ...	„ 164,177	cwt. 38,621 ...	„ 547,015
Cocoanut Oil,	„ 16,823 ...	„ 209,860	„ 150,913 ...	„ 1,878,036
Spirits, Arrack,	gallons 44,609 ...	„ 24,885	gallons 31,285 (increase)	„ 3,215
Timber, Ebony,	cwt. 4,785 ...	„ 79,577	cwt. 27,304 ...	„ 214,647
			Tobacco, unmanufactured,	cwt. 2,073 „ 121,684

While a diminished production of coffee has largely affected the value of exports in 1881, it may be of some satisfaction to note the articles, the produce of the Island, on which there is an increase as compared with 1879 and 1880, with the exception of tobacco (unmanufactured) in 1880; and they may be briefly classed as follows:—

		1879.		1880.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
Cinnamon	lb.	505,745	252,872	210,289	105,144
Coir Stuff	cwt.	6,854	63,742	2,285 (decrease)	8,169
Oil, Citronella ...	oz.	1,606,676	158,896	833,822	92,718
Arrecanuts ...	cwt.	41,609	116,907	1,152	183,674
Cinchona Bark ...	lb.	807,186	745,530	152,565	2,526 (decrease)
Salt	cwt.	896,405	65,527	859,921	54,970
Plumbago	cwt.	97,413	974,134	54,170	541,706
Tea	lb.	267,080	237,764	185,898	172,352
Tobacco unmanufactured,	cwt.	906	17,373	2,073 (decrease)	121,684 (decrease)
Timber of sorts .		—	139,774	—	83,920

Tobacco (unmanufactured).—Is chiefly exported from the Northern ports, and the Collector of the Province corrects an error in the value given in 1879, from 210,634 rupees to 910,634 rupees.

The shipment of *Plumbago* in 1881 shows a steady increase, as will be seen by the following table commencing with 1874:—

		Cwt.	qr.	lb.		Royalty. Rs.	cts.
1874	...	149,938	1	3	...	47,209	94
1875	...	110,023	1	0	...	55,011	79
1876	...	117,361	1	2	...	58,680	55
1877	...	96,792	1	21	...	48,396	32
1878	...	84,634	3	15	...	21,546	81
1879	...	162,495	2	24	...	40,624	15
1880	...	205,738	2	9	...	51 434	94
1881	...	259,909	0	16	...	65,028	4

It may be remarked that *cinchona bark* and *tea* show a progressive increase as compared with the two preceding years; the quantities exported in 1881 being 1,314,554 lb. of *cinchona bark*, valued at 1,264,615 rupees, and 348,573 lb. of *tea*, valued at 322,993 rupees, respectively. The former article, which has heretofore only been exported to the United Kingdom, has since 1880 been shipped to other countries as well, viz., to France, Italy, Trieste, Aden, Australia and America. It will appear that nearly three-quarters of the whole quantity shipped in 1881 was exported to the United Kingdom.

Tea shows that the quantity exported in the year under notice has more than doubled the quantity shipped in 1880.

The following table shows the shipment of these two articles since 1871:

		Packages.	lb.	Rs.
Cinchona	1871	80	—	314
	1872	694	11,547	64,102
	1873	—	44,836	32,646
	1874	10	40,352	25,277
	1875	—	19,152	17,963
	1876	1	14,932	14,720
	1877	1	72,129	88,737
	1878	—	186,797	171,292
	1879	—	507,368	519,085
	1880	—	1,161,989	1,267,141
	1881	—	1,314,554	1,264,615
Tea	1871	—	—	—
	1872	—	—	—
	1873	2	—	58
	1874	14	492	1,900
	1875	4	1,438	2,402
	1876	7	757	1,907
	1877	—	2,105	3,457
	1878	—	19,607	20,900
	1879	—	81,493	85,229
	1880	—	162,575	150,641
	1881	—	348,573	322,993

Liberian Coffee.—As entered for shipment during 1881 was exported to the United Kingdom, Australia and America, and the quantity shipped was cwt. 241, valued at 11,002 rupees, the largest portion, viz., cwt. 130 going to the last-mentioned country.

Cocoa.—Which figured in 1878 as cwt. 10, has increased gradually since, and in 1881 the quantity exported was cwt. 282, valued at 15,405 rupees, solely to the United Kingdom.

SHIPPING.

Inwards.—Compared with 1879, there is an increase in tonnage of 245,718, but a decrease in the number of vessels of 344; and with 1880 of 97,224 tons and 294 vessels, accounted for by a very large decrease in the number of Colonial vessels engaged in our trade with India, and vessels of larger tonnage frequenting the port than in former years.

Outwards.—Compared with 1879, there is an increase in tonnage of 214,679, and a decrease in the number of vessels of 339.

British vessels *inwards* numbered 659, giving a tonnage of 1,054,085, being an increase of 9 vessels and 75,014 tons compared with 1880.

Colonial vessels numbered 2,473, giving 236,614 tons, showing a decrease of 326 vessels and 20,288 tons. French ships come next—viz., 87—giving 170,533 tons, the exact number of vessels as last year, but there is an increase in burthen of 14,154 tons. Austrian ships, numbering 36, with a tonnage of 49,961, an increase of 11 vessels and 10,259 tons as compared with last year. Next, the Italian, viz., 18 vessels of 15,891 tons. Besides these there were 12 Norwegian, 2 Russian, 2 Spanish, 1 Swedish, 1 American, and 13 Maldivian.

The number and tonnage *outwards* are nearly in the same proportion. The number of steamers and sailing vessels and their tonnage, that arrived and cleared in 1881 at the ports of Colombo and Galle, are as follows, viz.:—

		Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		TOTAL.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Colombo ...	Inwards ...	378	603,757	1,094	117,658	1,472	721,415
	Outwards ...	376	601,177	1,023	116,703	1,399	717,880
	Total ...	754	1,204,934	2,117	234,361	2,871	1,439,295
Galle ...	Inwards ...	382	652,070	83	40,370	465	692,440
	Outwards ...	364	623,496	98	42,669	462	666,165
	Total ...	746	1,275,566	181	83,039	927	1,358,605

W. HALLILEY,
Acting Principal Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping.

Customs, Colombo,
27th April, 1882.

WESTERN PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, WESTERN PROVINCE, FOR THE YEAR 1881.

REVENUE.

THE revenue of 1881 was Rs. 1,797,319·43* as compared with Rs. 1,809,537·10 of 1880, showing a decrease of Rs. 12,217·67.

This decrease is mainly owing to two causes: first, to the commercial depression, which continued to prevail throughout the year, the effect of which is most evident under the heads Licenses, Rents, and Stamps; and, secondly, to the largely decreased amount of recoverable arrears at the commencement of the year.

The following statement shows the revenue during the last ten years:—

		Rs.	cts.			Rs.	cts.
1872	...	1,707,824	72	1877	...	2,206,085	80
1873	...	1,663,246	69	1878	...	2,204,497	2
1874	...	1,719,664	79	1879	...	1,842,286	99
1875	...	1,749,382	41	1880	...	1,809,537	10
1876	...	2,012,673	98	1881	...	1,797,319	43

The above figures are exclusive of Custom duties collected at Colombo, railway receipts, and stamps sold at the General Treasury and Post offices in Colombo.

Arrears of Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 48,257·69. The amount outstanding as arrears on the 1st January, 1881, was less by Rs. 58,942 than the amount outstanding on 1st January, 1880. Thus there were less arrears recoverable.

Customs.—Decrease Rs. 1,394·76. This decrease, which is comparatively small, must be attributed to the general depression of trade.

Land Sales.—Increase Rs. 54,237·14. The actual revenue under this head collected during the year was Rs. 161,169·89, showing an increase of Rs. 5,013·14 on the amount recovered in the previous year. In addition to the current revenue, a sum of Rs. 49,224 was withdrawn from deposit and brought to account under this head, this amount having been deposited under the Minute of 8th August, 1844. A statement is annexed† showing the extent of land sold, granted at half value, and settled upon claims, at the Colombo Kachchéri. The average rate per acre at which Crown lands sold during 1881 was Rs. 17·36, as compared with Rs. 19·58 of 1880. This decrease is owing to the prevailing scarcity of money.

Land Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 7,121·03. The decrease under this head is due to the more extensive introduction of the Grain Commutation Ordinance. When the new Ordinance has been brought into force throughout the whole Province there will be a considerable further decrease. The remarks of my Assistant at Kalutara on this subject are worthy of notice.

Rents, exclusive of Land.—Decrease Rs. 2,607·74. The road, bridge, canal, and ferry toll rents when sold realized an increased amount of Rs. 2,820, as compared with the previous year, and the apparent decrease is accounted for by the non-payment by two renters of sums due by them until their claim to a remission of rent, on account of loss sustained by them, shall have been settled by Court.

Licenses.—Decrease Rs. 32,539·19. I regret to have again to record a decrease under this head, which, as I have mentioned before, is a good criterion from which to judge of the state of the money market. The continued scarcity of money has prevented all speculation in the purchase of the arrack rents. The large decrease, however, is not altogether an actual loss, but is partly owing to the renters not having paid their instalments regularly. The actual loss in the sale of the rents was Rs. 27,475, so that there remains a sum of Rs. 5,064·19 still recoverable.

Stamps.—Decrease Rs. 6,286·34. The decrease under this head is also attributable to the prevailing depression of trade.

Fines and Forfeitures.—Decrease Rs. 9,245·02. The decrease is only an apparent one, as the amount recovered under this head in the previous year was made exceptionally high by the bringing to account of a sum of Rs. 9,200, which had been in deposit for some years as value of confiscated opium. The amount recovered during the year was above the average of previous years, so that crime cannot be said to have decreased.

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* See Appendix to Part I.—A 1. † Appendix B 1.

Miscellaneous.—Increase Rs. 33,774·16. The increase under this head is principally owing to the transfer to revenue of unclaimed Court of Requests deposits for the ten years previous to 1876.

Reimbursements.—Increase Rs. 10,565·06. This increase corresponds with the increase under the head Land Sales, as it is principally composed of survey fees on lands disposed of under the Minute of 8th August, 1844, which were recovered between the years 1844 and 1849, and which, having been in deposit ever since, were brought to account in 1881.

Interest.—Decrease Rs. 656·23. The small decrease corresponds with the decrease of recoverable arrears.

EXPENDITURE.

Decrease 112,570·90.—The expenditure during the year was Rs. 382,925·41, as compared with Rs. 495,506·31 expended in 1880, thus showing a saving altogether of Rs. 112,570·90. The excess of revenue over expenditure was Rs. 1,414,394·02, or in other words the expenditure was only 21 per cent. of the revenue.

A detailed statement showing the expenditure incurred by the Assistant Agencies, and the proportion it bears to the revenue collected, will be found annexed.*

AGRICULTURE.

Paddy Cultivation.—Owing to the somewhat unseasonable state of the weather for both yala and maha harvests, as well as to the general scarcity of money, there appears to have been a slight decrease in the extent of land cultivated. The crops, in some parts of the district, suffered both from the drought in the early part of the year and from the heavy rain during the last quarter.

Weather.—The weather during the year was at times both unusual and unseasonable, which more or less affected the general health and agricultural operations. The rainfall was rather in excess of the average. The rainfall in the Colombo District of the Province was 90·07 inches, as compared with 87·09 inches, the average rainfall of the preceding 12 years.

The following statement of the rainfall during the last four years shows from what varying quantities the average has to be calculated :—

		Inches.
1878	...	139·70
1879	...	84·32
1880	...	71·40
1881	...	90·07

CATTLE DISEASE.

I am glad to be able again to report a further decrease in cattle disease. The greater part of the Province has been entirely free from it, and it is only in the Hápitigam-kóralé of the Negombo District, and very slightly in the Hewágam and Alutkúru-kóralés in the Colombo District, that any cases have occurred. This must be attributed to the promptness with which repressive measures have been taken in the districts where any cases have occurred.

PLANTING AND NEW PRODUCTS.

Liberian coffee still continues to be a success in the different parts of the Province in which it has been planted, and in order to further its production Government have authorized a free distribution of plants and seeds in both the Kalutara and Ratnapura Districts.

The readiness with which the villagers have applied for these plants best shows their appreciation of the benefit Government is conferring on them.

Cocoa has so far not succeeded either in the Kalutara or Negombo Districts. Tea and cinchona are both thriving in the Kalutara District, while experiments are being made in the Negombo District in the cultivation of several new products, including rubber.

GEMMING AND PLUMBAGO.

Gemming has continued to be carried on in the Kalutara District, though not with the same activity as in the previous year, when the first rush was made to the newly-discovered gem districts. Valuable gems however have been reported to have been found there as well as in the Ratnapura District. In this latter district the best finds having been made in new localities, a fresh stimulus has been given to the enterprise. The lease for one year of a Crown land one acre in extent, which was supposed to contain gems, was put up for auction and realized Rs. 1,650.

The continued increased value of plumbago has caused mining operations to be actively maintained, and many pits, which were abandoned as unprofitable, when the price of plumbago was low, have been re-opened and are now being worked productively.

HEALTH.

With the exception of short outbreaks of more than unusually severe fever in the Negombo and Ratnapura Districts, the health of the Province was generally good. In the Colombo District also fever was more than usually prevalent, owing generally to the unusual and unseasonable order in which drought and rain were distributed during the year. In all districts, where the sickness was severe, medical aid was supplied as well as relief to those who were in distress and in need of it.

In the District of Kalutara and Colombo the general health of the people was good, and, beyond a few isolated cases of small-pox, no epidemic disease appeared in the Province during the year.

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* See Appendix A 2.

HOSPITALS.

The amount recovered on account of hospital stoppages has continued to increase, thus showing a continued increasing confidence and appreciation of the villagers in the superiority of the English forms of medical treatment. The recoveries on this account throughout the Province were 15 per cent. in excess of the amount recovered during the previous year. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 105,539·19 as compared with Rs. 112,221·33 for 1880.

Two out-door dispensaries have been established, with success, in the Kalutara District with comparatively trifling cost to Government, and to the great benefit of the people.

VACCINATION.

A return is annexed* showing the number of persons vaccinated in the Colombo District during the year. It will be seen that there was a considerable decrease in the number of persons vaccinated, and in the number of those discharged. The return also shows a decrease of 28 per cent in the number of absentees, from which it may be inferred that it is from no increased reluctance on the part of the natives to attend when required by the medical authorities to do so.

POPULATION.

Census.—The Census of the Island was taken on the night of the 17th February, 1881, and, as I had anticipated, the population of this Province was found to have largely increased. The population, as given by the Census returns, was 897,993, or 111,708 in excess of the population in 1871, thus showing an increase of 12 per cent. To meet the administrative wants of this increasing population, Government have, during the past decade, established the new Assistant Agencies of Negombo and Kalutara. This has been a great advantage to those districts, and has relieved the head office of much ordinary routine work; but, from the large increase of population in the Colombo District of the Province and the increasing importance of the town of Colombo itself, it would seem that the time has come when the staff of the Head Office itself should be strengthened.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.—A return is annexed showing the population and the births, deaths, and marriages for the year 1881.† The figures, as regards population, as furnished by the headmen, cannot be regarded as accurate, as they have no means of accounting for any migratory population in their several divisions. There has been a decrease throughout the Province in the registered number of births and marriages, and that in deaths there has been a considerable increase, viz., 32 per cent. The principal increase has been in the Kégalla District, where the registered deaths were 4,370, as compared with 1,995 of the previous year, thus showing an increase of 84 per cent. The increased mortality throughout the Province must be attributed to sickness, brought on by unseasonable weather, such as fever, dysentery, ague.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Village Tribunals.—A statement showing the work done by the different Gaṇsabhâwas is annexed,‡ and it will be seen from it that generally the number of cases instituted, both civil and criminal, has slightly increased. This increase only calls for remark as regards the Minuwangoda Gaṇsabhâwa, for here the institutions increased a hundred per cent., and from this court were preferred 24 out of the 31 appeals presented during the year to His Excellency the Governor. This Gaṇsabhâwa was abolished at the end of the year. The number of appeals to the Government Agent was 85, as compared with 34 of the previous year.

The Assistant Agent of Kalutara has urgently recommended the establishment of Gaṇsabhâwas in that district, but his application has been disallowed by Government. The Gaṇsabhâwas in the Ratnapura District as well as in the Colombo District continue to work satisfactorily. The balances at the close of the year to the credit of the several Gaṇsabhâwas in the Colombo District were as follows:—

	From Suitors' Deposits. Rs.	cts.	From General Village Tribunal Fund. Rs.	cts.	Total Balance. Rs.	cts.
Gampaha ...	135	68	618	57	754	25
Kanuwana ...	240	0	239	72	479	72
Ambatalenpahala ...	61	67	583	96	645	63
Wattala ...	34	22	112	7	146	29
Hendala ...	17	6	638	32	655	38
Nawagamuwa ...	14	60	735	59	750	19
Mulleriyâwa ...	4	48	65	16	69	64
Gangodawila ...	146	28	3,757	9	3,903	37
Mahara ...	116	71	2,945	59	3,062	30
Henaratgoda ...	196	69	3,018	23	3,214	92
Mâkéwita ...	176	36	854	79	1,031	15
Total ...	1,209	74	13,572	69	14,782	43

LEGISLATION.

No Ordinances materially affecting native interests were passed in the Session of the Legislative Council during the year; the most important Ordinance of the Session being the Medical Aid Ordinance, which does not fully come into operation till 1883, and affects only Planters.

Fresh legislation is required for the better prevention of gemming without license on Crown lands, and for the amendment of the Police Ordinance.

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* Appendix B 1. † Appendix B 3.

‡ Not printed, as the statistics are laid before Council in a separate paper.

PRISONS.

The expenditure under this head was Rs. 35,988·79, as compared with Rs. 42,874·72 of 1880, thus showing a satisfactory decrease of 16 per cent.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total amount expended on public works in the Province during 1881 was Rs. 651,195·59 as compared with Rs. 1,057,561·35 in 1880. The amounts spent were distributed as follows :—

	1881. Rs.	cts.	1880. Rs.	cts.
New works, roads, &c.	164,075	97	350,667	46
Upkeep	420,250	25	484,489	92
Departmental and Miscellaneous charges ...	66,869	37	222,403	97
Total ...	651,195	59	1,057,561	35

The amount expended on new works, new roads, bridges, &c., was 53 per cent. less during 1881 than in 1880, and the total amount expended was 38 per cent. less than in the previous year.

The principal new works undertaken last year were as follows :—

	Rs.	cts.
Offices for the Supreme Court	47,379	82
Police station, Pelmadulla	4,150	0
North Transept, Lunatic Asylum	18,857	85
Police Magistrate's bungalow, Pasyála ...	1,088	49
The new roads—		
Bridle-path, Tebuwana to Neboda ...	7,500	0
Road from Labugama to Hagwella ...	77,007	36
Road to Negombo Cemetery ...	904	77

PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEES.

A statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Provincial Road Committee during the year is annexed, as also a statement showing the amount expended on the minor roads and canals throughout the whole Province, giving their mileage.† The reports on the working of the District Road Committees will be found attached to the reports of my several Assistants.

LOCAL BOARDS.

Reports received from the Chairmen of the Negombo and Kalutara Local Boards are annexed.*

MUNICIPALITY OF COLOMBO.

There was a nett increase in the revenue of the Colombo Municipality during the past year (Rs. 385,441·68) amounting to Rs. 6,602·96 over 1880, caused principally by the more satisfactory collection of the Police and Gas rates since the number of collectors was increased. The tax on vehicles and animals also shows an increase of Rs. 1,196·96 over the preceding year.

The principal items of decrease are the following :—

	1880. Rs.	cts.	1881. Rs.	cts.	Decrease. Rs.	cts.
Liquor Licenses	6,841	50	5,577	50	1,264	0
Opium	4,750	0	2,750	0	2,000	0
Bench of Magistrates' Fines ...	1,930	55	942	80	987	75
Meat Market fees	5,563	67	4,925	47	638	20
Slaughter-house fees, Dematagoda ...	13,328	8	12,349	37	978	71
Do. do. Madampitiya ...	3,474	89	2,702	75	772	14

The decrease in the fees from liquor licenses may be partly accounted for by the desire on the part of Government to restrict the number of liquor shops as far as possible, consistently with the public convenience. There has also been a decrease in the number of opium shops, and some of the fees which should have come in during December, 1881, were not paid up until January, 1882. The decrease in the market and slaughter-house fees formed the subject of consideration by the Council some time last year, and soon after the inquiry then set on foot a gradual increase became at once apparent.

There was a nett increase of expenditure in 1881 (Rs. 387,238·57) over the preceding year, amounting to Rs. 11,764·60; the chief item of increase appearing in the cost of lighting the streets with gas. This, which in 1880 amounted to Rs. 60,476·25, rose in 1881 to Rs. 78,971·65, showing an excess of Rs. 18,495·40. This is easily explained by the increase in the number of lamps from 1,097 at the beginning of the year to 1,282 in December, and by the fact that the gas bill for December, 1880, was charged on the revenue of 1881.

The actual revenue of the year has fallen short of the estimate by about Rs. 7,500. The fines from the Bench of Magistrates, estimated at Rs. 2,000, yielded only Rs. 942·80, and the tolls, estimated at Rs. 79,630, yielded Rs. 72,409. The deficit in the latter case will, of course, be brought to account as arrears during the current year.

The total revenue, including the previous year's balance, amounted to Rs. 388,806·83, and the expenditure to Rs. 387,238·57, leaving a balance on 31st December, 1881, of Rs. 1,568·26.

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* Vide Reports of Assistant Government Agents, Negombo and Kalutara.

† Not printed, as they are laid before Council in a separate form.

The No. 2, or Sanitary Improvements Account, had a balance on 31st December, 1880, of Rs. 15,960·31. The compensation paid for the lands acquired for the widening and extension of Mutukisna lane and for the improvement of Cramer's lane was charged on this account, as also the cost of constructing the new latrine at Beira and a temporary latrine at Slave Island, leaving a balance on 31st December last of Rs. 13,641.

The unexpended balance brought forward on 1st January, 1881, of the loan of Rs. 40,000 from the Loan Board for the construction of slaughter-houses and markets amounted to Rs. 16,498. The largest payment charged on this balance was the compensation of Rs. 14,385·25 paid for the buildings in Dean's road known as Avoo Lebbe's market, which it is intended to utilise for the purposes of a general market, and for which estimates have already been sanctioned by the Council. The proposed improvements will be undertaken at once, and on their completion it is to be hoped they will produce a revenue to the Council which will, in a short time, more than compensate for the outlay upon them. Quarters for the slaughter-house keeper at Dematagoda (including latrines) have also been provided out of this account, and the house allowance of Rs. 15 will therefore now cease to be paid to that officer. The balance on the Loan Account on 31st December last was Rs 1,295·16.

The estimates for 1882, which have been framed with due regard to the transactions of the previous year, show an expected income of Rs. 395,617 72, and an expenditure, exclusive of public works, of Rs 274,172, leaving a balance available for works of Rs. 121,445·72.

The only noteworthy items of expenditure are the proposed vote of Rs. 1,000 for the improvements to the market in Dean's road, which includes an estimate of Rs. 833·42 sanctioned by the Council last year, and an allowance for a watcher or market-keeper, and the vote of Rs. 1,000 for a Band-stand, also sanctioned last year, in connection with the proposed Pavilion on Galle Face. It is also proposed to take a vote of Rs. 250 for a supply of disinfectants.

There is an increase in the votes proposed for tin plates and painting on the tax on vehicles and animals and palanquin carriage license accounts, in view of the new bye-laws which require that all carts as well as hackeries should have their registered number painted on them, and to meet the expense of painting the number on all licensed carriages in a uniform manner. In the previous year carriage-owners, who objected to painting on the panels, were allowed to paint on the splash-board at their own expense.

As already stated, the balance on No 2 Account, available for expenditure this year, is Rs. 13,641 After providing for the payment of the balance outstanding on the estimate for the new Beira latrine and for the construction of the new latrine at Bankshall, already authorized by the Council; for the improvement of St. Thomas' latrine, for which the Council have allowed a sum of Rs. 5,000; for the erection of model cooly lines on the land purchased by the Council at Kollupitiya, part of which forms the site of the new latrine, for which a vote of Rs. 1,100 was sanctioned last year; and also a reserve of Rs. 467·47 for lands taken up in Cramer's lane; there will remain for further appropriation a balance of Rs 4,713 53.

The balance on 31st December last, on the Loan Account, was Rs. 1,295·16. Deducting Mr. Burton's estimate of Rs. 1,060, sanctioned last year for improvements to the main building in connection with the market at Dean's road, there remains a balance of Rs. 235 16.

Public Works.—The expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 118,093·44, as against Rs 119,622 90 the previous year. A very desirable improvement was partly executed during the year in the extension of the road from Gregory's radiant to Buller's road. Elie lane was also extended to meet the Alutmawatta road. A sum of Rs. 740 44 was spent on the latter work, exclusive of the value of the land, which will have to be provided for in the estimates of the ensuing year.

Gas.—Ninety-three additional lamps were erected during the year. The following were the streets supplied with gas:—Brownrigg, Robinson, Campbell and Barnes' streets, the Alutmawata road, Elie lane, Kew and Church streets, Lake road (one additional lamp), Cline Lodge road, Cemetery road (Kotahéna), new road from Dam street to Cramer's lane, Cemetery road (Cinnamon Gardens), and Canal road.

Health.—Small-pox appeared in the town during the third quarter of the year, when one case was reported, and thirteen during the succeeding quarter. Five of these proved fatal.

Changes in Council.—Colonel Eyers having proceeded home on leave, Mr. Stoddart was gazetted a member of Council in April, 1881. Dr. Loos was at the same time gazetted a member in the place of Dr. Kynsey, on leave. Mr L. De Alvis, member for New Bazaar, died in January, 1881, and was succeeded by Mr. J. H. De Alwis.

The annual reports of my several Assistants are annexed.

R. SAUNDERS,
Government Agent.

Colombo, 6th May, 1882.

REPORT ON THE SABARAGAMUWA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

THERE is a total decrease in the revenue of 1881 (Rs. 185,160·38) as compared with 1880 (Rs. 206,038·70) of Rs. 20,878, principally under the heads Arrears of Revenue, Land Revenue, and Licenses.

The most important of these three is the Land Revenue; the falling off under this head is principally due to the introduction of the new Grain Tax Ordinance into one of the kóralés of this district before the forms and machinery for its collection under the new system were quite ready. The collections were necessarily delayed; but for this the land revenue would have slightly exceeded that of the previous year.

The collections under the head Licenses fell off in consequence of the renters not paying their instalments regularly. Money was scarce, and recourse to law with its accompanying delay was necessary.

The falling off in the collections under the head Arrears of Revenue was a natural consequence of the large sum under this head paid in the previous year.

Land Sales and Reimbursements show an increase of Rs. 3,220·93, due to a slight increase in the demand for land for new products. The other items of revenue show no important increase or decrease.

The ordinary expenditure was Rs. 25,239, being Rs. 131,920·45 less than the revenue.

Taken altogether, the past year has not been an unfavourable one. The pádi and dry grain crops were above the average, and those parts of the district which do not abut on coffee estates showed signs of great prosperity; there was food in abundance, the cattle were free from disease, and there was no lack of water for irrigation purposes.

Those prosperous signs however were not present in the neighbourhood of the estates. Leaf disease still keeps its firm hold on the coffee tree, with the natural consequence of short crops. Tea, cinchona, and Liberian coffee are doing their best to replace the loss, but they all require time, and in the meanwhile there is great depression in the coffee industry, which affects the Sinhalese as well as Europeans. In prosperous times the villager found on the estates a ready market for every sort of commodity. Had he a tax to pay, his bundle of straw, basket of pádi, or cage of fowls found an immediate purchaser; his tax was paid, and the surplus enabled him to live in contentment until it was done; but now that the number of the coolies has decreased and the salary of the managers been reduced, the villager has to travel a long distance to find a market for his goods, and has great difficulty in acquiring sufficient to meet those taxes.

In some cases the greater difficulty of obtaining a livelihood has the effect of stimulating the villagers to greater industry in the matter of pádi cultivation, but in other cases I fear the deficiency of income has been made good by coffee stealing, which has been carried on to a considerable extent in the Rakwána district, where many convictions have been obtained. The hilly nature of the district, the hundreds of paths in every direction, and the difficult approach to the dwellings of the thieves afford them almost complete protection. Exemplary punishment in the case of conviction is the surest way of putting a stop to this crime, and I would suggest the infliction of the lash in every clear case.

In order to encourage the growth of Liberian coffee and cocoa, Government have authorized the free distribution of large numbers of plants and seeds. The avidity with which these were taken up bodes well for the future, and I trust the next few years will show a considerable increase in the growth of these products in native gardens. The Planters' Association in Rakwána have asked for the establishment of a Government horticultural garden in the town of Ratnapura, and Government has promised to give effect to their request as soon as funds are available; when established, I would strongly recommend that it be made a branch of the Pérádeniya Gardens, under the control and management of one of Dr. Trimen's trained men, for unless these gardens are managed by persons who thoroughly understand their subject, I fear the resulting good to be derived from them is hardly worth the expenditure.

Health of the People.—The health of the people has in general been good, but in Médakóralé fever prevailed during the last quarter of the year to a lamentable extent. I can assign no particular reason for its visiting this portion of the district with such severity. The elevation is nearly 1,000 feet, water is plentiful, and so is food; the dwellings of the inhabitants are not worse than the average, and there is not more than the usual amount of vegetation. A special medical officer was sent to the spot to investigate the causes, but his report has not yet been published. The mortality was considerable amongst children. Fever powders were liberally distributed, but I fear the people have not yet acquired complete confidence in the foreign medicine, so that in many instances it was thrown away instead of being taken, and recourse had to the mixtures of the village vedarála. To the mortality consequent upon this fever must to a certain extent be attributed the large number of deaths in the past year, which exceeded those in 1880 by 616.

Rainfall.—The return of the rainfall for the past year shows that the district has kept up its reputation of being one of the wettest in the Island.

Gansabháwa.—The Gansabháwa has continued to do steady work, and the people seem generally pleased with the result. The want of funds has proved a serious drawback, since it has been decided that two clerks and peons should be paid from the fines, which are barely sufficient to meet their salaries. There is no balance left to enable the Committee to erect good court or school buildings, or to carry out smaller works of great importance, such as digging wells, culverts, &c. I annex a statement of the cases instituted, decided, and the appeals lodged against the decisions.

Principal Roads.—The principal roads of this district, with the exception of the one from Colombo to Ratnapura, have been kept in excellent order, but owing to the want of funds the Colombo–Ratnapura road was in a very bad state for five months of the year. It was hoped that the new increased police supervision would have induced coffee proprietors to transport their produce by boat from Ratnapura instead of by cart, and have lightened the traffic on the road, but for various reasons this does not seem to have come off, and the road traffic was as heavy as ever. The road was thinly cut up and almost impassable.

The new road from Ratnapura to Nambápána has been completed to the 10th mile; this route is of the greatest importance. Nearly all the foot passengers from Kalutara, Moratuwa, and Pánadurá use it, and when bridged the greater portion of the cart traffic from these populous parts will be diverted to this road; boats and carts will then travel within a few yards of one another, and supervision will be made much easier. The completion of this road is one of the crying wants of the district and should be attended to without delay.

Minor Roads.—The minor roads of the district cannot be said to be in a proper state. The funds at the disposal of the Committee are insufficient to keep them in proper order now that

the Government grant has been withdrawn. The expenditure of the past year amounted to Rs. 7,103·46, a sum manifestly insufficient to keep up 150 miles of road. The money was spent in the most profitable manner, but the minor roads are necessarily in very bad order.

In conclusion, I beg to draw attention to a few of the wants of this district which have been left unattended to too long :—

1st.—Telegraphic communication with Colombo and other parts of the Island.
2nd.—Completion of the Nambápána road, thus immediately connecting Ratnapura with large centres of industry, and opening out tracts of very valuable land suitable for cinnamon, Liberian coffee, and tea.
3rd.—Filter beds for the reservoir at Ratnapura.
4th.—A Government horticultural garden in some important centre of the district.
5th.—The employment of more surveyors to define the undetermined boundaries of private claims to land, and to lead to the settlement of many heart-breaking disputes between the owners of land who claim upon sannases, and by virtue of long possession, and the Crown.
6th.—Assistance from Government towards the upkeep and construction of minor roads.

Ratnapura Kachchéri,
April, 1882.

G. W. TEMPLER,
Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE NEGOMBO DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

Area of the District 221¼ square miles.
Population by Census of 1881, 116,891.

Revenue.—THE revenue collected during the year 1881 and paid into the Negombo Kachchéri was Rs. 324,786·08 cents.* The amount similarly credited in 1880 was Rs. 313,406·28.

I am glad to note an increase of Rs. 5,721·39 in the receipts under the head of Land Sales, which I hope may be an indication of returning confidence in the district.

The decrease in the amount of receipts under the head Land Revenue is unavoidable, being caused by the collection of the paddy tythe under the new Grain Tax Ordinance, instead of the rents being sold under the old system. The new method of collection came partly into operation (in the Hápitigam-kóralé only) in 1880, but the paddy tax of the whole district was collected under the Grain Tax Ordinance in 1881. It will be seen that this has caused a considerable falling off from the revenue derived from the renting system, the annual paddy rent sales of the district since the opening of the Negombo Kachchéri having realized the following amounts :—

		Rs.	cts.			Rs.	cts.
1876	...	34,366	75	1878	...	46,509	83
1877	...	49,777	80	1879	...	42,316	19

I do not include the sales of the year 1880, because, as above mentioned, part of the district was then under the new Ordinance, while part was under the old. But, taking the figures for 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879, we have from them an average annual land revenue derived from paddy rent sales of Rs. 43,242·64, while now the total amount of annual commutation, as fixed by the Grain Commissioner, is only Rs. 30,458·19, and there is also crop commutation to the total value of Rs. 560·50, which, supposing all the fields under crop commutation to be cultivated, gives a possible total under the new system of Rs. 31,018·69, against Rs. 43,242·64 as above; that is to say, that there must under the most favourable circumstances be an annual loss to the revenue of Rs. 12,223·95 consequent solely on the change of system of collection of the paddy tax.

Against this pecuniary loss to the Government must be placed however the immunity of the people now from any exactions on the part of renters, and there is the chance that cultivators may endeavour to use artificial fertilizers with a view to the production of better paddy, now that they know exactly what tax they have to pay every year; whereas heretofore cultivators have usually paid the merest perfunctory attention to the cultivation of their crops, desiring only to raise enough paddy for their own private use, and deeming that any increased outturn or better quality of crop went chiefly to enrich the renter. I have hopes that in the Hápitigam-kóralé, which is a well-watered and inland district, something may be done by degrees in the direction of improved paddy cultivation, manure having been already used in that kóralé to a small extent; but in the Alutkúru-kóralé North it will at any rate take a long time to move the people to experiments of this nature, partly because all the coast line is flat and full of lagoons and inlets by which the fields are as often as not damaged seriously by salt water, and partly because almost all the persons who have money enough for manuring or experiments in better kinds of paddy are usually wholly given up to the plantation of cinnamon and cocoanuts.

* Appendix A 1.

I should be very glad to see less cinnamon grown, for there has been serious loss to cinnamon-growers entirely through over-production. When cinnamon was at a high price some years ago, people filled up their paddy fields and grew cinnamon, in spite of repeated warnings from me; now if they would only turn half their cinnamon lands into paddy fields (in localities sufficiently distant from salt water) the gain to cinnamon-growers would be great, because there would be less cinnamon thrown on the market and prices would rise, while if good paddy were carefully grown there ought to be a great deal of money to be made by those who betake themselves to such cultivation.

With regard to the collection of the paddy tax, that duty was during 1881 entrusted to the village headmen, each headman collecting the tax due for his own village, and receiving 5 per cent. commission on the sums collected by him. But after the expiring of the date for receiving payments of tax, the collection of arrears was handed over to the Vidana-árachchi of each revenue sub-division, it being advisable for the prevention of fraud that the collection of current amounts due and of arrears overdue should be entrusted to different officers. It was necessary to exercise very strict personal supervision over the village headmen, many of whom cannot be trusted very far in money matters, and one case of embezzlement occurred; but fortunately I was able to take prompt measures, and the whole amount was recovered, and the man speedily received a sentence of six months' imprisonment at hard labour from the District Court. With regard to the recovery of overdue tax, I am glad to say that it was only necessary to resort to clause 18 of the Grain Tax Ordinance (which provides for the sale of property of defaulters) in the case of 28 fields out of a total of 15,115 fields which had to pay tax. I think that this should in a great degree mitigate the fears of those who hold the opinion that the working of the Ordinance necessarily entails loss of land and much hardship to small farmers, especially when it is borne in mind that the year 1881 was one of much depression and tightness of money.

Cinnamon.—As above noted, and as reported by me in former years, there has been great over-production of cinnamon, the supply largely exceeding the demand. There was a temporary improvement in prices in the middle of the year, seventy-five cents being procurable at one time, but not more than forty or fifty cents can now be got. The quality of the cinnamon grown remains however unimpaired, and two of our growers, Mr. Sampson Rájapakse, Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate, and Hendrick A'rachchi, exhibited at the Melbourne Exhibition, the former receiving a bronze medal, and the latter a certificate of honor.

Cocoanuts.—The other staple of the district, cocoanuts, still remains at a very low figure, the present rates being Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per thousand.

Liberian Coffee, &c.—There are now five estates in the district on which Liberian coffee is grown. With regard to this coffee, Mr. Lamont, the proprietor of one of the estates, reports to me that he has already a few hundred trees bearing about eight hundredweights an acre, although they are only in their third year. Mr. Lamont, who has a very long experience and wide knowledge of the Negombo District, states that he is of opinion that the greater part of this district is well suited for the cultivation of Liberian coffee, especially the banks of the Maha-oyu, a clayey loam or sandy loam being the best soils for it. He finds it difficult to rear the young plants except in weather such as we usually experience from July to December. He says that he frequently loses 50 per cent. during the first month after planting, but that when once the young trees are six months old they will stand almost anything, and they can bear three months drought without suffering perceptibly. He is of opinion that they will endure drought as well as a cocoanut tree. Mr. Lamont has also tried cocoa, but it has failed almost entirely, not on account of poor soil or drought, but through exposure to wind. Vanilla, cardamoms, nutmegs, and Fiji cotton are being experimentally tried on the same estate by him, but it is too soon yet to report on their success.

Rubber.—Rubber is also being tried by Mr. Pinchand in Gohuwapokuna, a large estate of cinnamon and cocoanuts under his charge; this estate is only three miles from the sea, but the rubber seems to grow just as well in the sandy cinnamon soil as in the richer soils further inland.

Tobacco.—While on the subject of New Products, I must mention that there is one very old one, which is sadly neglected in this district, which is tobacco. Excellent tobacco is grown here, but the leaf is so negligently prepared that it is fit for nothing except native smoking and chewing. Yet I can personally vouch that the flavour of the tobacco is, if anything, superior to the Dumbara tobacco, for which there is so large a sale.

Health of the District.—I am sorry to have to record a severe and universal outbreak of fever all through the district. It will be remembered that, chiefly during the months of May, June, and July, there is always a good deal of fever not only in the Negombo District, but throughout the adjoining low-lying kóralés; but at intervals of a few years this fever assumes an epidemic form, caused apparently by intense heat and the monsoon rains following. There was a similar epidemic of fever in 1874 and in 1877, and now it has occurred again in 1881. I reported fully on the epidemic of 1877 in my annual report for that year, and it is only now necessary to record that this fever was of precisely the same type, that is to say, simple fever and ague, and that although the number of persons attacked was enormous, yet the mortality was fortunately not in proportion to the number of cases, the victims who succumbed to the disease being chiefly children and old people already weakened by other ailments. I have tried to compile a return showing the number of cases and deaths, but the village headmen so often report the same case several times over in their weekly reports that I cannot rely upon the figures at all. For instance, if a man has an attack of fever which lasts over three weeks, he will be returned as a case of fever by many headmen in *each* of the weekly reports during that period, and the one case will consequently appear on paper as three cases; while other headmen, who obey instructions intelligently, only record each *fresh* case in their reports for each week. So in the case of deaths: I found by personal inspection on circuit that in the case of children, for example, numberless ordinary cases of worms and convulsions which terminated fatally were recorded as deaths from fever. The total number

of deaths registered during 1881 was however in excess of those registered in 1880 by 601, out of a population of 116,891 persons, which gives a death per-centage of ½ per cent. of the total population which should I think be attributed to the fever, while I estimate the number of persons attacked at about 20 per cent.

Medical aid was freely offered by the Government to the people, the Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Keyt, making frequent circuits in the worst portions of the district and energetically supervising all that was done, while the Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon attached to the prison, Mr. Hallock, was temporarily relieved from his duties at the prison and detached wholly to fever work, travelling from place to place and remaining at the various villages as occasion required. The Principal Civil Medical Officer also sent some medical students down to help on the work of dispensing medicines on the spot in the fever-stricken localities.

As a result of the fever there was some distress in the poor low-caste villages around Minuwangoda in the Dásiya-pattu of Alutkúru kóralé North, but there was nothing like the distress which occurred in 1877, when I was obliged to travel round the villages with food and to relieve no less than 1,269 persons. This year I found from a house to house inspection which I made in the poorer villages, that only a few isolated families required relief, and they being all close to the wealthy village of Minuwangoda, the President of the Village Tribunal at that place, Mr. A. De Silva, together with the leading traders, subscribed and raised a small fund for the purchase of rice, which was distributed to *bonâ fide* objects of charity by the President. I am very happy to be able to record this instance of self-help without the usual abject and absolute dependence on Government aid.

With the exception of this fever the health of the district was fair; there were some cases of measles and chicken-pox, and a very few of small-pox, but nothing of a serious nature.

Cattle Disease.—There is never a year without more or less disease among cattle; the enormous cart traffic of the cocoanut and cinnamon estates renders contagion impossible to avoid. This year has therefore been a fortunate one in this respect when I am able to report no cases of cattle murrain or hoof-and-mouth disease in the Hápitigam kóralé, and only 39 cases of murrain and 64 of hoof-and-mouth disease in the Alutkúru kóralé North. The subjoined table shows the result of the cases:—

	Murrain.		Hoof and Mouth Disease.	
	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.
Hápitigam kóralé	0	0	0	0
Alutkúru kóralé North	39	24	64	0
Total	39	24	64	0

Gaṇsabháwas.—The Gaṇsabháwa committees for the sub-divisions of Dúnagaha pattu and Dásiya pattu in the Alutkúru kóralé North have, as usual, worked well under the intelligent chairmanship of the Kóralé Mudaliyar, Mr. G. Fernando Kirthisinghe. As proposed by me in my annual report for 1880, I have during 1881, in addition to work on roads and schools, turned the particular attention of the Gaṇsabháwa committees to the proper clearing, fencing, and registering of village burial grounds, so that each village may have its own definite cemetery, instead of the villagers burying their dead promiscuously here and there in any piece of Crown jungle which might be most convenient to the relations of the deceased person. Apart from motives of decency and decorum, sales of Crown land have been very frequently much delayed by claims made by villagers to a whole tract of land on the ground that burials have taken place there.

Besides this, the Gaṇsabháwa committees have been engaged upon the following works:—

(1) The construction of a new road two miles in length leading from the important village of Andiambalama to Kimbulapitiya;
(2) The building of a new school at Horampella, which has been completed and opened;
(3) The building of a new school at Dágonna;
(4) The clearing and opening of the village road from Nelpanagoda to Polugahawila;
(5) The repairing of the old police station at Minuwangoda, which has been utilized as a Gaṇsabháwa lock-up and residence for the Gaṇsabháwa Arachchi, now that the police force formerly quartered on Minuwangoda and the surrounding villages has been withdrawn;
(6) The clearing the road from Dunagaha to Godigamuwa;
(7) Repairs and improvements to the premises of the Gaṇsabháwa Tribunal at Minuwangoda;
(8) The clearing of the road from the village of Marandagahamulla to Badalgama.

It continues to be my strong opinion that the value of Gaṇsabháwa committees cannot be too highly rated. By these committees numberless minor improvements can be made in a district without any expenditure of money, which otherwise might never be accomplished, as Government cannot be expected to provide funds for small works here and there in remote villages; yet it is these very minor improvements, however insignificant taken one by one, which in the aggregate have a very considerable effect on the convenience and prosperity of the people. Especially is this seen in the case of roads: a few villages ask for a road, in itself unimportant to the district at large, and one for the construction of which the District Road Committee would not be justified in spending its money with other numerous claims pressing upon it; but by the Gaṇsabháwa committee the villages which require the road are ordered to turn out a proportionate supply of labour, and the road is made without spending a cent. All that is required of the villagers

is a fairly level and ungravelled road, sufficient for their own cart traffic; but eventually, when these roads have spread and extended, those of more public usefulness can easily be taken over and gravelled by the Road Committee, and the whole district is thus benefited in the end by the request of the few villagers whose needs could probably not have been attended to if their application had been made direct to Government or to the Road Committee.

Village Tribunal.—I regret to have to report however that the Village Tribunal has not fulfilled the anticipations expressed in my previous reports. Under the new Ordinance, by having the power of imprisonment when its fines were not paid, it ought to have been a decided success. But I still maintain that with the power of imprisonment a Village Tribunal worked by a good President ought to do a vast amount of good, not by lessening the work of the Minor Courts, criminal and civil, but by giving the natives a speedy settlement free of cost for their paltry, but frequently unaccountably bitter, quarrels and disputes.

The Tribunal at Minuwangoda, however, after working successfully under two former Presidents for several years, has during the year 1881 given trouble, and was finally abolished by the Governor on the 31st December. But I believe that the causes which led to its abolition were not inherent in the Tribunal itself, but in the presidency of it. An unusually firm and discreet President is most necessary in a district where semi-education and semi-civilization have spread so widely that every village has one or more "jungle-proctors;" and it is especially necessary that the judicial authorities of the Tribunal should work in proper concert with the chief native headmen of the district.

District Road Committee.—A very neat and cheap rest-house was built during the year at Minuwangoda by the District Road Committee under the supervision of Mr. Johnstone, the Superintending Officer of the Public Works Department, to whom credit is due for the performance of the work. The committee purchased rather more than two acres of land as grounds attached to this rest-house, and on this land experiments in the cultivation of new products will be made.

Among other work performed by the committee during 1881 was the re-building of the large bridge on the road from Sellathandiya to Alutépola, which had been partially destroyed by floods; and the course of the stream which caused the damage was diverted in such a manner that I trust a repetition of this wash-away may not occur in future.

The bridges and culverts on the minor road from Kotugoda to Nayiwala were also taken in hand. Heretofore all the bridges on this road were temporary, but the committee were able to replace four of these by permanent structures, and it is intended to continue making permanent masonry and platform bridges on this road, year by year, as funds may allow.

The platforms of eight bridges and culverts on the road from Giriulla to Pasyála were repaired during the year. This minor road is quite unequal to the traffic which is thrown upon it by the railway, and especially recently by a new plumbago pit. It will be remembered moreover that the large new iron bridge over the Maha-oya (personally opened at the commencement of 1881 by His Excellency the Governor) makes this road now virtually the trunk road from Kurunégala to the Mirigama railway station, that bridge having been constructed at a large cost by Government to open up that portion of the North-Western Province by giving the people an easy outlet and access to the railway. I trust, therefore, that the minor road in question may be taken over by the Public Works Department shortly, so that it may be a fitting continuation of the magnificent bridge over the Maha-oya at Giriulla.

The remainder of the road work performed by the District Road Committee during the year needs no special comment.

Much of my time has of late been devoted to the reformation of the office work of this committee. The settlement of arrears of tax under the new system has progressed rapidly, a sum of Rs. 6,442·50 arrears having been got in during 1881, and no less than 1,311 defaulters having been sent to prison as unable to pay. With regard, however, to the imprisonment of defaulters, I have the honor to ask attention to my reports for 1879 and 1880. I cannot help considering that the present poll tax, though at first sight reasonable, and moreover exceedingly light (being only Rs. 1·50 per head) is not in reality the most advisable method of raising money for roads. I do not think that any poll tax for this purpose can be really fair and equal in its incidence, for the very reason that it is a poll tax, and consequently equal in amount for all alike. Because all persons do not equally and alike use and require roads. Good roads and bridges are used and needed by the richer classes, and especially land-owners. The poor native villager, who walks wherever he goes, cares nothing for anything beyond the foot track which he is accustomed to; he has no cart, makes no journeys, has no produce to transport. But it is the rich land-owner who sends his carts day after day along the roads; it is he who causes all the wear and tear and derives the benefit from them; and, surely, consequently the incidence of taxation is unequal when he and the poor villager pay an equal amount. And as a matter of fact, the rich man and the villager do not even pay an equal amount. Because, although it is true that the tax is nominally the same, yet after a certain date if it is not paid it is doubled, and then follow distress warrants and eventually arrest and imprisonment, all of which fall on the poor man. The land-owner pays his Rs. 1·50 in proper time and has done with it; the poor man cannot pay, puts off the tax collector, and so the time passes and he becomes liable for double what the rich man paid. He is still less able to pay this double amount; and then, if he has any property, it is sold under distress—if he has none, he goes to prison. All this seems somewhat hard, though of course it is difficult to avoid; if people will not or cannot pay taxes, they must take the consequences. But I do most sincerely wish that a land tax, or income tax, or any other form of taxation which might be deemed most likely to fall with proportionate incidence on the class of persons who derive most benefit from our roads and bridges, could be substituted for the present poll tax.

Public Works.—There were no public works undertaken during the year in this District beyond the usual upkeep work.

Public Works asked for.—The following public works have been long asked for, and if, as I hope, a turn for the better is now approaching for the revenue, I trust that they may be borne in mind ;—

(1) Telegraphic communication with Colombo (promised) ;
(2) A cement conduit from Kámachchodai (promised) ;
(3) A house for the Assistant Colonial Surgeon adjoining the Civil Hospital ;
(4) A new house for the jailer ;
(5) A castellated gateway for the prison, with accommodation in it for a police guard ;
(6) A new Kachchéri. The present Kachchéri is small and over-crowded, and a house in the town has to be rented to provide the necessary extra room. The revenue collected in this Kachchéri has always, of late years at any rate, exceeded that of each of the other outstation Kachchéries in the Western Province, while its expenditure bears a smaller per-centage to revenue than any of them, so that it is I think fair to ask for better accommodation.

Prison.—The daily average of prisoners in the Negombo prison during the year was 137·60 men. The gross expenditure of the prison was Rs. 17,231·79, which was a saving of Rs. 8·62 per prisoner, as compared with 1880. The value of prisoners' earning was Rs. 5,832·84, which brings the nett cost of the prison down to Rs. 11,398·95, and the nett cost of each prisoner per annum to Rs. 82·84. This is a saving on the nett cost of each man as compared with 1880 of Rs. 11·44. The prisoners in this prison are chiefly invalided men sent from the Breakwater and other prisons, so that the labour is chiefly of a light description. A number of them have been employed in making rattan baskets, and the Road Committee has been supplied with very much more durable baskets for road and earth-work from the prison at the same price as was paid in the market. It was intended to have supplied the Colonial Store with these baskets, but hitherto this has not been done owing to the difficulty we experience in procuring rattan here. All the rattan has to be purchased from the Chilaw District.

LOCAL BOARD.

The *revenue* of the Local Board of Negombo for the year 1881 (deducting the balance of Rs. 1,294·61 brought forward from 1880) was Rs. 10,057·48, as compared with Rs. 10,004·08 for the year 1880, showing a slight increase of Rs. 53·40. The chief items of receipt during 1881 were : (*a*) commutation tax Rs. 3,144·25 ; (*b*) assessment tax Rs. 2,133·08 ; (*c*) cart licenses Rs. 2,887·05.

Under the head commutation tax there is an increase over the amount collected during 1880 of Rs. 225·50. Under the head assessment tax there is a decrease of Rs. 69·88, which is accounted for by the late date at which the tax was sanctioned, so that the collections did not begin as early as usual. There will, however, be no real loss to the Board, as the uncollected amounts will be recovered during 1882. Under the head cart licenses there is an increase of Rs. 541·50, which may I hope indicate a tendency towards revival of trade after long depression.

All the other items of receipt were comparatively small amounts.

The *expenditure* of the Local Board during 1881 was Rs. 10,149·42, as compared with Rs. 10,884·42 during 1880, a balance of Rs. 1,202·67 being carried over to 1882.

The chief items of expenditure during the year have been :—

		Rs.	cts.
(1) Salaries		2,110	0
(2) Scavenging of the town and clearing of latrines ...		2,085	0
(3) Construction of a new cement conduit ...		1,519	24
(4) Upkeep of roads, bridges, &c.		1,443	45
(5) New bridges in Green's road		813	59
(6) Widening St. Stephen's walk		607	18

The third item is the cement conduit referred to in my report for 1880, wherein I stated that it was proposed to construct the conduit in question in 1881 to further aid in the draining of the large swamp through which Green's road was made in 1880. The cleansing of this portion of the town is a work of great importance, and the Board has now done its duty well in that quarter, at an expense of considerably over Rs. 5,000. It only remains for the adjacent land-owners to fill up or drain their low-lying properties. They have done a good deal during 1881, though the work is necessarily slow. I hope however in another year's time to see very little, if any, of this swamp remaining.

The sixth item, the widening of St. Stephen's walk, has been an extension of the sea-side drive on the esplanade across the site where the huts of the kattumaran squatters were formerly situated. This is now a cleanly, healthy, and favourite resort for sea air, instead of being a filthy tangle of huts and rubbish.

The upkeep of roads, under the supervision of Mr. Johnstone, the Superintending Officer of the Public Works Department, has been well attended to. One long street was entirely re-gravelled, and a great deal of miscellaneous work was done for the money spent. The thanks of the Board are due to Mr. Johnstone for the interest which he takes in the Board, and for the very economical manner in which works are carried out.

Works proposed for 1882.—The one chief work proposed for 1882 is the lighting of the town. This measure was brought forward by one of the unofficial members, and was gladly taken up by the Board. A vote of Rs. 3,000 has accordingly been taken, which will meet the cost of forty handsome street lamps adapted for kerosine oil in the absence of gas. These forty lamps will suffice for the lighting of Main-street, which is the principal business thoroughfare of Negombo. After Main-street has been lighted, and the inhabitants have experienced the benefit

thereof, it is anticipated that the minor streets will also be lighted, lamps being ordered from time to time as the funds of the Board may permit. It will however take several years to complete the lighting of the whole town, of which the area is considerable.

New Members.—An election of new unofficial members of the Board was held on the 1st of December, 1881, when Messrs. Diracksz, Croos, and A. Fernando were elected in the place of Messrs. Koertsz, Santiago Fernando, and Peiris, who were the retiring members. These gentlemen have served for an uninterrupted period of four years, and by their willing attention to business details and unsparing giving up of their time rendered the working of the Board exceedingly easy, and to me personally pleasurable.

H. W. GREEN,
Assistant Government Agent.

Negombo, 16th February, 1882.

REPORT ON THE KALUTARA DISTRICT FOR 1881.

THE total revenue of this district for 1881 amounted to Rs. 258,030·38, as compared with Rs. 274,206·73 in the preceding year.

2. The decrease is chiefly under the following heads of revenue: Customs, Land Revenue, Licenses, Stamps, and Taxes.

3. The Customs revenue rose very suddenly in 1880 to Rs. 11,270·34, in no previous year since the institution of this Kachchéri having exceeded Rs. 9,689·89. The decrease in the past year of Rs. 453·90 is very trivial and not more than is to be expected in such a fluctuating source of revenue. The revenue is collected entirely at the port of Beruwala, the imports being chiefly rice, dry-fish, and bone manure for paddy cultivation.

4. The decrease under Land Revenue is due to two causes: one that the rents of Kalutara District proper—*i. e.*, the maritime district from Pánaduré to Bentota—were not sold in consequence of the introduction of the commutation system from the 1st January, 1881, into that portion of the district (and from the adjacency of these villages to the town markets these rents were the most profitable of the whole district); the other cause was an unfavourable maha season in the interior of the district, and there is no doubt that the prevailing financial depression prevented the competition which in more prosperous years affected so favourably this particular branch of the Government revenue.

5. The decrease in licenses of Rs. 2,711·84 is attributable to the same depression; during last year also only 152 still licenses were taken out against 179 in 1880, representing a loss of Rs. 810.

6. The decrease in stamps is very considerable and points to a very marked decrease in litigation, though I apprehend this has been more marked in the District Court of Kalutara than in the Minor Courts of the district. An examination of the statistics from the Queen's Advocate's Department for the past year will throw light upon the falling off under this head. The decrease is further accounted for by a change in the accounting of postage stamps noted below.

7. The decrease under taxes is due to the fact that for some months the collection of this branch of the revenue in Kalutara was at a standstill in consequence of a judgment of the Police Magistrate that the assessment made under the Ordinance No. 16 of 1865 was illegal in the absence of any Proclamation fixing the rate of assessment under the 34th section of that Ordinance. This judgment was upheld by the Supreme Court in a judgment of the Collective Court, published in the Supreme Court Circular, Volume IV., page 21, upon the ground that the Ordinance No. 16 of 1865 had created a new tax, and that the tax which was levied under the Ordinances Nos. 17 of 1844 and 4 of 1852 was abolished by the repealing clauses of the new Ordinance. In consequence of this judgment, which necessitated the revision of all the Proclamations under which police tax was recovered in other towns of the Island, I had to apply for authority to strike off my accounts the sum of Rs. 1,950·25 as irrecoverable, Rs. 946·59 of which sum represented arrears of 1880.

8. It is more gratifying to turn to those branches of revenue in which an increase upon the preceding year has been made.

9. Land Sales show an advance of Rs. 12,330·67 during 1881, with a consequent total increase of Rs. 2,333·42 under the connected heads of revenue of Special Receipts, Reimbursements, and Stamps. It has been my endeavour to hold land sales regularly once a fortnight during the year, as far as my other duties, frequently involving somewhat prolonged absence on circuit, will allow. I annex a statement* of lands sold and otherwise settled under the Government regulations at this Kachchéri in 1880 and 1881. The return is interesting as indicative of the resources of the native population, who evidently have the means as well as the inclination to take up Government land in their villages. The large sum realized in 1878 by land sales is due to the purchase at the Colombo Kachchéri of 2,426*a.* 0*r.* 18*p.* in the Iddagoda pattuwa of the Pasdun kóralé, which have since been so successfully cultivated with Liberian coffee.

10. I would again invite attention to the remarks I made in my report of last year as to the necessity for the introduction of the Ordinance 5 of 1877 for the registration of title to lands. I have in my hands 12 preliminary plans of eight villages in the Pánaduré Totamuné and from Kalutara Town as far as Payiyágala in the Kalutara Totamuné, containing in all 1,533 lots, of which only 39 can be claimed as Crown lands, and for these probably some title would be tendered.

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* Appendix B 4.

It is idle for me to advertise these lots in the usual way for sale or settlement. The investigation of the claims would occupy several weeks, to the total exclusion of other work in a particularly heavy Kachchéri in which I am unassisted, and at the close of the investigation my settlement would have no legal effect. But the surveys required by the Ordinance have been made in these villages, and it is of the greatest importance that the disputed question of title should be finally settled in the manner indicated in the Ordinance. With the sanction of the Government Agent I held a land sale at Kindelpitiya in the Rayigam kóralé, which in consequence of the large number of lots advertised for sale or settlement, viz. 643, was a great convenience to all concerned; and to be able to see the land oneself is frequently no small assistance at a land sale, however reliable the report of the Mudaliyar may be.

11. The lands sold during the past year at the Colombo Kachchéri were only seven, being plumbago lands at Pelpittigoda.

12. The largest lot sold at this Kachchéri was 281 acres, situated at Warakágoda and Néhada in the Pasdun-kóralé, part of which has been since cleared for the cultivation of Liberian coffee and new products.

13. The increase under the head Postage is due to an alteration in the mode of bringing to account the revenue realized by postage stamps, which is now credited to "Postal" instead of to "Stamps" sub-head of revenue.

14. The increase under Sale of Government Property is chiefly due to the increased demand of the District Road Committee for timber.

15. I trust that in the above remarks I have succeeded in showing that the decrease in the revenue of 1881 gives no real ground for anxiety, being attributable principally to a great decrease in litigation and a financial depression of some standing, which affects those sources of revenue which have in former years been the subject of speculation by low-country traders, while, on the other hand, the high level of the Customs revenue and the great increase in land sales are satisfactory proofs of the maintained resources of the native population of this district.

16. *Health.*—The health of the people throughout the district has been uniformly good. During the second quarter of the year fever of a severe type was reported to have been introduced into some sea-board villages of the Rayigam-kóralé by boatmen from the Puttalam District, but fortunately it did not spread.

17. *Village Dispensaries.*—The out-door dispensaries opened last year at Bandáragama in the Rayigam kóralé and Matugama in the Pasdun kóralé have been most successful, and are, I am glad to state, steadily securing the appreciation of the villagers for whose benefit Government consented to their establishment. I annex a return of the monthly attendance at each since their opening, together with an interesting report from the Assistant Colonial Surgeon in charge of each institution.*

18. The building referred to in my last report to be provided as a dispensary at Bandáragama by the generosity of Mr. Harmanis Dias of Pánaduré, is now complete and ready for occupation. A stone over the door appropriately records that the building is "presented to Government by Mr. Harmanis Dias of Pánaduré for the use of the public."

19. Mr. Harmanis Dias has further supplemented this liberality by the erection of a substantial masonry maduwa near the dispensary for the accommodation of the sick who come for relief and their protection from sun and rain. The plan of the dispensary was furnished by the Public Works Department, with the approval of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, but the execution of the work was left entirely in Mr. Dias's hands, and his munificence and public spirit in the erection of these buildings cannot be too highly commended by Government.

20. A similar group of buildings is urgently required for the dispensary and out-door patients at Matugama. I have brought this need under the notice of the Government Agent, and I trust that the very small sum required will not be denied by Government.

21. It is my desire that these institutions should gradually extend their operations into the more outlying villages. It is already apparent that each is self-supporting, and I would urge that a medical student be placed in charge of each dispensary permanently, and that he should once a week open a branch dispensary at some outlying village, itself a centre for more distant villages, until the whole kóralé reaps the advantages of European relief and medical treatment. Each dispensary should be as heretofore under the control of the Assistant Colonial Surgeon of the station, who would continue his visits weekly or as often as the Principal Civil Medical Officer might consider desirable.

22. The result of the system upon native practice has been illustrated by an application from a vedarála in the Rayigam koralé for a charitable allowance since the opening of the institution at Bandáragama.

23. I attach great importance to the steady extension of European treatment in rural districts. The food of the villagers is ample and good, and it is essential that they should have the means of contending successfully with the diseases that so cruelly afflict them.

24. I also annex under this head the annual statistics furnished to me by each Assistant Colonial Surgeon of the progress of vaccination in the district.†

25. *Weather and Agriculture.*—The weather throughout the year was rather unusual. The first six months were characterised by unusual drought, and the last six months by an unusually heavy rainfall. The rainfall of the second quarter of the year was found to be 50 per cent. below the average of the ten preceding years. The violence of the electric storms which ushered in the south-west monsoon in the middle of April should not pass unnoticed.

26. The dry weather observed above at the commencement of the year was not favourable to the agricultural operations of the máha season, but the absence of the too frequent floods was favourable to the cultivation of those fields in this district, which so repeatedly suffer from

* *Vide* Appendix B 5. † Appendix B 6.

inundation. The crop taken from them was therefore a full recompense for many a previous disappointment, while lands less subject to flood suffered from the deficiency of rainfall at the wonted season. The extent cultivated in the Pasdun kóralé for both maha and yala was less than that cultivated in 1880, while in the Rayigam kóralé the maha cultivation was more than one-half less than the maha of 1880, but the extent cultivated for the yala was in excess of the yala of 1880.

27. *Grain Tax Commutation.*—As stated above, the Grain Tax Ordinance 11 of 1878 came into operation in the maritime baddas of this district from the 1st January, 1881. The date upon which the payment of the commutation fell due was fixed for the 15th October. This has been found upon experience to be too late a date to admit of the recovery of the whole commutation before the close of the year, and it has been advanced upon the recommendation of the Hon. the Government Agent to the 1st September for this as well as other portions of the Colombo District. The amount due from the whole district is Rs. 71,838·40 for 96,209*b.* 3*p.* 4*q.*, divided between the kóralés as follows:—

		Extent.				Amount.	
		Bus.	pks.	qts.		Rs.	cts.
Kalutara and Pánadurá Totamuna	...	17,697	2	7	...	13,109	55
Rayigam kóralé	...	37,830	3	7	...	31,116	50
Pasdun and Walallawiti kóralés	...	40,681	0	6	...	27,612	35

28. The average of the revenue recovered annually by rent sales in this district during the last 14 years is Rs. 71,129, so that there is at first sight an increase in this revenue by the change of system, but since the establishment of this Kachchéri and the more detailed sale of rents consequent thereon the average annual grain revenue has been Rs. 86,040·73 a year. The loss is therefore considerable, and from the revenue collected has further to be deducted the cost of collection at 5 per cent. and other expenses necessitated by the preparation of the annual receipts. The change is certainly not for the benefit of the Government; I trust it will be found to be for the benefit of the cultivator. The evils to be apprehended are that he will be either driven into the hands of the nearest usurer, a worse master than any paddy renter, or he will be compelled to see his land sold to meet the commutation due. As far as my experience of the new system in the maritime baddas of this district has gone, I find it attended with many difficulties in collection, the chief one being the collection of a sum of a few cents upon a land owned by several shareholders, each man refusing to contribute his share until it finally becomes imperative to seize the land, and even with the threat of sale the money is scarcely recovered; but in the maritime villages the cultivators are generally possessed of cash to meet the tax. I fear the alteration from payment in kind into payment in money will press heavily upon their poorer brethren in the interior, and that it will be impossible to avoid arrears in the collection of this revenue.

29. I have already expressed my opinion to the Government Agent, and I would repeat it at this opportunity, that only as a last resource should the land of a villager be sold for arrears of the tax due therefrom. The provisions of the Ordinance are no doubt very summary in this respect; but the effect on the defaulter is so disastrous to himself and so dangerous to the community in rendering him practically a vagrant, that I would recommend the adoption of other resources of civilization before this final step is taken. I would invite attention to the remarks in the Report of the Indian Famine Commission in connection with this subject, Part II., pp. 127 to 130, and more especially to the following paragraph:—

"With regard to land-owners or ryots who fall into difficulties in ordinary years, we do not consider that any radical change in the prevailing method of revenue collection is needed, though a reasonable indulgence may well be shown in a few exceptional cases of individual misfortune. The Collector should understand that Government looks to him to manage its estate to the best advantage, and that notwithstanding the general principle of the settlement he is entrusted with discretion to postpone the demand in the case of persons whom it is to the public interest to maintain on the land. The interest of the land-owner and the interest of the Government as chief landlord are identical, and it should be understood that the Collector is not to sacrifice a good tenant to the principle of the settlement by rigidly selling him up and ejecting him because his revenue is in arrear."

The report goes on to recommend that the Collector should have power to postpone the demand subject to the approval of superior authority. In exceptional cases the report submits for consideration whether it would not be simpler and preferable to revert to the old practice of taking the revenue in kind by partition of the crop.

30. I think the Government would do well to consider how far legislation on these lines is necessary. The revenue officer of the district might be authorized to apply to the District Court of the district for authority to temporarily occupy the land from which the arrears are due, and to lease it on behalf of Government until the arrears with a moderate interest are satisfied, or he should be allowed to accept payment in kind until the distress no longer exists. There would never be any difficulty in selling the paddy so tendered at the spot, and the paddy itself, and not the right to receive it, would be sold.

31. *Héna cultivation.*—Connected with the subject of agriculture is that of héna cultivation. I have found it so impossible to put down altogether this practice, that I have submitted to Government a proposal for placing it under some supervision and control, while I trust it will at the same time encourage the villagers to more steady habits of cultivation. The proposal is that a villager should be allowed to cultivate a héna of two bushels' sowing extent upon payment during the first year of Rs. 1·50, during the second year of Rs. 1, and during the third year of 50 cts. At the end of this time he will be allowed to remain in possession upon an annual payment in rent of one rupee, if the land or an approved portion of it is cultivated with cocoa, jack, or Liberian coffee, until the land is surveyed and settled to him upon the usual conditions. The proposal has met with the approval of Government, and I have confined it strictly to Maha pattu North, where

from floods and scarce extent of fields the sources of food are somewhat restricted. In other parts of the district hêna cultivation is still prohibited, as there is no necessity for it as a food-supply, and it induces villagers to abandon their paddy fields.

32. At the close of the year I received 18,550 Liberian coffee plants from the Henaratgoda Gardens, and distributed them amongst the principal native landowners and villagers in the neighbourhood of Kalutara and in the district. I hope to be allowed a further supply in this year to meet the numerous demands of villagers in the interior, who are quite prepared to introduce the tree into their own gardens. It should undoubtedly form a valuable staple of food to them in the future, and I look forward to seeing native gardens in the low-country as well provided with this hardy coffee tree as the Kandyan gardens are with the more delicate species.

33. "The Tropical Agriculturist" has been received at this Kachchéri from its first publication. I think if those parts of it likely to be of profit to native landowners were translated into the vernacular and published weekly as a supplement to the *Government Gazette*, the publication would be of more value to the Kachchéri.

34. *Kalutara estates.*—The estates in this district have made considerable progress during the last year, although some portions have suffered from black bug. That Liberian coffee will flourish in this district is now well established, and I trust those who have introduced its cultivation will speedily reap the full reward of their enterprise. Tea is remarkably successful in Arapolakanda and other estates. Cocoa does not thrive. Cinchona has been introduced, and is growing well at a level of 200 feet above the sea, up to its present age of six months. To see what a Liberian coffee tree can bear, I would recommend a visit to some trees at Gíkiyanakanda estate, which have been regularly manured with the refuse grass from the citronella distillery, and have not been topped. They are a most magnificent sight.

35. *Estate road.*—The bridle road from Thebuwana to Culloden estate and Nébada has been completed at a cost of Rs. 12,000. It is only four feet wide, and I fear the provision for floodwater at Thebuwana is totally inadequate. I have represented this to Government, but I am afraid that the road has been made in terms of the contract and that no steps can be taken at present to remedy the defect. The road moreover is too narrow to allow two horses to pass where it runs over high embankments; it also has not been gravelled.

36. The District Road Committee intend to extend this bridle road to meet the minor road at Waraksgoda.

37. *Census.*—The most important operation in the district during 1881, next to the grain commutation which occupied the whole year, was the taking of the census upon the night of the 17th February. A preliminary census had been taken, as described in my last report, during the close of 1880, and the people were quite prepared for the actual enumeration upon the day ultimately fixed.

38. This district offers some unusual difficulties in the large extent of water it comprehends: viz., three rivers, exclusive of the Bentota river which was left to the Galle District, the large backwater of the Páuadurá and Bolgoda lakes, and the seaboard. The census was taken entirely by the village headmen, who were paid Rs. 10 each for the work, with the assistance, where the population or extent of the village demanded it, of one or more enumerators selected by them and paid Rs. 5 each.

39. I had directed the careful numbering of all houses beforehand, and the filling up of the schedules and census forms was fully explained by me to them upon a circuit I made for that purpose throughout the district. Nearly all the headmen were familiar with the census of 1871, and readily took up their duties again. Provision was also made for the careful enumeration of persons travelling or resting in ambalams and rest-houses for the night. The schedules were all received in the Kachchéri by the 15th March, and were at once despatched to the Office of the Registrar-General, the limited staff at my disposal being already fully engaged with the current work of the office.

40. The following is the result of the census for this district as published up to date:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kalutara district	39,516	40,629	80,145
Rayigam kóralé	27,265	25,323	52,588
Pasdun kóralé	17,043	15,053	32,096

Total increase over population of 1871 being 19,067

The result establishes that this district is the most populous District Agency in the Island next to that of Badulla, which enumerates 165,364 against 164,829 in Kalutara District; but of course a large proportion of the population of the Badulla District is made up of immigrant coolies employed on the estates, while the population of this district is, with the exception of a very small number, entirely Sinhalese and native to its soil. The population of this district is also considerably in excess of the whole population of the Eastern Province. I hope these figures will be borne in mind in the distribution of the surplus revenue for works of improvement and utility in future years. I trust I may be allowed to add that the requirements of so numerous a population press very heavily upon the attention of the single revenue officer allowed for the administration of the district, and although I have made no application hitherto for assistance, I think the figures and facts quoted above would reasonably support such an application.

41. *Gansabhâwas and Village Communities.*—I regret to state that Government have refused to accede to my request on behalf of those interested for the establishment of Gansabhâwas in the Rayigam and Pasdun and Walallâwiti kóralés of this district. I have not been informed of the reasons for this decision, but I respectfully submit that it is to be regretted. Apart from the undoubted fact that gambling and drunkenness and thieving are on the increase in the villages in the interior of this district, and I grieve to say more especially among the youthful classes, it is apparent that the spirit of co-operation and desire to combine in works

of village improvement is rapidly passing away, and that it is not the respectable man of family and conduct in the village who now commands influence, but the disreputable village door proctor, who knows sufficient law or rather legal fictions, picked up in the healthy atmosphere of the Minor Courts of the district, to establish terrorism in the village which he uses for his own purposes. I believe that the establishment of Gaṇsabháwas is the best remedy for this state of things, in both preserving the ancient spirit of village co-operation, and in destroying the influence of these village proctors. I have taken every opportunity to ascertain the opinions of all classes of villagers, both through the public sources open to me and in private conversation, and I am satisfied that the respectable classes, landowners, and poorer villagers largely desiderate the establishment of Gaṇsabháwas for their protection and the abatement of petty crime in the district. The poor villager who lives at a distance of 30 or 40 miles from the Police Court of the district has not the money for his own expenses and that of his witnesses to protect his small property from the thefts and robberies of the criminal classes in his village, and the latter consequently ply their occupation undisturbed. If the objection to Gaṇsabháwas is that they encourage litigation, I submit that the extreme technicality now in vogue in our Minor Courts is no slight incentive to litigation as well as, as is too often the case, an encouragement to the criminal classes.

42. In the absence of Gaṇsabháwas it becomes necessary to enforce the rules recently made by the village committees under the provision of the Ordinance 26 of 1871 through the Police Court of the district—an arrangement so fatal to the successful administration of the rules that I would enquire why the same power should not be extended to the revenue officer to deal with offences against these rules as he enjoys under the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance in respect of breaches of rules made under the provisions of that Ordinance. In each case the subject matter is one of purely village interest, and I know that the villagers would be pleased to see the rules of their committees enforced in the same way by the Agent of their district.

43. If it is the fixed intention of Government to put a stop to the future establishment of Gaṇsabháwas while encouraging the operation of rules made by village communities under the Ordinance, I think an alteration of the Ordinance such as I have indicated imperative; for the hardship to all concerned of taking a defaulter under such rules 30 or 40 miles to the Police Court of the district to be fined perhaps one or two rupees, to be subjected to the infinite delays of those courts, through the absence of the Magistrate at the Supreme Court or on duty as Coroner, or from other causes, as well as to the repeated expense of taking witnesses to the Court, is so intolerable and the system so out of harmony with the spirit of the Ordinance, that I am confident Government would not allow its existence. The only other remedy is to gazette the Assistant Government Agent as itinerating Police Magistrate for the district with a fixed court at certain places. I think the course suggested above, to give the Assistant Government Agent power to try offences, more in harmony with the Ordinance and less expensive in practice.

44. *Necessity of revision for Judicial administration of the District.*—In this connection I wish again to record my opinion that the judicial administration of this district requires revision. As Government have finally refused to establish Gaṇsabháwas, the need for revision is more urgent. At present we have a District Judge and Police Magistrate at Kalutara, and another Police Magistrate at Pánaduré, a town connected with Kalutara by rail and distant from it only ten miles. I recommend that the minor judicial officer at Kalutara, who draws Rs. 4,500 a year, should discharge the duties of both Police Magistrate and Commissioner of the Court of Requests for both Pánaduré and Kalutara together with the Justice of the Peace duties of the gravets of each town, and that the officer thus set free at Pánaduré should itinerate throughout the Rayigam kóralé and Pasdun and Walalláwiti kóralé, Kalutara and Pánaduré Totamuné, to deal with the Justice of the Peace cases arising in those parts of the district, giving especial attention to the suppression of cattle stealing, which is now particularly rife on both sides of the Kalu-gaṇga. I believe this arrangement would materially relieve both Minor Courts, and I am satisfied that it would be an immense advantage to the district, and have a most direct effect on the suppression of crime and the apprehension and conviction of offenders. The judicial work at Kalutara is certainly too heavy for one Judge, but it cannot be said that the work of the two Minor Courts of Kalutara and Pánaduré is too much for one officer if relieved of the Justice of the Peace work of the district. I would point out that one Civil Servant attends to the three Courts with the Justice of the Peace work of Náwalapitiya, Gampola, and Pussellá̆wa, places considerably further apart than Kalutara and Pánaduré, and only in the first two-mentioned instances connected by rail. I have long felt that the distance of the Minor Courts from the outlying villages of the Rayigam and Pasdun kóralés is no small hardship and source of expense to the villagers.

45. *Gemming on Crown Lands.*—In the early part of the year the villages east of the Maguru-gaṇga in the Pasdun kóralé were invaded by crowds from the maritime districts between Colombo and Galle in search of gems on Crown lands. The invasion was due to the report of a boy having found a valuable cat's-eye in a village deniya. Dehipitiya was the favourite spot, and the gemmers spread to Héwessa, Atalé, Tiniyáwala, and Pelawatta in the Maha pattuwa, and large tracts were dug up at Walalláwiti and Maguṇumaswila in the Walalláwiti koralé. I made several descents upon the gemmers, who invariably fled at my approach, but the ground selected for these operations is so swampy and so difficult to get at that I was only able to seize three or four parties of some 50 in all. After some preliminary delay in ascertaining the law applicable to the case, I succeeded in securing convictions in all cases under the Malicious Injuries Ordinance, and the convictions were upheld in appeal. The gemmers at once left the district and have not since returned. Some of the lands they selected have since been surveyed and sold, but I am informed that subsequent gemming operations have not been successful. How far they were so in the first instance, it is of course difficult to ascertain. Instances were reported of extremely valuable stones being found, but the value was undoubtedly much exaggerated. The stones were in all cases cat's-eyes.

46. The introduction of the new rules for gemming and mining on Crown lands has set this much-vexed question at rest.

47. *Irrigation.*—The inhabitants of the maritime district have adopted rules for the better enforcement of customs affecting paddy cultivation, and as each hadda has now its own committee and irrigation headman for the improvement of irrigation, cultivation is more within their control. In each hadda I found an insuperable antagonism to any scheme of remuneration of the Vel-Vidána, whether by payment in kind or money. The fact is that previous to the establishment of this Kachchéri the old Irrigation Ordinance of 1856 was a dead letter, and as the practice has fallen into disuse the new generation of cultivators will not listen to it. It is difficult to induce any one to take the post of Vel-Vidána, if it carries with it no emolument however small.

48. Similar rules were introduced into the Rayigam kóralé, and the same objection was encountered to remuneration to the irrigation headman. I have not been able yet to introduce the new rules into the Pasdun kóralé, where some old rules are still in force. The new rules will be introduced during the ensuing year.

49. *Village Headmen.*—With the approval of the Hon. the Government Agent I have made some alteration in the position of the Vidhána Arachchies, which will I think be to the advantage of the district from an administrative point of view. The rank of the 1st and 2nd Vidhána Arachchi has been abolished, and each Vidhána Arachchi is now appointed for so many villages, from which he collects both the road tax and the new grain tax. The commission he receives on each is a considerable emolument to him, and the security he is required to give is some voucher for his integrity and a test of his respectability. I hope the Vidhána Arachchi will in time take the position of the Kandyan Kórála. The village headman now receives an emolument in his commission on the distress lists issued to him as soon as each Vidhána Arachchi and division officer closes his accounts in June, and the funding of the fees now recovered at land sales as headmen's fees, and placed in deposit, will also form a fund for the payment of these minor headmen.

50. It is much the practice at present to attack the character of these headmen, and to represent them as influenced only by bribery, feelings of revenge, or interest. I have found myself that the headmen, of this district at least, endeavour, amid many difficulties and relentless enemies, to discharge their duties faithfully to Government, although expecting and receiving hitherto no recognition except the bestowal of rank among those occupying a higher position in Government service. It is ill to reward such service with openly-expressed abuse and distrust.

51. *Education.*—New schools have been constructed at my orders in the Maha pattuwa of the Pasdun kóralé at Magura, Dehipitiya, Ratmalé, and Héwessa, the children of which villages have hitherto received no education as there are not even pansalas in that district. Their parents take little interest in the matter, and I have to use all my influence with the headmen to secure the construction of the schools. The rules made under the Village Council Ordinance will, however, introduce a better state of things in this respect. Schools are always well attended when opened and as long as the local headmen take an interest in them.

52. *River Police.*—Police stations have been opened along the bank of the Kalu-ganga for the protection of Uva coffee transported by water to Colombo or to Kalutara. Stations have been placed at Nambápána, Wérawatta, Uduwara, and Keppu-ela, at the mouth of the old canal. The number of the license of each boat and Kachchéri at which it has been registered is painted on either side of the boat to enable the police to register easily each boat passing.

53. I have recommended the construction of a towing-path along one side of the river, and have undertaken to turn out commutation labour for the work if an estimate for the purpose be sanctioned, but I fear the funds of Government will not admit at present of the work being sanctioned. An estimate for Rs. 874·99 was sanctioned on 22nd September, 1881, for the survey of the rapids at Wagawatta below Nambápána, but I am not aware what decision with reference to these rapids and their more easy navigation has been arrived at thereon.

54. *Desastara Kalutara Wharf Railway.*—The wharf railway at Desastara Kalutara was opened in July, 1881, but the majority of coffee still travels by canal to Colombo, although the railway is most convenient, running alongside of the river at the side of the northern end of the old bridge and connected with the existing line at the approach to the new bridge. The extent of land taken up was 1*a.* 0*r.* 2·50*p.* for a sum of Rs. 2,516·80.

55. *Lands acquired for Railway purposes.*—It is important that the lands acquired for the railway and not at present required by them should be either carefully fenced and their boundaries defined, or that the Government Agent should be allowed to lease them on tickets of occupancy until they are taken up for railway purposes. There are many such lands in this district at present either unoccupied or the possession of which has been resumed by the persons from whom they were acquired upon adequate compensation.

56. I annex statistics of births, marriages, and deaths in each division of the district during 1881, which call for no remarks.

57. *Visit of the Government Agent to the District.*—The Hon. the Government Agent visited this district in the month of February, and spent 17 days in a systematic circuit of the Rayigam and Pasdun and Walalláwiti kóralés. Advantage was taken of his presence in the kóralé to explain to the people the regulations of Government concerning the new commutation system and the opportunities for redemption of rates of taxation exceeding 1-10th under that system.

58. I regret that the past year has seen no advance either in the extension of the railway towards Bernwala or Bentota or in providing Kalutara with a general cemetery.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

59. The past year has seen considerable progress in the construction of new roads in the district, while the maintenance of existing roads in good order has not been lost sight of.

60. Through the grant of Rs. 4,200 from the Provincial Road Committee as the share of this district in the accumulations of miscellaneous deposits, I was able to take on hand, with the addition of a further grant of Rs. 5,080 from the District Road Committee, the construction of the road from Keppu-ęla to Yala to meet the road from Horana to Anguruwátoṭa. The road was commenced as a relief work in the so-called famine in Rayigam kóralé in 1878. The expenditure was divided between two contractors, one of whom took up the construction of the bridges and culverts throughout the road, and the other the formation and gravelling of the road and construction of two large bridges and four culverts at the eastern end of the road. The masonry is of the most satisfactory description, and wherever practicable iron rails have been used in place of beams, securing to the bridges an almost permanent character. The small platform bridges so frequent on minor roads and such a constant source of danger and expense, have been forbidden, and single or double stone-slab culverts substituted. The road will compare favourably with its continuation from Desęstara Kalutara to Keppu-ęla constructed by the Public Works Department.

61. A bridge over this canal to connect the two roads is now imperative, and will, I trust, be the first public work provided in this district. The road shortens materially the distance to Anguruwátoṭa from Kalutara by ten miles, and will be also used as a short cut to Ratnapura.

62. The District Road Committee has also extended the road from Bellana towards Baduraliya one mile, and in the present year will continue the extension to Latpandura, two miles distant from the Maguru-gaṇga at Baduraliya. Beyond the eastern bank of the Maguru-gaṇga to the boundary of the Ratnapura District is six miles. It is of the greatest importance to open up the outlying villages of the Pasdun kóralé; the extreme difficulty of reaching them has been a great drawback to efficient administration as well as to the villagers themselves, and there are valuable Government Timber Forests in that neighbourhood. The large tracts of owita lands make them valuable also for pasturage.

63. An estimate was also sanctioned by the District Road Committee for the construction of the earthwork on the road from Léwanduwa to Ittápana in the Walalláwiti kóralé and on the banks of the Bentoṭa river. This road was also one of the relief works initiated in 1878, and it seemed of importance to the District Road Committee that the work then done should not be abandoned. The road will therefore be gradually taken up year by year until completed.

64. New work has also been done upon the roads from Alubómulla to Rukgahatoṭapola in the Rayigam kóralé, and advantage has been taken of the labour of some defaulters of past years, who offered to labour on the spot instead of going to jail, to open a road from Talpitiya on the Galle road to join the road from Pánaduré to Nambápána at Malamulla, which will utilise the fine bridge thrown over the Talpitiya outlet by the Public Works Department.

65. In stating that existing roads have been kept in good order I must make an exception in favour of the road from Pánaduré to Nambápána, or at least that portion of it which lies between Bolgoda lake and Poṭu-édauda, where the road to the plumbago pits at Pélapitiyágoda commences. The opening of these pits has thrown an immense quantity of heavy plumbago traffic upon this road between those places, and the road being only a gravelled road rapidly fell out of repair and into very bad condition. The District Road Committee applied, with the support of the Provincial Road Committee, for a special grant from Government for its repair—a not unreasonable request in view of the large amount realized originally by the sale of the plumbago lands and the steady revenue derived from export duty on the plumbago quarried. Government however refused to make any grant, and the road remained in shocking order until a new year brought a new toll grant for expenditure.

66. I have further suggested that these ten miles of road should be exchanged for the ten miles of road at the end of the Pasdun kóralé from Horawala to Pellewatta, at present in charge of the Public Works Department, on which there is little traffic, and which the District Road Committee is quite willing to take back in exchange for the ten miles in Rayigam kóralé. This proposal, however, although I believe acquiesced in by the Public Works Department, has not met with the sanction of Government, and the District Road Committee are placed in the unjust position of being compelled to spend money upon a road used as a main thoroughfare and as one of the principal feeders of Government revenue, to the detriment of *bonâ fide* minor roads in the district and urgent claims for extension from other parts. The two-thirds commutation money taken from this district amounts to a very considerable sum, and it is only just that a proportionate extent of roads should be taken over by Government from this district as principal roads; whereas since 1878 the district has received no relief in this respect.

67. Rest-houses in this district call loudly for repair and even in some cases for entire reconstruction, but as they are so seldom used by travellers other than the Chairman and occasionally by officers of the Public Works Department and Survey Department, I am of opinion that the funds of the District Road Committee are more profitably spent on roads.

68. I would draw attention to the satisfactory results of issuing distress lists to the peace officers for the recovery of arrears in the division officer's final accounts. The system undoubtedly throws immense clerical labour upon the staff of the District Road Committee and especially upon the head clerk, in the receipt of money, the checking of accounts, and preparation of security bonds, but it is as undoubtedly remunerative.

69. I have to report, in conclusion, that the division officer of Maba pattu, who had held the office for eight years, was convicted during the year before the District Court of theft and embezzlement, and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment at hard labour. On issuing distress lists to the peace officers for recovery from persons he had returned as defaulters, they produced

receipts in the handwriting of and signed by the division officer for the tax. The fund appears to have commenced in 1878.

70. The question of the construction of a new rest-house at Kalutara and the abandonment of the existing building for conversion into a Police Court is still under consideration; the design furnished by the Government Architect, which is for an upstair rest-house of an unusually picturesque type, has been found to require expenditure beyond the sum allowed by Government. I trust the estimate can be reduced without interfering with the design, which will be a great ornament to Kalutara.

KALUTARA LOCAL BOARD.

71. The revenue of the Local Board, including a balance of Rs. 2,248·34 brought forward from 1880, was Rs. 10,757·12, and the expenditure Rs. 10,210·26.

72. The following works of improvement have been effected during the year:—

(1) A road 1,066 yards in length has been constructed from the old road at Welapura Kalutara to meet the new road made in 1880 at Hinetiyangala connecting Mosque street with Hill street. The road affords a more direct entrance to the town, and one avoiding the two heavy hills on the road entering the town near the Government school.

(2) Two roads have been made at Desóstara Kalutara connecting the Colombo road with the old road.

(3) The bridge over the Etanemada canal was replaced at a cost of Rs. 646·50, being raised some feet to admit of pada boats passing in time of high water.

(4) An ornamental teak-wood railing has been erected along the left-hand side of the main road between the Fort and the Library to enclose and protect the portion of the esplanade between the old road and Colombo road.

73. The ornamental trees planted on the esplanade, although suffering somewhat from the violence of the south-west monsoon, are doing well, and will in a few years prove a handsome addition to that part of the town.

74. With the prison labour at my disposal I have been able to fill up the portion of the moat between the Kachchéri and the church, and to level that portion below the Kachchéri forming an embankment to keep out flood water at its ordinary level.

75. It now remains to fill up that portion of the moat between the railway and the Kachchéri, when the extent of the esplanade will be much increased.

76. Thirty street lamps, which had been ordered during 1880, arrived from England, and were put up along the main road from the Kachchéri as far as the Government school, station road, and part of old road at Welapura Kalutara. They give a very good light and are much appreciated. It is hoped to extend them during the next year to parts of Desóstara Kalutara.

77. With the town road defaulters a gravelled walk from the limit of the esplanade at the railway embankment to the mouth of the river, and thence along the shore in the direction of the back-water and Kalemulla, has been constructed. The road has also an approach from the Fort bastion overlooking the river, and in course of time this road could be developed into a very pleasant carriage road which would also be of great assistance to the fishermen and distillers of Kalemulla, giving them an easy and direct access to the railway station and river.

78. In December the election of new members of the Local Board for the ensuing two years were held at this Kachchéri, and the large number of voters who attended is a conclusive proof of the interest taken in this body by the residents within Local Board limits.

79. Messrs. D. De Silva, J. A. Dharmaratne, and S. R. Fonseka were elected in the room of the outgoing members, who certainly deserve the warm thanks of their fellow-townsmen for the constant attention they at all times gave to the duties of their office.

80. The health of the town has been remarkably good during the year.

Kalutara Kachcheri,
31st March, 1882.

HERBERT WACE,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE KEGALLA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

As I only assumed duties at Kégalla at the end of April, 1881, and received notice of my transfer to another station before I had been eight months there, my opportunities for becoming acquainted with the district were limited, more especially because at first my time was almost completely taken up with the paddy commutation accounts of the previous year, which were in considerable arrear and in some confusion.

Revenue.—The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 148,505, which shows a recovery of Rs. 8,256 from the low figures of the previous year 1880. The revenue for a series of seven years ending with 1879 had remained fairly steady at an average of about Rs. 160,000, but in 1880 there was a sudden drop of Rs. 22,000, due to a great reduction in the receipts from land sales compared with the previous year, and to a continuous and serious falling off under the head *Licenses*—*i. e.*, arrack rents.

The improvement of Rs. 8,256 for 1881 is the net result of increases and decreases under different heads.

Taking the important ones in order, Arrears show a decrease of Rs. 11,037. But this does not indicate that arrears were not collected in 1881. There was a great deal more outstanding at the end of 1879 than at the end of 1880.

Land Sales show an increase of Rs. 7,985, the figures having risen from Rs. 10,886 to Rs. 19,871, a most satisfactory feature in the return, affording a promise I believe of very greatly increased receipts under this head when capital for investment flows more freely. The receipts in 1879 were over Rs. 30,000, so that the increase for 1881 is not valuable in itself, but only so far as it affords an indication, amid surrounding depression, of the improving prospects of the Kégalla District.

Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 49,945, as compared with Rs. 36,288 for 1880, an increase of Rs. 13,657, due chiefly to more prompt recovery of paddy commutation, but partly also, viz., to an extent of about Rs. 3,000, to improvement in receipts from hill paddy.

Licenses show a falling off of Rs. 4,552 from even the reduced figures of the preceding year, which were less by Rs. 5,778 than those for 1879. This is decrease which has been continuous for a series of years, as already mentioned.

The receipts from Stamps and Postage were almost stationary compared with those of the previous year.

The receipts from Sale of Government Property are insignificant. They include value of Crown timber sold, which was only Rs. 12. The receipts for firewood cut for the railway do not come to the Kégalla Kachchéri.

The increase under Miscellaneous is due to the transfer to revenue of a large number of items of various descriptions which had remained in deposit for some time.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 41,509·58 as against Rs. 44,937·56 for 1880, a decrease which is only apparent owing to the charge for the hospital, about Rs. 4,500, no longer coming into the Assistant Agent's returns.

The year was, on the whole, a favourable one for the district as regards agriculture—the weather being seasonable and good crops.

The first two quarters of the year were marked by a severe epidemic of fever, which prevailed throughout the district for several months and raised the rate of mortality considerably. It was most severely felt in Four Kóralés about Mawanella and Rambukkana, where so many were attacked by it that the people generally were reduced to great distress and want, so that Government sanctioned the free distribution of food where absolutely necessary, besides sending a medical officer specially for the relief of the sick. The health of the district was very much improved during the third quarter of the year, and there was hardly any sickness reported during the fourth quarter. The fever of the earlier months prevailed also in the adjoining North-Western Province.

As regards crime, several parts of the district were notorious for its frequency, especially the villages in the neighbourhood of the Kadugannáwa and Aranayaka estates, where thefts of coffee by gangs of villagers were common besides cattle stealing and crimes of violence. Many complaints were also made by the people of the depredations and daring conduct of a number of bad characters without employment in the neighbourhood of Mawanella. These men were bound over to be of good behaviour.

As regards the more lawless villages near Aranayaka, a proposal was under discussion for quartering a Police force on them, but a decision had not been arrived at before the close of the year.

Land Revenue.—The tax on paddy and dry grain (hill-paddy) forms one-third or more of the usual revenue of this district. The amount to be collected as commuted paddy tax under the agreements made for the seven years 1876–1882 is about Rs. 42,500. The actual total of the registers is Rs. 44,565, but exemptions to headmen and other deductions leave the above stated amount to be credited as revenue. I give these figures because 1881 will be the last year for the collection of the tax under the old agreements.

The second part of the Grain Tax Ordinance, 1878, was brought into operation in the district by Proclamation of 12th November, 1881, and Commissioners were duly appointed towards the close of the year for revising the commutation agreements.

The introduction of the new Ordinance involves hardly any change in method of collection—commutation having been the rule—but the people seemed to look forward to it with some eagerness, hoping possibly for some reduction in their tax. The expiring commutation however showed so liberal a reduction from its predecessor, that a further reduction should not, I think, be looked upon as a matter of course.

I have mentioned that the arrears of this tax at the end of 1880 were considerable. The arrears left at the end of successive years were as follows for paddy commuted :—

		Rs.			Rs.
1877	..	2,767	1880	...	12,700
1878	...	10,388	1881	...	1,700 (approximate)
1879	...	18,405			

There was thus collected in 1881 a sum of Rs. 12,000 over and above the current revenue of the year, and this notwithstanding that the collections for 1881 hardly commenced till August, owing to the difficulty experienced in closing the previous year's accounts. The figures quoted above will show how dilatory the headmen had become. It is certain also that in one case at least they had misappropriated money—taking advantage of the fact that they had not been required to produce their receipt books when making payments to the Kachchéri. They were thus enabled to retain collections or to use them to make good previous misappropriations. Considering the

delay allowed in previous years and the short time left for making the collections for 1881, the facility with which the tax was got in exceeded my expectations.

The following shows the state of the collections in the respective years:—

		Collected to 30th Sept. Rs.		Collected to 31st Decr. Rs.
1877	...	33,558	...	38,707
1878	...	23,681	...	32,086
1879	...	9,431	...	24,069
1880	...	12,022	...	28,786
1881	...	5,364	...	40,800

The tax on hill-paddy is an important item in the revenue of the Kégalla District—sometimes amounting to Rs. 10,000. The collections for 1881 were about Rs. 6,500. The tax can no longer be rented, but is assessed and collected by the headmen; and though the system seems to work fairly well, yet it is difficult to devise an efficient check, and too much has, I think, to be trusted to the headmen for the security of this branch of the revenue.

The settlement of the Chena question, and, first, a decision as to the course which should now be pursued in the matter, are subjects of pressing importance—both to the people whose claims require to be settled on a sound basis and to the Government which will benefit so much by land, yearly becoming more in demand, being set free for disposal. The subject was not noticed in the report for last year by Mr. Murray, and he no doubt felt, like myself, that it could not be dealt with by an officer who knew his tenure of the post of Assistant Agent would be brief. It may be well to record what has been done and in what stage the question now rests.

At the date of my assuming duties at Kégalla the last chena surveyor had been withdrawn, and no further surveys were undertaken. It was in 1873 that it was decided that the chenas of the district should be systematically surveyed and the claims definitely settled. A staff of surveyors was stationed near Avisáwélla and most of the Three Kóralés was subsequently surveyed village by village. At first each chena was surveyed separately, but this was considered to involve either too much time or too much expense, and was therefore abandoned. Then came a survey of blocks—forests being surveyed in one block, old chenas in another, young chenas in a third, but no individual claims were surveyed or even sketched. This plan was also abandoned after a short trial. Thirdly, came the system last followed, which was to survey the exterior boundaries of blocks of claimed lands and to sketch in roughly without survey the claims of the several parties.

The last method of survey was carried out in a very large number of villages. The means it afforded of definitely settling the villagers' claims and of securing the Crown's rights was discussed towards the end of the year 1878, when the Government Agent and the Surveyor-General severally addressed Government on the subject.

It was constantly found in the course of enquiry that the extent of chena to which a claimant was fairly entitled formed only a small patch as it were in a range over which his cultivation had at one time or another wandered. This extent being determined upon by the Assistant Agent after the survey, which defined only the exterior boundaries of the range, its position was never defined on the ground or recorded in a survey, and therefore the claim was not practically defined or restricted at all.

The survey of each claim was, as already stated, considered to be too costly, and, even if it had been carried out, the result would have been that the portions of land allowed as private in a range would be dotted about as small patches in the midst of land declared to be Crown property. This also would have been an unsatisfactory result, as it would so greatly impair the value of the Crown property. It was accordingly determined in 1878 that "the present surveys should be used for the purpose of enquiring into the extent of the several claims preferred, but that, having registered these claims temporarily, the Assistant Agent should endeavour to make his settlement in one block, giving to each claimant if necessary even double the extent registered to him, provided that the parties would all agree to take the whole extent in one or two convenient blocks."

This system had the advantage of utilizing the surveys as already made, and was intended to be supplemented by surveys in detail of the blocks set apart as private property. It was recognized however at the outset that legislation would be necessary to render the agreements valid or binding, though it was hoped that much might be done without legislation, which indeed would only be justified by such proof of the practicability and acceptability of the scheme.

The mode of settlement accordingly proceeded on that basis, viz., that all the claimants of chena land in a village should agree to take their share in a block or blocks, relinquishing their rights in most cases to the particular land they had hitherto claimed. This appeared less arbitrary when it was considered that the chenas were not really the property of individuals, but were common to the village for convenience of cultivation. After the necessary enquiry and decision by the Assistant Agent as to the block of chena which should be assigned to the villagers, a written agreement was drawn up which shortly set forth by reference to the plan what land had been agreed upon as private property. This agreement was signed by the headmen and each owner of land in the village.

The apportionment of the private block among all the claimants was left to be settled by the Ratémahatmayá and a village council.

The practicability of carrying out the re-distribution in the manner proposed has been tested. In not a single instance has the Ratémahatmayá of Three Kóralés been able to effect a settlement, owing to the refusal of those in possession of the block assigned to the villagers to give up any share of it to others. In the cases of 27 villages, the written agreements for which had been

referred to him, he had to report in September, 1881, that in every instance there were people who objected to a division—the very people who had signed the agreements at the time of the enquiry. There being no legal power to enforce the written agreements, it was useless attempting any further settlements without it. Serious consideration will, however, be required before special legislation can be sanctioned to enforce the agreements in question. The lands which claimants have had to give up are possibly subject to encumbrance such as mortgage or lease, and it is necessary to meet the enquiry how the mortgagees' or lessees' rights have been provided for. Again, it is certain that in many cases persons with rights to chena land have been absent from the enquiry and have not signed the agreements, and on the other hand have not had due attention paid to their claims. One particular case of this nature came to my notice, in which the claimant had been a convict at the Straits at the time of the enquiry. On his return he found his chena declared Crown property, and the other holders of chena land in the village entirely refused to admit him to a share in the common block.

The system appears so arbitrary when considered in reference to the ordinary law regulating the transfer of land, that it may well be doubted whether a legal sanction could be obtained for it, especially when it is borne in mind that a law already exists for settling claims to land and registering titles. The existing law is certainly applicable, and though it has not been proposed to utilize it, the only reason why it cannot be put into practice is that the necessary surveys would take a long time and would be very expensive. These considerations however would hardly afford sufficient ground for the very exceptional legislation which would be necessary to legalize the agreements. The subject however is one which demands serious and early attention, in order that the heavy expenditure already incurred in surveys may not be wasted, and that the Crown's rights to a large extent of valuable land may be secured.

The soil and climatic conditions of much of the land in Three Kóralés had already been proved to be well adapted for the growth of tea, cocoa, and other new products. The year just closed has seen much progress and satisfactory results of such cultivation. There is a large extent of available land still unopened, especially in Atulugam kóralé in the south-east corner of the district towards Adam's Peak. Roads will be required to afford access to this land.

Ruwanwella will at some future date be an important centre for this part of the district, being situated in the Kelani which is navigable to Colombo, and having two main roads leading to it down the valley of the Kelani and Ritigaha oyas. Application was made to Government by the planters interested for an extension of the road in the last-mentioned valley for a further distance beyond Bulatkohopitiya, its present terminus, but want of funds prevented the granting of this aid to a rising district.

The means of communication between the town of Kégalla and the southern part of the district are not good, though the minor roads are kept in as fair order as the funds of the District Road Committee will permit. The main roads of the district were maintained in good order.

A distribution of Liberian coffee plants was made in the month of November to the headmen and such private persons as were likely to make good use of them in various parts of the district. Unless however a new plant will naturally thrive, I do not think that much success can be hoped for in the experiment of distributing it among the ordinary headmen and villagers, however much interest the Assistant Agent may take in it. It is rare to find a native who will give intelligent attention to an experiment in cultivation. If, as is hoped, the Liberian coffee is really suited to the district, the distribution of plants, which took place at a favourable season, is likely to prove a benefit to the people.

The statistics of the Gansabháwas will be found elsewhere. The working of these courts was satisfactory and the people seemed to have the fullest confidence in the decisions of the intelligent and independent gentlemen who preside over them.

The population of the district as returned by the census showed a fair rate of increase on the figures for 1871.

Education, as far as it may be secured by the attendance of the children at school, appears to require for its support the constant attention and influence of the Assistant Agent and headmen. This appears generally to be the case among the Kandyan people.

G. A. BAUMGARTNER,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Nuwara Eliya, May, 1882.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, SOUTHERN PROVINCE, FOR THE YEAR 1881.

THE year under review, though one of continued general depression throughout the Island in commercial matters, cannot be said to have been unfavourable to the general interest of the people of this Province—in fact, their remoteness from the centre of the coffee industry prevented their being much affected by the changes in it; and while the staple of food was, owing to importation of foreign rice, cheap and plentiful—indeed, rice was said to have been lower in price than for any time during the previous 25 years—and the country free from epidemic, epizootics, or disease in any very continuous or severe form, the state of the Province generally may be considered as having been fairly prosperous and contented. In regard to the absence of epidemics I think that, under Providence, much is due to the strict way in which the Pilgrimage to Kataragam has been yearly carried out, since the introduction under the late Governor of the rules for its regulation, and it may be considered a blessing to humanity that the Pilgrimage has almost ceased; only some 30 pilgrims in this Province having in last year taken tickets for it. Similar useful rules may hereafter be found necessary in respect to other pilgrimages to unhealthy places, such as Tissamaháráma, where, since the restoration of the tank and partial renovation of the principal dágoba, a yearly increasing crowd (once a year in May) flocks for purposes of devotion or excitement.

REVENUE.

The reports of my Assistants at Galle, Hambantota and Mátara shew the state of the revenue for each district and the causes of increase or decrease under different heads. The total revenue of the Province for 1881 was Rs. 1,038,729·36,* being a decrease or falling off from that of 1880 of Rs. 99,562·09.

Arrears.—Under the head of Arrears of Revenue there is shewn a decrease of Rs. 22,757·80, which merely means that there were less arrears to this amount to recover than in 1880.

Land Revenue.—This is the principal item of decrease, accounted for as shewn in my Assistants' reports, by abnormal seasons, drought when rain was required, and heavy rain when dry weather would have been acceptable, and by the very low price of grain in the market for the reasons before stated. In comparison with 1880 the deficiency amounted to Rs. 82,554·04 and the amount realized was the lowest, with the exception of 1872 in any year of the last ten.

Licenses.—The decrease of Rs. 3,580 under this head is due to the December's instalment of the rent of 1880-81 having been paid within that month, while that of 1881-82 was not paid until January, 1882.

Stamps.—Under this head there is a decrease of Rs. 5,825·17, which is casual and due to some decrease in litigation.

Reimbursements.—There is under this head a decrease of Rs. 2,219·25. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,600·49 is due to a remission of water rate, owing to a failure of crops on lands assessed for upkeep of a tank; the balance is composed of small items, as *Government Gazette* fees and school books, maintenance of prisoners, surf boat hire at Hambantota, &c., &c.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease under this head of Rs. 10,859·50 includes Rs. 9,220·29 for over-payment and Rs. 1,639·21 small receipts.

Customs.—An increase here of Rs. 17,667·16 and Port and Harbour Dues Rs. 5,041·37. Land Sales, an increase of Rs. 4,755·50; Taxes, Rs. 42·62; Postal Rs. 1,783·65; Sale of Government Property, Rs. 134·60; Special Receipts, Rs. 119·18.

Considering the very large falling off in the grain revenue in this, for the most part, an agricultural district, I think the collection of revenue, with comparatively so small a deficiency, must be considered satisfactory, particularly when to this is added a fair collection of salt and a stock in hand at the close of the year of the value of Rs. 196,135.

A full account of the salt collections will be found in my Hambantota Assistant's report.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure of the Southern Province in 1881 was Rs. 407,229·94,† a decrease of Rs. 53,964·01 on the expenditure of 1880, which was Rs. 461,193·95.

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* For particulars see Appendix A 1. † Appendix A 2.

The expenditure on public works was as follows:—

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Roads and bridges, Government money ...	118,555	81		
Do. *commutation money* ...	29,822	99		
			148,378	80
Buildings, *new*	15,353	0		
Do. *repairs*	9,490	97		
			24,843	97
Irrigation works, new	10,374	17		
Do. *maintenance*	12,918	63		
			23,292	80
Salaries of office staff	1,400	0		
Supervision	32,662	0		
			34,062	0
Total ...		Rs.	230,577	57

If from this total of Rs 230,577·57 is deducted the sum of Rs. 29,822·99 provided by local funds, and the remaining sum of Rs. 200,754·58 is added to the ordinary expenditure given above —viz., Rs. 407,229·94, the total expenditure out of the general revenue of Rs. 1,038,729·36 is shown to be Rs. 607,984·52, leaving a surplus revenue of Rs. 430,744·84; against which, however, general charges appearing in the accounts of certain of the Colombo Departments have to be charged.

To give the total revenue of the Province the collection of the Road Committee, Village Tribunals, Galle Municipality, and Mátara Local Board have to be added, and for expenditure their cost deducted; the total amount of revenue and expenditure then standing thus:—

Revenue and Expenditure of the Southern Province in 1881.

	Revenue.			Expenditure.	
	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.
Government Funds	1,038,729	36	...	407,229	94
Provincial Road Committee ...	109,772	55	...	117,179	87
Village Communities and Irrigation Council ...	23,059	23	...	23,378	84
Municipality of Galle	74,158	49	...	75,452	43
Local Board of Mátara	7,036	8	...	7,984	51
	Rs. 1,252,755	71		Rs. 631,225	59

CENSUS.

Under arrangements made by the Government Agent in agreement with the Registrar-General, the census was successfully taken on the night of the 17th of February. There is every reason to believe that the returns made are fairly reliable. The total population of the Province is 431,796, composed of 220,558 males and 211,238 females, the total population of the Galle District being 208,553, or nearly half of that of the entire Province. I do not know how the preponderance of males over females contrary to the statistics of European countries is to be accounted for, as I do not think, as a rule, any particular partiality is shown by natives to infants of one sex over the other. There were doubtless more mistakes and irregularities in the taking of the census than have come to light. Two only have been proved here: in one place some omissions were shown, in another the enumerator extorted a small payment from natives for entering their names; he was prosecuted and heavily fined. In approval of the satisfactory way in which the returns were prepared and sent in, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor promoted the Muhandiram and Clerk of the Provincial Registrar's Office here to the rank of Mudaliyár. A suggestion made by one of the Mudaliyárs, that in future when a census is taken it should be fixed for the night of the Siṇhalese New Year's day, is worth consideration, as on that day every Siṇhalese native that can manage to do so is at home, and sleeps at his own house.

PUBLIC WORKS.

No works of any kind beyond general upkeep and repair were carried on during the year. The principal roads were generally in very good order, and the minor roads maintained in as passable a state as the very limited funds of the District Road Committees would allow of, but the mileage of these is quite out-growing the power of the Committees to deal with. Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 per mile may suffice to keep an ordinary minor road with light cart or hackery traffic over it in fair condition, but whereas in the case of some 15 miles of road to the Udugama estate district, carts carrying loads of over a ton weight ply, some means of obtaining additional and larger funds must be sought for.

The entire cessation of work in the Morowak kóralé main road to connect it with that through Rakwána, is much to be regretted. At present a fine road in each district terminates in a *cul-de-sac*, the intervening space of some 20 miles only being now so entirely overgrown as to be almost impassable as a riding road, and even the trace of the cart road obliterated and it may be lost. To open these 20 miles as even a fair bridle-road would be of very great advantage in facilitating communication between the two Provinces—Western and Southern—and would tend to develope trade and the sale of salt from Hambantoṭa, as a branch road from near Gongalla or Abbey Rock would communicate directly with that place.

IRRIGATION.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor made a tour through the Province in July and visited several of the works in Mátara, which were in good order, though for the reasons stated in

the report from my Assistant there, they did not prove of much use last year. The matters noted in my Assistant's report have been brought to the notice of Government, and will, it is to be hoped, be attended to as soon as funds are available; that in respect of the alteration of the Dandeniya channel is one of urgency, as, should the present channel become blocked, the tank will be useless.

The different schemes for the improvement of the Tissamahárámá water supply referred to by the Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, were submitted to and fully discussed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, and want of funds, I believe, alone prevented the sanction of the one agreed on for the enlargement of the inlet channel, raising of the bund of the tank, and insertion of a high-level and a second low-level sluice. It is sincerely to be hoped that funds may soon be available for these works, as under Mr. Fisher's energetic supervision and care, the demand for land goes on increasing, and would still more do so if a sufficient supply of water could be depended upon.

Some enquiries were made, under His Excellency's directions, about the often-recommended but hitherto-ignored Walawwé river irrigation scheme. This is one of the most promising and probably comparatively inexpensive water supply and irrigation schemes yet started. The water of the Walawwé, a perennial stream with a large body of water in it in the driest weather, now runs for the most part to waste. There are remains of some ancient irrigation works, about eight miles up the river, where a dam could be formed and the water diverted on the east through some eight miles of country for irrigation, and a water supply to the town of Hambantota, at present very badly and insufficiently supplied, and to the west through the populous Girruwá pattu. In fact, the same mistake has unfortunately been made here as in some other places, and a scheme like this of the first importance put aside to make room for one of comparatively a secondary nature like Tissamahárámá. Money devoted to this work would be well spent and after a few years give very handsome returns.

Flood Outlets.

Nothing has been done towards rendering any relief to either Galle or Mátara by some attention to the drainage of the land subject to the floods of the Gintara and Nilivala-gangá. The floods of 1880, which were most severe, did great damage, and until something is done towards improving flood outlets, the poor people whom necessity compels to live on and about the low-lying lands are liable to a yearly loss of property and health by recurrence of floods.

New Products.

The prospects under this head are very encouraging. The cultivation of Liberian coffee, tea, and a variety of other products has been entered on already with considerable success in different parts of this and the Mátara district. In the Morówak kóralé some 500 acres are under tea in good order and condition, and that of Aningkanda is already favourably known and its sale has been, I believe, extended beyond the local market. Under Mr. Dobree's careful and energetic management there are eight estates already in progress at Udugama in this district, very favourably situated with land and water carriage of a little over 20 miles from Galle. These estates already include a cultivated area of about 1,400 acres, of which about 500 are Liberian coffee, some of which have borne crops; the remainder contains cardamoms (Malabar), nutmegs, pepper, arekanuts, sappan, African palm, croton, and other plants, all which are in a thriving condition and appear likely to do well. Cocoa when sheltered grows well, and three-year-old trees are giving 60 to 80 pods each. Cinchonas (*Calisaya and Ledgeriana*) are growing well, but whether the yield of quinine will be good it is of course impossible to say yet.

The labour supply is ample, both of Tamils and natives. For the former wages are for men 33 cts., for women 25 cts. per day; Sinhalese work principally on contract. The rainfall is heavy, 158·43 inches having been registered in the year, which fell on 205 days. There are no long spells of drought. The estates are from 150 to 500 feet above sea-level. There is a considerable reserve of both private and Crown land in the vicinity. Liberian coffee is also doing well in other parts of the district, as in the Wellaboda pattu at Ratgama, and near Amblangoda, and in this vicinity at Batapola there is some fine virgin forest.

The other productions of the Province are sugar and citronella. The steam works at Baddégama with improved machinery produce a good article, and I believe any description of sugar can be prepared there. A native has also got a steam mill at work near the river at Nagoda above Baddégama, and the cultivation of the cane by the natives in small patches appears to be on the increase. Citronella is largely cultivated in two or three localities, as well as in a small way by natives throughout the Galle and Mátara Districts. The price of the article has, I am sorry to say, fallen so much of late that it appears only to pay those who can themselves carry on the cultivation; in this way it proves an useful industry for the natives.

Teak Gardens.

The Forester has been principally employed during the year in the care of the teak gardens, and in checking chena cultivation in the Mátara District. He made one tour of inspection through this district. He reports that the teak at Kekanadura is doing well; vacancies have been from time to time filled up and the ground weeded, fenced, and kept in order chiefly by Road Ordinance defaulters, for whom very suitable labour is thus provided. In his last report he stated that all the teak here was doing well and constantly improving with cultivation. All the young plantation has been kept thoroughly weeded. The supplying of water from the Kekanadura tank for the young teak was stopped, as it was found that the water for which the proprietors of paddy lands under it are assessed could not be spared, to their prejudice.

An acre and a half that was planted with jak was destroyed by cattle, but this and five acres additional have to be planted and fenced in by the end of this year, when all the Crown land

at the locality reserved for the purpose will have been planted up. Another tract of Crown land adjoining this was recommended for reservation for the same purpose, and will be used as means for planting it are available.

No work was done at Hali-ella, and unless more labour is available none can be carried on, as a sum of only Rs. 500 is allowed for planting and cultivation. The teak at this place does not appear to me to be thriving. It is planted on the sides of the hills sloping down to the tank, where the soil is poor; there is a good deal of wash and an entire want of alluvial deposit, which is most suitable to the growth of the timber.

Chena-clearing, except in the Morowak kóralé, has been entirely put a stop to in the Mátara District. It is permitted under license in the Hinidum pattu of the Galle District and at Hambantota.

PLUMBAGO AND GEMMING.

There has been a somewhat increased demand for licenses for both these purposes of late. It is to be regretted that the uses to which the former are applied are so limited as, if an increased demand raised the price, large quantities of it might be obtained from this Province. I am not aware whether gemming has been anywhere successfully carried on, but believe that an increased demand for rubies, and it may be other gems, has given a spur to this industry.

The general condition of the Province has been, on the whole, prosperous. The natives have not suffered from sickness or scarcity: crime has not been extensive or marked.

The Municipality of Galle and Local Board of Mátara have done their work fairly well, and made such improvements as their limited funds allowed of. It is to be feared that in this respect the former will yet find its resources much curtailed, as the removal from Galle to Colombo of the two large Mail Steamship Companies, viz., the Peninsular and Oriental and Messageries Maritimes, must cause a considerable decrease in revenue in licenses of various descriptions, while it will also to a considerable extent affect the trade of the town and district. It is now more than ever that the want of free communication with the rest of the Island, which the merchants and others of Galle proposed in 1880 to have imposed on themselves by a tax on coal for the formation of a light railway to Kalutara, will be felt.

It is to be hoped that the resources of the Island may soon allow of some relief being given in this respect, and that this Province may thus advance in prosperity under the fostering care of a beneficent Government.

W. W. HUME,
Government Agent.

Galle, 5th May, 1882.

REPORT ON THE GALLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

REVENUE.

THE total revenue collected in the Galle District during the year, exclusive of collections under the Road Ordinance and receipts of the Municipality, amounted to Rs. 607,130·40, as against Rs. 638,802·08 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 31,671·68. The following are the items calling for special notice:—

Arrears of Revenue.—The decrease amounting to Rs. 10,215·66 is attributable to the punctual payment of instalments due under the head Licenses on 31st December, 1880.

Land Sales.—There is a decrease of Rs. 2,985·85 owing to the small demand for land for planting. Only one lot exceeding 50 acres in extent was sold during the year. An amount of Rs. 5,149 realized by the sale of lots in the bazaar was paid to the Municipality.

Land Revenue.—The falling off under this head accounts for nearly the whole of the decrease in the revenue of the district. The causes of the falling off were the low prices of rice and other produce, and the failure of the yala harvest. The total revenue collected under this head amounted to Rs. 41,736·20 as against Rs. 69,948·74 in 1880.

Licenses.—The decrease of Rs. 6,399·48 is due to the payment in January, 1882, of part of the instalment of the arrack rent due in December, 1881.

Stamps.—The decrease Rs. 2,331·75 is probably the result of less litigation and consequent small demand for revenue stamps.

The chief items showing an increase of revenue are Customs, Port Dues, and Postal, the increase under these three heads amounting to Rs. 24,999·08.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 216,517·10, showing a decrease of Rs. 24,589·01; the expenditure of 1880 being Rs. 241,106·11. The chief heads under which a decrease of expenditure occurred are Police and Prisons, Rs. 4,658·95; Transport, Rs. 1,727·19; and Contingencies, Rs. 966·04. It will therefore be seen that the decrease in expenditure is only Rs. 7,082·67 less than the decrease in revenue. This amount is more than covered by the items of Rs. 10,215·66 representing decrease of Arrears of Revenue.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The weather during the first half of the year was unusually dry, the rainfall even in May being very slight. The maha harvest was a good one, and the sown extent was much the same

as in the previous year, but the amount realized by the sale of the Government share was very small. The yala harvest was not a very good one; the sown extent was greater than in the preceding year, but the crop was considerably damaged by drought when young, and by heavy rain when approaching maturity. Both harvests realized comparatively small sums, chiefly owing to the cheapness of rice and other imported produce, and partly to the fact that the cultivators had large stores of paddy in hand.

The health of the people was fairly good. Cases of chicken-pox and fever were reported occasionally, and measles proved fatal to several children. An outbreak of dysentery took place in the Talpé pattu, and caused considerable alarm, but a doctor was sent from Galle and the disease was promptly checked.

No cattle disease made its appearance during the year. As usual, several cattle were killed by leopards in the Hinidum pattu, and this will probably go on as long as the cattle are left untethered and allowed to roam about the jungles.

As regards serious offences the state of the district was satisfactory. Two murders only were reported by the Mudaliyars, one being the result of a riot. A burglary took place at Buona Vista, and several valuable articles were stolen. Cattle stealing still continues to some extent in the Wellaboda and Hinidum pattus, but this crime has been steadily decreasing during the last two years. Most of the cattle stealing cases now reported appear to come from the Gangaboda pattu. There seems every reason to hope that the introduction of the Village Councils Ordinance into the Wellaboda pattu will have the effect of stamping out this crime.

The roads were all in fairly good order, but the District Road Committee was unable, owing to want of funds, to do much in the way of opening up new communications. Some of the roads leading to the estates in the Galle District were considerably cut up by the passage of heavy carts, and the frequent destruction of bridges and culverts must be attributed to the same cause. It is noticeable that the worst roads in the district were those leading to the estates. It would perhaps be hard on the owners of estates to call on them for an extra contribution for the upkeep of these roads, but it is impossible for the District Road Committee with its slender resources to be at the expense of continually repairing roads and bridges only intended for light traffic.

The rainfall of the Galle District was greater than in the preceding year, the returns being as follows :—

		1880.		1881.
Galle	...	71·19	...	82·33
Divitura	...	104·75	...	145·90
Digoda	...	109·58	...	100·55

VILLAGE TRIBUNALS.

The receipts from fines imposed in the two Gapsabhâwas amounted to Rs. 1,207. The payments were Rs. 1,026·92. The Village Tribunal of the Hinidum pattu pays its own establishment, and the recovery of fines in that district is very satisfactory. The Village Tribunal of Bentota, owing to the difficulty of recovering its fines, is unable to pay its expenses, and the establishment is partly paid by Government.

DISTRICT ROAD COMMITTEE.

The receipts of the District Road Committee amounted to Rs. 54,771·66, and the expenditure to Rs. 49,798·08. The District Road Committee unfortunately had to pay a larger amount than usual in money for the main roads, owing to the difficulty of getting men to work. The penalty incurred by labour defaulters being considerably lighter than the work required to be done on the roads, an unusually large number of men went to jail in preference to working. The District Road Committee thereby lost the value of their labour, which had to be made good from the commutation funds.

H. W. BRODHURST,
Office Assistant.

REPORT ON THE HAMBANTOTA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.*

THERE has been a decrease of Rs. 14,273·44 in the revenue of the year compared with the collection made in 1880, which, however, was the largest revenue ever brought to account.

The total revenue collected was Rs. 234,928·62, exclusive of the receipts on account of the District Road Committee which are referred to elsewhere. The fall in the revenue was occasioned by poor fine grain and paddy harvests. The cultivation of high lands with fine grain was interrupted by unseasonable rainfall, while a large extent of paddy land was left unsown for want of rain at the usual sowing times. The decrease in the land revenue from these causes and from the cheapness of grain in the market was Rs. 16,028·25, a deficiency which alone accounts for the whole falling off in the revenue.

* For details see Appendices A 1 and A 2.

The receipts under other heads were normal and call for no special remark.

The saving in expenditure has been Rs. 22,760·31, principally under the head of Revenue Services. This was in consequence of a smaller outlay in the Salt Department, where the expenditure was Rs. 18,048·53 below that incurred in the previous year.

HEALTH OF PEOPLE AND VITAL STATISTICS.

The year was counted a very healthy one, but the statement of marriages, births, and deaths appended* does not compare favourably with the statistics of past years, the death-rate being remarkably high. No epidemic, however, made its appearance, and the food supply was so abundant and cheap that the people had no hardship to contend with. The cattle were free from disease, though a drought of six months' duration and the consequent scarcity of water and fodder was favourable to the development of disease. The rainfall (32·71 inches) was nearly the double of what fell in 1880 (17 inches), but it was confined to the last four months of the year.

CROPS.

The outturn of the paddy and fine grain harvests was a poor one, but so much grain remained from the previous year's supply, and the price of locally-grown and imported rice was so low, that no inconvenience was felt from the partial failure of the crops. The following is a statement of the sale of the paddy and fine grain rents :—

		PADDY. Rs.	cts.		FINE GRAIN. Rs.	cts.
West Giruwa pattu	...	16,484	50	...	11,860	00
East Giruwa pattu	...	470	50	...	4,056	00
Mágam pattu	...	1,719	25	...	717	25
		Rs. 18,674	25		Rs. 16,633	25
Against in 1880	...	Rs. 28,882	75		Rs. 25,103	00

PRINCIPAL AND MINOR ROADS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The principal roads, public buildings, and the irrigation works have been maintained in good order. The only exception has been the Léwúya road from Weligatta and Bundala, which is given out on contract with very unsatisfactory results. The condition of the minor roads has improved since last year, but the supervision of the works is not as efficient as it might be. The committee appointed a road officer for the Giruwa pattu on Rs. 1,000 a year, but it would be better economy to secure a more efficient control of expenditure by employing a higher paid officer and giving him charge of all the roads of the district. I recommend the appointment of a superintendent on Rs. 1,500 a year.

The total revenue collected by the District Road Committee during the year was Rs. 20,564. This included a sum of Rs. 4,225·25, arrears collected from defaulters of 1879. The defaulters of 1880 and 1881 are now being prosecuted, and I expect an equally large collection of arrears to be credited during 1882. The division officers were heavily mulcted of their commission for neglect of duty, and the defaulters have been vigorously prosecuted with most satisfactory results. The defaulters' roll for 1879 included 4,110 men, that for 1880 3,151 men, while the return for 1881 shows only 1,702, and this number will be reduced 50 per cent. by distraint, leaving a very light roll for the courts to deal with. The prosecution of offenders for 1879 and 1880 has been a heavy tax upon the time of the courts and upon the police officers, but I trust that in future the return of defaulters will be kept as low as in the present year. A heavy defaulters' roll implies gross neglect of duty somewhere. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 19,398·72, leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 1,166·03. The contribution to principal roads and rest-houses was Rs. 5,067·50, and the expenditure on minor roads was Rs. 14,331·22. A very fine bungalow at Tissamahárama, built in the most substantial manner, was among the works executed by the committee.

It has been found cheaper to import timber from Trincomalee for the repair of bridges than to procure it locally, and a fresh supply of satinwood has been ordered for next year. The only new works I have to suggest are the gravelling of the road from Wérawila to Tissamahárama and the bridging of the Mágam river, to which I have referred in another place.

The markets of the district were, at my suggestion, handed over to the Government Agent, and a market fund established for their maintenance from the rental of the stalls. I believe this system of self-support, which I inaugurated in the Mátara District, might be introduced with advantage throughout the Island, and Government be relieved of the maintenance of the market buildings. We have already been able to re-build the markets at Tangalla and at Hambantota, and to repair the Beliatta buildings, and in a few years I have no doubt that the market fund will be rich enough to extend existing buildings, and to open new markets at convenient centres.

The revenue realized by the sale of rents during the year (including a balance of Rs. 626·93 from last year) was Rs. 1,749·74, and the expenditure upon buildings and market-keepers was Rs. 1,350·87, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 398·87.

SALT.

The season has not, on the whole, been a favourable one for the operations of the Salt Department. The formations were extensive and frequent, but they occurred on the distant léwúyas,

* Appendix C 4.

and large quantities of salt, estimated by me at 100,000 cwt., was lost by rainfall before labour could be got together to collect it. The rainfall was very fitful, and the people showed great reluctance to travel long distances when the weather was so uncertain. On two or three occasions large gangs of labourers were turned back, without any remuneration, by bad weather after travelling from 40 to 60 miles from their homes. The finest formation occurred on the Paluṭupána léwáya and on the Jamburakala léwáya in the Giruwa pattu East. This lagoon had not cropped for five years, and the salt was accordingly very fine in quality and the yield great, the crop being 47,566 cwt., the largest ever collected on this léwáya. A second formation, as good as the first, was lost for want of labour to collect it. The Paluṭupána léwáya and kalapuwa jointly produced 35,044 cwt. This salt was also exceptionally fine. The second formation here, too, was lost for want of labour. I never saw a thicker layer of salt formed anywhere. In places it was six and eight inches thick, and the few gatherers we had at work were stacking at the rate of a ton a day each. At least 50,000 cwt. of this crop was lost. The formation on all the home léwáyas was most disappointing, owing, probably, to their having retained an insufficient supply of water. For the first time collections were made at Hatagala and at Butawa; they were small, but paid well, for if they had not been made the cost of watching the formations would not have been counterbalanced by any receipts. The total quantity of salt collected during the year was 94,176 cwt. The cost of collection was naturally high, as the transport from so great a distance was heavy, but the expenditure was kept under proper control, and the cost per cwt. did not exceed 50 cents. During the previous year the rate of collection was the same, while the bulk of the salt was collected close to the stores and had only to be transported one, two, and three miles, in place of eight, ten, and thirteen miles during the present year.

The value of the salt collected is Rs. 222,256·84. The total expenditure, including the pay of the Establishment, was Rs. 54,238·53, leaving a balance of Rs. 168,018·31 of clear profit to the Department.

At the close of the year the salt account stood thus:—

	Cwt.	lb.		Cwt.	lb.
Balance of salt in Hambantoṭa and Kirinda stores on 1st Jan., 1881 ...	69,898	0	Balance of salt in Hambantoṭa and Kirinda stores on 1st January, 1881	69,898	0
Surplus on stores in 1881 ...	15	0	Surplus on stores in 1881 ...	15	0
Outstanding on the léwáyas on 1st January, 1881	31,848	0	Quantity received into stores during 1881	95,911	56
Quantity collected during 1881 ...	94,176	74	Balance outstanding on 1st January, 1882, on the léwáyas ...	22,483	48
Surplus on léwáyas in 1881 ...	197	38	Wastage	6,827	8
Total—Cwt.	196,135	0.	Total—Cwt.	196,135	0

The collections during the year were made from the following léwáyas:—

Name of Léwáya.	Quantity. Cwt.	lb.	Name of Léwáya.	Quantity. Cwt.	lb.
Maha léwáya ...	6,309	59	Hatagala léwáya ...	2,313	28
Kirinda ...	872	6	Malala kalapuwa ...	486	24
Jamburakala ...	47,566	7	Butawa stream ...	429	46
Paluṭupána léwáya ...	15,591	91			
Do. kalapuwa ...	19,453	13	Total—Cwt.	94,176	74
Bundala léwáya	1,155	24			

The cost of the Department in detail was as under:—

Particulars.		Amount. Rs.	cts.
Fixed and Provisional Salaries	...	4,922	38
Collecting and storing salt	...	10,227	36
Materials do.	...	4,002	2
Watching and removing salt	...	33,969	82
Receiving and issuing	...	248	25
Commission to salt retailers	...	868	70
Total—Rs.		54,238	53

The Salt Superintendent, Mr. Mutaliph, Mudaliyár, performed his duties with untiring industry, quite admirable in a man of his age. I have recommended him for honorary rank in recognition of his services, which extend over a period of fifty years, and I trust his claim to the distinction will not be overlooked.

A case of smuggling salt was detected during the year and a tavalam of bullocks captured removing it. I confiscated the whole tavalam, and imprisoned all the owners and the guards on the léwáyas, which will, I hope, discourage any fresh attempts for some time.

IRRIGATION.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor visited the district in August with the special purpose of deciding on the merits of various suggestions which had been made for improving the water supply of the Tissamahárámá tank. The proposals made included (1) the enlargement of the inlet channel; (2) the supply of additional sluiceway to increase the discharging power of the tank; (3) the raising of the bund to enlarge the storage capacity of the tank; or, as an alternative, (4) the restoration of the Yódiyáwewa tank as an additional reservoir.

The first and second of these works are of pressing necessity, as the cultivated area is daily increasing, and the demand for water must be met. Fortunately the supply of water for

nine months in the year is unlimited, and any quantity can be stored by simply widening out the inlet channel; and, as the storage reservoir can be perpetually supplemented by this means, I very much doubt whether there will be any necessity for considering the third and fourth proposals. The sanction of a high-level sluice has disposed of the question of high-level land, of which there is not more than 640 acres, but I am of opinion that a new low-level sluice, as designed by Mr. Dawson, should at once be built, for the discharge from the present low-level sluice is not large enough to water more than 1,000 acres, and it is taxed to its fullest capacity already. The enlargement of the inlet channel from the river to the tank and the insertion of a low-level sluice are the only works required immediately. The question of increasing the storage capacity of the existing tank, or of building a supplementary reservoir, can be left till the effect of enlarging the inlet has been ascertained. Personally, I believe that the enlargement of the inlet channel is all that will be required, and that additional storage will not be wanted. But if ever the question of the relative merits of the two schemes should arise, I trust that the raising of the bund of the tank will be preferred, though more expensive, to the restoration of the Yódiyáwewa, which is a large shallow tank of some 1,500 acres fed from the spill of the Tissa tank. The amount of evaporation over so large and shallow a surface will be enormous, and there is a great objection to carrying the water to a lower level when it can be retained in the more commanding position afforded by the Tissa tank. Further, it seems to me a pity to swamp 1,500 acres of the best land under the Tissa tank when the whole of it can be irrigated from a sluice placed in the spill of the tank. The raising of the Tissa bund six feet would, in my opinion, give all the necessary storage room for 5,000 or 6,000 acres, for though the area and depth of the tank would not be great, still the supply of water would be constantly supplemented by the inflow from the river, and the reserve of water would only be drawn on for about six weeks in the year when the supply from the river was diminished by drought. In a sanitary point of view, too, the retention of the water in the Tissa tank has a great advantage over the Yódiyáwewa scheme. By raising the water we should kill off all the vegetation now growing in the tank and polluting its waters, and in a short time we should have a clear reservoir of water drawn from a perfectly pure source—an inestimable boon in an arid and parched country.

The progress made during the year in opening up new land is very striking, and I believe that by the close of 1882 at least 2,000 acres will be under cultivation. I have persuaded some gentlemen of large local experience to invest their money in the enterprise, and to give rice-growing a fair trial, and I feel sure that they will have no cause to regret having ventured upon the experiment. The "Beaconsfield" estate, owned by Mr. Blatherwick and managed by Mr. Newington, is alone 300 acres in extent, the whole of which will be under cultivation by the end of the present year. On this property costly machinery for threshing, winnowing, and husking paddy is being set up, and will, I am sure, answer admirably. This I believe is the first rice-mill ever set up in Ceylon, and there is no such thing, as far as I can ascertain, in the whole of the Madras Presidency. I suggested the importation of the machinery from England, as I foresaw that the production of paddy would be very great while there was no local demand for it. For rice, on the other hand, there is a market in the direction of Uva, which will absorb all the produce as rapidly as it is brought forward, and locally-grown rice ought to take the place of imported grain, of which during the last year 16,224 bushels were passed through the Hambantota custom-house alone. The rice-mill is capable of husking 90,000 bushels of paddy a year, and of producing 120 bushels of rice a day, and the object of the proprietors is to buy up all the paddy grown, to convert it into rice, and to transport it to Uva.

The one great drawback which the pioneers have to contend against is the want of a good road to connect Tihâwa with the Uva road, four miles off. The road is opened but wants gravelling, and the Mágam river should be bridged. The connecting link is only four miles, and to gravel and bridge the road would not cost more than Rs. 10,000. I trust Government will encourage the development of the scheme by sanctioning this expenditure without delay. There is an abundant supply of labour at all times, and the residents now at Tihâwa number 367, excluding the floating labouring Tamil population which numbers about 250. Within my recollection there were not ten people resident in the hamlet. I have introduced some excellent seed corn from Arracan, and I hope to see it supersede the locally-grown grain which is of inferior quality. About 2,000 acres of fresh land has been cut up for sale, and there are numerous applications for it, but, pending the decision of Government in respect to increasing the water supply, I am unable to bring the lots forward for sale.

F. C. FISHER,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

18th April, 1882.

REPORT ON THE MATARA DISTRICT FOR 1881.

THE revenue for 1881 was Rs. 196,543·16, showing a falling off of Rs. 43,754·77 from that of the previous year. This is almost purely an agricultural district, and the diminished receipts are chiefly due to unfavourable conditions for paddy cultivation. The decrease under the head of Land Revenue thus caused amounts to Rs. 36,572·49. There was also a notable decrease under the head Arrears of Revenue (owing to there being less outstanding arrears), under Stamps (due to diminished ligitation occasioned probably by bad harvests and to consequent scarcity of money) and under Reimbursements. Under the head Land Sales there was a large increase. The other variations were casual.

Owing to an unusually late south-west monsoon accompanied by less than the normal rainfall, the tanks filled insufficiently, and the yala crop generally was a failure. In the Wellaboda pattu, in particular, the sum of Rs. 672 only (barely one-tenth of what might have been expected) was realized at the yala rent sales, and the Government in recognition of the prevailing scarcity remitted the whole of the water-rate due under the Kekanadura tank for that harvest.

The irrigation works in the Gangaboda pattu, where a very complete scheme is in existence, answered their purpose most satisfactorily, and notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the weather there was no actual distress.

Dandeniya tank was in working order in 1881 for the first time since its often-deferred completion, but it cannot be said to have had as yet a fair chance. At the time of writing it is full, and I hope to be able to chronicle a satisfactory result. There is however only one main channel from the tank, and unless that be repaired and its course to some extent altered there is much reason to fear that the water-supply will be cut off altogether; for a length of about 200 yards (three-quarters of a mile from the tank) heavy slips are constantly taking place. Should the channel be blocked up the tank could not be availed of, however full; this could be rectified at a cost of Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000, and I hope that the necessary work will be carried out. I had the honour of calling the attention of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to this matter when he visited the district last July.

A promising scheme for irrigating a group of villages in the Gangaboda pattu, known as the Belpagama, has received the final sanction of Government; the expense will be borne by the Irrigation Committee, and the necessary surveys are now being carried on.

Some extension of the channel from the Pettere anicut is required, and I trust that the funds for the purpose which the resources of the Island did not permit of furnishing last year may soon be forthcoming.

Kekanadura tank fills very slowly at all times, and never reached spill-level during 1881; nor did Hali-ella, from which however a good supply of water has generally been obtainable.

The smaller bund of Bóralé tank requires repair, and I am at present collecting information with a view to increasing the area of the tank and its usefulness by replacing the bund by one at the old site (known as Wewa-tora). This however involves payment as compensation for submerged lands, and requires further consideration.

Ellawela tank has worked very satisfactorily, as have the various anicuts on the Kirama river. Denagama and Weyanwewa tanks, in the Kandeboda pattu, have answered their purpose fairly, but the former will never, I am afraid, quite realize the high anticipations formed of it.

The population of the Mátara District is shown by the last census to be 151,701, of whom 19,791 are returned as living within the four gravets of the town and 7,524 within the limits of the Local Board.

The health of the district has been most satisfactory; there has been no epidemic, nor has there been any murrain among cattle.

The Gansabháwas have worked well, and the several Presidents appear to take an intelligent interest in their duties. There is undoubtedly a large amount of frivolous ligitation, but on the whole there is reason to be satisfied with the results of the work done in these tribunals. They are now all out of debt and paying their way, and a large number of village paths are kept open without difficulty or expense. The institutions, both criminal and civil, are considerably in excess of last year, a fact possibly due to or connected with the decrease of litigation in the higher courts, where expense is involved.

The minor roads generally are in fair order. As regards public works, I must strongly urge the construction of an iron bridge at Bandattara in place of the present wooden structure, which is narrow, dangerous, and expensive to keep up. The same remarks apply to the bridge at Polatumodara on the main Coast road, the woodwork of which is continually destroyed by some species of insect. In both instances a very great saving in upkeep would be effected by the substitution of iron bridges. The principal roads are well looked after and are in good order.

The Local Board is at last in a fairly satisfactory financial condition, and several improvements to the town, amongst others the long-deferred clock tower which was found to involve far more expense than had been anticipated, are in process of being carried out. The Nupé market, or rather that portion of it contemplated as a preliminary undertaking, approaches completion.

The assessment tax of 2½ per cent. levied during 1881 gave very great and general dissatisfaction, and much difficulty was (and is) experienced in its collection. It was only a temporary measure, and I see no reason for anticipating any necessity for its reimposition. As regards direct taxation, I may add that it is only with the greatest difficulty, and by employing all the powers given by the Ordinance, that the assessment tax of 5 per cent. for police purposes is collected both in Mátara and Weligama; and in the latter place, in view of the slender services rendered by the police to the public, and of the fact that a large number of village headmen are available, I think it would be advisable to do away altogether with the local Police Force.

Chena cultivation has been minimised and the forest resources of the district are receiving care and attention. Teak gardens are being formed in suitable places, and new products such as cardamoms, cocoa, tea, and cinchona are being cultivated, with every prospect of success, on many of the abandoned coffee estates in the Morowak kóralé.

In conclusion, I may say that the district is flourishing and the people contented and fairly prosperous.

C. E. D. PENNYCUICK,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

Mátara, 10th March, 1882.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, KURUNEGALA, FOR THE YEAR 1881.

THE year 1881 was in every respect one of gloom and depression in this Province.

REVENUE.*

The revenue of the year under every head amounted only to Rs. 917,699·10½, against that of 1880 Rs. 1,071,011·77½, showing a falling off of Rs. 153,312·67. Of this, the decrease under Salt, comparing 1881 (Rs. 531,113·30) with 1880 (Rs. 600,766·32), was Rs. 69,653·02, and the decrease under Timber (1881, Rs. 36,279·72½; 1880, Rs. 58,474·84) was Rs. 22,195·11½.

Land Revenue gave for the whole Province in 1881 Rs. 70,874·21½, against in 1880 Rs. 89,092·62—decrease Rs. 18,218·40½.

Licenses (of which the chief item is arrack farms) gave in 1881 Rs. 123,012·75, against in 1880 Rs. 130,549·31—decrease Rs. 7,536·56.

Stamps realized in 1881 Rs. 43,374·52, against in 1880 Rs. 49,140·70—falling off Rs. 5,766·18.

Land Sales produced in 1881 Rs. 24,853·80, against in 1880 Rs. 41,759·19—decrease Rs. 16,905·39.

The gross decrease was Rs. 161,856·50½; against which there was an increase, chiefly casual, under a few heads, amounting to Rs. 8,543·83½, leaving a nett decrease, as stated, of Rs. 153,312·67.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS OF SEVEN KÓRALÉS.†

The fever which, among a population enfeebled by famine, had assumed an epidemic form in the previous year, continued to rage during the first quarter of 1881, and then gradually abated, when a tolerable maha crop was gathered and the weather became seasonable, but the returns give for the year a mortality of 12,863 (of which one-half were children) on a population of 210,623, being at the frightful rate of 61 per thousand, showing, after deducting births registered (6,499), an actual decrease of 6,364 in the population, which fell from 216,987 at the beginning to 210,623 at the close of the year.

The Census.—The census returns gave the population of the Province on the night of 17th February, 1881, as

Seven Kóralés	...	215,143
Puttalam	...	77,608
Total	...	292,751

against that of 1871, which was 276,103, showing an increase in ten years of 16,648 or 6·03 per cent.

The *Kandyan marriages* registered were 316, which, added to previous number (32,721), gives a total of 33,036 registered in Seven Kóralés. The appendix shows the state of the matrimonial causes list. Nine divorces were granted for the reasons assigned.

RE-ARRANGEMENT OF SEVEN KÓRALÉS.

The formation of the new Dambadeni hatpattu on the 1st January in the year, out of the hitherto unwieldy Katugampola and Déwamodi hatpattus, brought up the divisions of Seven Kóralés (including the Dumala hatpattu) to the normal number of seven. The district now consists of the following divisions:—

Wé-udawili (population 41,986).—Tiragandahe, Gandahe, Gannáwe, Wé-uda, Héwawissa, Maduro, Ihalawisideke.

Hiriyala (population 28,056).—Kudágalboda, Mahagalboda-egoda, Mahagalboda-meggoda, Hetahaye, Ihala-otota, Tittaweligandahe, Diwigandahe, Nikawaragampahe.

Dambadeni (population 35,049).—Rekopattu, Udapola-medalasse, Udapola-otota, Udukaha East, Udukaha West, Mayirávati, Medapattu.

Katugampola (population 39,323).—Meddakeliya, Yatikaha, Pitigal, Yagampattu, Katugampola, Karandapattu, Kiniyama.

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* For details of Revenue and Expenditure, *vide* Appendices A 1 and A 2.

† Vide Appendices D 1, D 2, and D 3.

Dewamedi (population 31,403).—Angomu, Dewamedi-udukaha, Walgampattu, Dewamedi, Medagandaha, Tissawa, Girataiam, Baladera.

Wanni (population 33,806).—Magul-medagandaha East, Magul-medagandaha West, Magul-otota Pahalawisidekó, Gantibe, Hatalispaha East, Hatalispaha West, Miyen-egoda, Katawana.

Demala (population 6,807).—Kirimetiyapatu, Karambepatu, Pérawilipattu, Panditapattu, Kumárawannipattu, Pallampatu.

Further change suggested.—The population of the last is so scanty and scattered over a wide area that it is not possible to do much for its improvement out of the available local revenue. It is deserving of consideration whether the Demala hatpattu ought not to be incorporated in the Wanni, and the whole—15 kóralés—be re-arranged under the two chiefs so as to join some of the more populous kóralés to those of the Demala hatpattu. This would give the Presidents more equal work, and assist the poorer kóralés with a share of the funds under the Road Ordinance and Gansabhawa.

VILLAGE TANK SYSTEM.

The village tank system in the Wanni continued to be worked on the old basis. There were only four sluices inserted in the year by Government. The annexed statement* of tanks in the Wanni, excluding the Demala pattu and two or three sluiced in other divisions as a special favour by Government, shows the cost of the work executed by Government in each instance, and the value of the earthwork already completed by the landowners, and of the balance to be done by them within the period allowed.

MAGALLÉWEWA LANDS.

Of land under Magalléwewa there were 191*a.* 0*r.* 7*p.* sold in 1881, which, added to former sales, makes a total of 293*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.* of new land sold since the restoration for paddy cultivation. The people are much gratified with the result of their aseweddumizing. I saw a range of 25 acres lately when on circuit with a crop ready for the sickle, estimated at four hundred bushels, and I have little doubt that a considerable extent of land will be sold under the tank in this year.

ROAD ORDINANCE FUNDS.

The receipts and expenditure during the year, under the Ordinance No. 10 of 1861, were as follows :—

RECEIPTS.	Rs.	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	cts.
Balances on 31st December, 1880 ...	10,669	65½	Expenditure on principal roads ...	31,457	25
Commutation of 1881 ...	51,276	68½	Do. on minor roads ...	18,535	87
Commutation of former years ...	16,784	66½	Do. from Government grant	23,018	51½
Rest-house collections ...	1,242	6	Do. on relief works ...	10,895	85
Unexpended balances on principal roads	57	64	Balance on 31st December, 1881 ...	8,545	56½
Government grant-in-aid of minor works	4,400	0			
Refund on account of Wanni relief works ...	10,022	34½			
	Rs. 94,453	5		Rs. 94,453	5

Principal Roads.—The Provincial Assistant states the expenditure on the upkeep of principal roads and repairs to buildings to have been Rs. 97,570·43 and Rs. 4,735 respectively.

Minor Roads.—The expenditure on the minor roads, inclusive of relief works, was Rs. 20,284·47, viz. :—

In labour ...	...	Rs. 8,499 0
In money ...	...	„ 10,036 87
By Government grant	...	„ 2,289 60
		Rs. 20,824 47

FORESTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Forester's report is annexed, and a statement of receipts and expenditure for 1881 will be found in the appendix, which shows a balance on the operations of the year of Rs. 26,398·35½.† The wastefulness of the system of paying contractors a share in kind, which obtains in the Puttalam District, has been repeatedly pointed out, and its abolition will, I trust, be one of the results of the inspection of our Forestal Department by Mr. Vincent from Bengal.

GIRIULLA BRIDGE.

The opening of the Giriulla bridge across the Maha-oya, on the boundary of the Western Province, by His Excellency the Governor on the 20th January, was one of the notable events of the year, and gathered a large concourse of Seven Kóralés' people with their chiefs, to do honour to the Queen's representative and celebrate the completion of the work, at a cost of Rs. 100,000, so beneficial to both Provinces.

PUTTALAM REPORT.

Annexed will be found my Assistant's report with some valuable statements. The maha manufacture of salt was most successful, owing to the personal exertions of Messrs. Vigors and Nevill (who acted for Mr. Templer during his short furlough), and the estimated outturn reached the large quantity of 400,000 cwts. This replenished our store, which had been emptied in the end of April in consequence of the strike in the previous year. This result had been of course

* Appendix D 4. † Appendix D 5.

foreseen, and the central Government made timely arrangements for the importation from India of the needful supply of salt, which was sold in Colombo during the months July—December. Mr. Templer shows that the cost to Government of each cwt. so imported was 93¾ cents, while that of salt manufactured at Puttalam is only 58¼ cents a cwt., besides being of a far finer sample. The suspension of all the Puttalam salt trade for so many months affected seriously not only that town but all the district between Puttalam and Negombo, and the manufacturers have been taught a lesson, which they will not readily forget, that the loss to Government caused by a strike is as nothing compared to the loss to the manufacturers themselves. By the sale of a fine tract of land for conversion into salt-pans, which was well-nigh completed by the end of the year, the position of Government has been strengthened, a rival interest among the Hindus having been established to balance the Moorish interest which had hitherto a monopoly of the trade.

The year closed with seasonable weather and abundant rain for the maha cultivation, which was very extensive, and gave every prospect, with God's blessing, of a return of abundance and prosperity to the people.

W. E. T. SHARPE,
Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE PUTTALAM DISTRICT FOR 1881.

I REGRET that I am unable to report favourably of the past year, either in respect of the revenue yielded, or as affecting the people of the Puttalam District. The total decrease in the revenue was Rs. 105,871·72, and the year was a bad one for every branch of agriculture except, perhaps, tobacco.

Having been absent in England upon furlough for the greater part of the year, I am unable to speak of the administration of the district except upon the evidence of figures, and I therefore confine my remarks to these in dealing with the following items of revenue, the decreases in which need some explanation.

Land Sale.—There is a decrease here of Rs. 8,809·14. Some lands in the Akkaraippattu, which had been valued at from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per acre, were advertised for sale on the 6th October, 1881, but the Moormen of the locality having combined to resist the unusually high upset price at which the lands were offered for sale, they were not sold. These lots form part of what has been assumed to be valuable young forest, which it was proposed, after failure of the sale, to reserve for the sake of the timber it is supposed to contain. I am myself not sanguine of really valuable timber ever being found so near the sea-coast; but before proposing to offer the land for sale again I shall inspect it thoroughly in company with the Forester.

Some other lands in the Pitigal kóralé South were also put up for sale, but owing to scarcity of money did not find purchasers.

Land Revenue.—The decrease under this head was Rs. 4,695 on account of paddy; less about Rs. 600 increase on account of *aumani* collections and fine grain. This decrease must be accounted for not only by the occurrence of unfavourable seasons and the absence of a timely rainfall, but is also due to the diversion of labour formerly devoted to paddy cultivation into other and more lucrative channels, such as tobacco growing and cocoanut planting. The area of abandoned paddy land which is being converted into tobacco gardens is annually increasing. While the seasons are so little to be relied on, and the Government is so little able to offer encouragement to the cultivation of paddy in districts where the rainfall is precarious, it is no matter for surprise that the people should prefer to follow so paying an industry, and one so unhampered with taxes, as the growth of tobacco.

Rents exclusive of Land.—The loss here is upon tolls, but is not sufficient to call for special remark.

Stamps.—The only actual decrease under this head is in general stamps, and is purely casual. An apparent decrease in postage stamps is caused by the transfer of this to another head of service, "Postal," under which there is a corresponding increase.

Fines, Forfeitures, &c.—Here there is a slight increase all round, which is probably casual.

Sale of Government Property.—In the two most important branches of this head of service there is a large decrease, equal to nearly two-thirds of the total decrease in the whole district, viz., in Salt and in Timber.

I annex a specially prepared statement showing the result of the importation and sale of Indian salt, which will explain itself.* Although the loss to revenue may have been serious, the action of Government, in availing itself of Indian supplies, will have a most salutary effect in showing to the manufacturers the futility of any combination among themselves to check the production of salt in Puttalam.

With regard to timber, the falling off is accounted for partly by an overstocked market, and partly by the system of paying contractors with a share of the timber felled by them.

These latter being the principal timber traders of the district are those on whom we depend for the sale of the Government timber; but so long as they hold timber of their own, which they have procured at the cost only of felling and removing, it is not likely that they will buy from us.

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* Appendix D 7.

And, as they can put their timber upon the market at a much lower rate than we ask, other dealers buy from them more readily than from Government.

If large profits are to be made by the sale of timber, the vote for felling must be largely increased, so that the Forester may be able to fell entirely on his own account and so keep the timber trade of the district altogether in his own hands.

The Forester's report will show what success has attended his experiments in teak plantation; and I can only express my regret that he has not been authorized to do more towards making some provision for the future, by re-planting and assisting the growth of saplings, which, with a very little care, and the expenditure of a small sum annually, would grow into valuable timber. If the jungles for half, or even a quarter of a mile, on each side of the Kurunégala and Anurádhapura roads between the 3rd and 6th mile-posts were cleared of dead trees, undergrowth, and other rubbish, and the saplings with which they abound were judiciously treated, they would, ten or fifteen years hence, return many-hundred-fold the expenditure required for this most legitimate branch of Forest Conservancy.

Other items of Revenue.—The increase or decrease in these is insignificant and casual.

Minor Roads.—No work of importance was carried out during the past year, nor was there any marked decrease in the number of defaulters, the proportion of whom throughout the district was nearly thirty-three per cent.

As a Commission has been appointed to consider the working of the Thoroughfares Ordinance it would be useless for me now to suggest any alteration in it; but it is obvious that either some measure must be adopted for preventing the successful evasion of a tax by one-third of those who are liable to it, or that the District Road Committee must be relieved from the anomalous position of depending for the maintenance of its roads upon a fictitious revenue.

Local Board.—Annexed is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Local Board of this town during the past year. With the exception of a jetty, which was commenced, but not completed, no improvements were effected. The cost of the establishment and of scavenging were reduced; but the collection of the assessment tax was much neglected, and I was sorry to find that nearly the whole of it was outstanding when I resumed the office of Chairman, and that the balance of Local Board funds available (in cash) on the 31st of December was only Rs. 19·03, as against Rs. 1,507·24 brought forward from 1880. The arrears have however been since collected, and it is the intention of the Board to improve the sanitation of the town by a proper system of drainage, if the levels of the streets—which are about to be taken by a competent officer of the Public Works Department—will admit of it.

Health.—With the exception of intermittent fever, which was very prevalent during the rainy season in the latter part of the year, no serious sickness was experienced in the district.

P. A. TEMPLER,
Assistant Government Agent.

Puttalam Kachchéri, 25th April, 1882.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, BATTICALOA, FOR THE YEAR 1881.

HAVING resumed charge of the Province so late as the 10th December last, I cannot, on this occasion, offer a very complete report of its progress during the year. The statistical returns that have already been furnished for the Blue Book, and those herewith sent,* afford the means of comparison with the previous year in regard to the subjects usually treated of.

2. There would appear to have been marked improvement in the condition and circumstances of the people during the year, arising out of more favourable agricultural results than characterized the three preceding years; but they seem still to have far from regained the position of comfort and independence that they enjoyed up to the year 1877. The obligations incurred both with the Government and with private individuals during the long-continued period of distress, following the disastrous floods in 1878, weigh heavily on the farmers and their servants who form the bulk of the population. The debts incurred on account of deferred taxes, and for loans of seed grain advanced by the Government, amount to a large sum; whilst those contracted with private creditors for other necessaries form quite as great a burthen. It will be only by a sequence of good seasons that they can expect to free themselves from these heavy obligations.

3. Meantime the Province has been free from any epidemics, as affecting either the people or their cattle, which are indispensable to them; and, generally, the health of the people has been normal.

4. No new public works were undertaken; but the repairs to irrigation works, necessitated by the results of floods during the last rainy season, were effected. As observed by my predecessor in his last report, the chief of these works, the Irakkámam tank and its subsidiary works, is still wanting in completeness; and the other large tanks that have been restored are in the same position. The idea that by constructing or re-constructing the bund of a large tank and storing a fair supply of water in it, a large extent of land will become irrigable, is fallacious. The collection of the money due for the restoration of the tanks undertaken here is, in most instances, at a standstill, because without important subsidiary works—anicuts, channels and distributing sluces—water cannot be diverted from the main stream and made use of for a large extent of the land thought to be irrigable. It is still not known precisely, in regard to some of the tanks—Divilane and Pulukannáwa, for instance—what fields are and what fields are not capable of irrigation from them, of the land sold as irrigable.

5. The improvement of the Coast road both to the north and to the south of Puliyantívu has been continued. I regret, however, to record that five miles of the road to Badulla are still unmetalled and interpose a serious obstacle to wheeled traffic, especially during the wet season. I trust that funds will be available for finishing the metalling of the road in 1883; there is no appropriation for effecting the work in 1882.

6. Arrangements have been made for making the dangers in the approach to the roadstead by placing an additional buoy to show the position of a rock standing to the north of the channel leading to the anchorage. A very complete survey of this part of the coast has been made by Mr. O'Dowd, but I apprehend that the sand and loose coral banks both to the north and to the south of the exit from the Batticaloa lake are liable to change. It will be found necessary, most likely, to remove the flagstaff, which carries a light throughout the year, to some other position. It was nearly washed away in September last, and since then the house occupied by the light-keeper—a few yards from the flagstaff—has been actually swept away by the encroachment of the sea. The flagstaff stands on the south side of the bar; on the north side, Mr. O'Dowd informs me that the sea has receded some distance in the last twenty years.

7. Herewith I forward the report of the Assistant Government Agent of Trincomalee, which district I have not been able to visit since my return to the Province.

R. W. D. MOIR,
Government Agent.

Batticaloa Kachchéri, 28th April, 1882.

* Appendices E 1, E 2, E 3.

REPORT ON THE TRINCOMALEE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

REVENUE.*

THE revenue of 1881 was Rs. 124,068·91, being more than that of 1880 by Rs. 2,946·36, and exceeding that of 1879 by Rs. 16,025·29.

Customs shows a decrease of Rs. 3,273·91, chiefly under Imports, owing, doubtless, to the good crops of paddy and tobacco grown in the district, which rendered it less necessary to indent upon India for supplies.

Land Revenue shows a slight decrease—Rs. 346·42, chiefly under paddy rented. The cultivators of the pinmári crops at Tampalákam were prevented by the continuous rain in October, November, and December, from threshing their stacks, and were therefore unable to pay the tythe in due time; but for this, there would have been an increase. The price of paddy being also low, the tythe had to be put up for sale at a lower rate than in 1880.

Fines.—The increase under this head is Rs. 309·49, of which Rs. 255·46 are from the Police Court. Sixty-three rupees were contributed in one case by 16 or 17 Muhammadan disturbers of the peace; the prosecution arising from a faction fight, which resulted less seriously than the promoters intended. Other fines were inflicted upon persons using boats and carts for hire without licenses, felling or removing timber without permit, resisting the Police, beating tom-toms so as to disturb Christian worship, committing assaults or nuisances, failing to report contagious diseases, obstructing thoroughfares, and convicted of being drunk and disorderly.

Sale of Government Property shows an increase of Rs. 6,573·82. From salt for wholesale the excess was Rs. 14,152·92. Carters and távalam cattle coming from Mátalé and Anurádhapura generally take back salt to those districts, and this species of trade appears on the increase. More would have been removed, but that I considered it prudent to restrict the quantity to 10 cwt. for each cart or távalam, that there might always be sufficient salt in store for the wants of the residents of this Province. The failure to manufacture salt at Puttalam may be partly the cause of the gain to the revenue of Trincomalee. The nett profit from salt during last year, after deducting all expenses, was Rs. 27,066·83¼. *Per contra*, there is a decrease of Rs. 8,152·09 in the receipts from timber, owing to so few sales having been held at Trincomalee.

Reimbursements.—The amount of instalments of water-rate in repayment of the cost of irrigation works, paid in during 1881, is Rs. 1,244·91 more than in 1880. The decrease reported for 1880 was, as I stated last year, owing to the indulgence granted by Government to the cultivators. The Wanniyá of Koddiyár has also shown praiseworthy activity in recovering arrears and current revenue. Survey fees are less by Rs. 1,345·76. An unusually large item of Rs. 1,650, fees on Sháv-ár and Lowlands estates, was credited in 1880.

Telegraph Stamps.—By the sale of these, Rs. 4,912·42 were realized and transmitted to the Treasurer. This amount is not credited to the revenue of this district.

EXPENDITURE.*

The expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 5,868·71 upon 1880. Of this, Rs. 4,719 is due to the payments on account of hospitals having been made by the Medical Department and not by the Assistant Government Agent.

Police and Jails.—Under this head there is a decrease of Rs. 556·70, due partly to the number of prisoners in jail having been less than in 1880 (daily average number of prisoners in 1881, 5·93; in 1880, 7·61), but chiefly to fewer convicts having been transferred to Colombo. This latter item was only Rs. 146·60 to Rs. 466·23 in 1880.

Miscellaneous Services.—Of the amount under this head, Rs. 181·50 were expended for watching the Pearl Banks at Tampalákam Bay. The privilege of fishing them for three years was sold in December, 1881, to U. C. Annámalai Cheddi for Rs. 1,510, so that this disbursement will be unnecessary after January, 1882.

HEALTH AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

A return of marriages, births, and deaths for 1880 and 1881 is annexed.† It will be seen that the deaths are more than in 1880 by 464. The most serious mortality occurred in the months of March, April, May, and June, chiefly from fever. I anticipated this epidemic in my annual report for 1880. The heavy rains at the close of 1879, bad drainage (especially in the town between the police station and the premises of the Public Works Department), and the excessive heat (up to 99° in the shade) are responsible for this. The water stands for weeks or months in compounds without running off, and causes malarial fever. I regret that Government has not found itself in a position to apportion money to improve the drainage in Trincomalee. As Chairman of the District Road Committee, I have done what was possible with the limited funds at our disposal.

Measures were taken towards the end of the year to establish, by subscription, a public dispensary in the town; and medicines have been ordered from England. It has frequently been difficult to obtain medicines in Trincomalee in cases of serious illness, the Military and Civil Medical authorities not being allowed to sell drugs, so that even prescriptions could not be made up except by sending them to Colombo. Two additional medical practitioners were employed by Government in Trincomalee and Koddiyár pattu, in March and April, to give medicines for fever.

* *Vide* Appendices A 1 and A 2. † Appendix E 4.

The census taken in March, 1881, shows that the population of this district has increased during the last ten years from 20,055 to 22,648, the increase being 2,593, at the rate of 12·93 per cent. This is satisfactory, especially considering the serious epidemics of cholera in 1877 and 1878, and of fever in 1878.

CULTIVATION.

The harvests of paddy were very good. Some loss was sustained from drought in Kaddukkulam and Kodéiyár pattus in the early part of the year (the water in Allai tank having been low, and Periyavéli tank having become empty); but the crops in Tampalákam village were, I am told, the best that the proprietors have had for several years; and the later pinmári crops in the other two divisions were good. Owing, however, to rain in the fourth quarter of the year (in December 25·35 inches were registered at Kantalai) the stacks were not threshed, and I fear that a great portion of the produce will be damaged.

The Jaffna and Batticaloa Agricultural and Commercial Company made no effort to secure the splendid crop which stood on its land at the beginning of the year, and, had not the Directors been roused up by a writ issued by an English firm, and consequent sequestration by the Fiscal, I think that they would not even have employed people to reap it. One thousand bushels of good paddy might have been collected, but there was found to be so much chaff that the price realized at the Fiscal's auction was only Rs. 160.

The land has since become overgrown with jungle weeds and grasses, and I resumed possession of it for the Crown in January, 1882.

New Products.—For these the seasons have, I consider, been very favourable. A good crop of tobacco was realized. Liberian coffee, cocoa, rubber, mango, jak, and cocoanut plants are all thriving on "Lowlands" or "Chundankádu," and rubber and cocoanuts on "Donnybrook."

RAINFALL.

I annex a statement of the rainfall for 1881; it was more than the average:—

		Inches.
As registered at the Flagstaff	...	63·86
" " P. W. D. yard	...	72·21
" " Allai	...	107·57
" " Kantalai	...	85·02
" " Periyakulam	...	59·85

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads, Bridges, and Ferries.—The two former have been kept in good order. The boats on the ferries are still of the same rickety kind of which I have complained in my last two annual reports. The double-canoe platform boat on the Verukal-ganga was again laid up on the bank when I last crossed the river. It is a pity that the Public Works Department at Batticaloa does not take more interest in this ferry. The double-canoe at the Gangamukattuváram, which was allowed to sink, has not yet been replaced. My recommendation that the real Coast road should be made the nominal Coast road is, I am told, still under consideration. The District Committee's gravelled minor road from the Kandy road to Tampalákam is yet used as a part of the Coast road, though the Public Works Department pays no part of the cost of repair.

The rest-houses are now as well supplied with furniture as people can expect while the charges remain so low.

The road towards the Anurádhapura district from the 16th mile on the Kandy road has been opened to the boundary at Kondúruwakanda, a distance of five miles. Further annual votes will be needed to improve it and keep it open.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cattle.—There has been no disease in any part of this district.

Education.—The appointment to the Trincomalee vernacular boys' school of an able master, who also travels about inspecting other schools and keeping the teachers to their work, is a great improvement upon the old arrangements. The Wesleyan Mission schools are still doing well.

Public Institutions.—The Pettah Library and Reading Room is in a flourishing state. It is free from debt; and a supply of books was obtained from England at a cost of more than the amount of the Government grant. The Friend-in-need Society has done so well that Government has seen fit to increase the annual donation to it, to keep pace with the augmented subscriptions. Subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 700 were promised to the new dispensary (most of the sums have been paid), and this institution has a fair prospect of usefulness and prosperity. It will supply a great want in the town.

Village Tribunals.—The people seem generally contented with their working, and I have had few appeals from the decisions of the President. His report is annexed.* As I wrote in my last year's report, the establishment cannot be long kept up from the fine fund. Most of the criminal cases are amicably settled, and fines are few and small. A vote will have to be applied for, I think, for next year towards payment of salaries of the clerks and peons. The President's salary is now paid by Government. A considerable sum was subscribed by the inhabitants of Mútúr and the neighbouring villages towards the erection of a brick building as a village court at Mútúr. But for the refusal of my request that timber should be given by Government free of royalty, the court-house would by this time have been in a fair way towards completion.

Tanks.—Allai is becoming choked with vegetable growth. Kantalai has contained a good supply of water all through the year, but a broken plank in the Kidu-matavu sluice allows much

* Appendix B 5.

to run to waste. The Superintending Officer states that it cannot be mended without emptying the tank, which he wanted to do while the Tampalákam crops were still unreaped. I protested against his doing so, considering that the benefit to be obtained by repairing the plank would be but little as compared with the great damage likely to be done to the best crop that has been grown for several years.

Post Office.—This has been amalgamated with the Telegraph Office, which is now at the Kachchéri.

Accidents and Inquests.—In a quarrel about a woman, a man of Ichchilampaddai was killed by a blow from the handle of a bill-hook. The assailant was sentenced to hard labour for three years. A little boy was killed by a cocoanut rebounding from a tree and striking him on the head. One man and one woman committed suicide by throwing themselves into wells. A female was accidently drowned in a well, and four men in the sea One of these was a man employed in caulking H. M. S. "Dryad"; another, a young Moorman, who slipped while climbing up the side of a ship and was dead before his body could be found. Two men were killed by wild animals, a bear and a pig; in the latter case, the elbow was bitten and tetanus ensued. A boy died from the bite of a snake.

Salt.—12,176 cwt. were manufactured at Niláveli. The quality, owing to frequent showers, was not very good, the salt having to be collected hastily to avoid destruction by rain. There is, however, a great demand for it from other districts, as well as at Trincomalee and Batticaloa.

Notable Occurrence.—On the morning of the last day of the year a shock of earthquake was felt in several parts of the district and in the town itself. The water in the inner harbour rose and fell several times, receding from the shore in front of the Kachchéri to some distance, and quickly flowing in again to the shore. The rest-house at Kantalai sustained some damage in consequence of the shock, to its roof and walls.

Trincomalee Kachchéri,
31st January, 1882.

ROBERT MASSIE,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE, FOR THE YEAR 1881.

LIKE 1880, the past year 1881 was, on the whole, a favourable one for the Northern Province, there having been, as in 1880, good local crops of paddy, a large import of grain, freedom from epidemic diseases, and a fair amount of rain except during the third quarter; whilst the revenue returns show an average recovery under ordinary revenue and an increase under general revenue of Rs. 397,068, owing to a highly remunerative Pearl Fishery which yielded Rs. 599,533, against Rs. 200,152 in 1880.

JAFFNA DISTRICT.

Weather.—The weather during the first quarter of the year was very similar to that experienced during the first quarter of 1878, there having been heavy rain in January in all parts of the district, followed by exceedingly hot and dry weather in February and March, with heavy dews at night. During the second quarter, with the exception of a few partial showers, the weather was in general hot and dry, with the wind blowing strong from south, and south-west after the setting in of the S.W. monsoon at the close of April, unaccompanied however by any heavy rain. During July and August there was an almost entire absence of rain, and comparatively little in September, the wind blowing strong throughout the quarter from the south and south-west. The drought continued till near the close of October, when the N.E monsoon set in and the rains commenced, and during November and December, as in 1880, there was a more than ordinary fall of rain, which ceased on the last day of the year.

CROPS, &c.*—*Jaffna District.*

Paddy.—As regards the kálapókam crop of 1881, which was a good one, I made the following remark in the season report for the fourth quarter of 1880 :—

At the close of the third quarter (1880) the prospects of the kálapókam crop of 1881 became exceedingly gloomy; large tracts of fields remained unsown consequent on the drought, and the plants in the fields sown were withering for want of water. The rain in October however enabled the cultivators to complete the sowing of the fields remaining unsown, and to re-sow those in which the plants had withered, and the heavy rains of November and December flooded the fields when the plants required water. There was therefore at the close of the year every prospect of a very fine crop in all parts of the district except the Pachchilapallai and a portion of the Island Divisions.

It was feared that the heavy rains of January would destroy the greater part of the paddy plants, which at the close of 1880 gave promise of a more than ordinarily fine kálapókam crop. As in 1878, however, the rain served to bring forward the plants of the later sowing and those of high grounds without doing much damage to the plants of the lower lands, which were strong enough in most places to resist the floods; the result was a more than average crop except in the Islands and the Pachchillapalai divisions. The crop was all reaped by the close of the first quarter.

Varaku.—The varaku crop was, as is generally the case when there is a good paddy crop, an indifferent one.

Dry Grain.—The dry grain crop of the first quarter was a very good one, owing to the rains in January. The crop of the second quarter was a fair one. Those of the third and fourth quarters were much below the average, owing to the long drought.

Tobacco.—The tobacco crop was a fair average one.

Palmirah.—The crop of palmirah fruits was much below the average and was estimated at two-thirds the usual crop, owing to the drought during the second and third quarters.

Vegetables, Plants, Roots, &c.—There was the usual supply of vegetables, plants, roots, &c., in the markets during the year. As in 1880, so in 1881, the sowing for the kálapókam paddy crop of the following year (1882) was thrown back for want of rain in the third quarter. The following is extract from my season report for the fourth quarter of 1881:—

"Sowing for the kálapókam was, as stated in the report for the third quarter, thrown back for want of rain in September. The plants of the September and earlier sowings were to a great extent destroyed by the drought. Most of the fields sown before October were resown, and those remaining unsown were sown in October and the early part of November. The weather during November and December having been favourable, there was every prospect of a good crop at the close of the year. The usual operations in regard to tobacco, dry grain, kurakkan, &c., were carried on."

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Agents at Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavúniyá-Viláṅkulam, regarding the weather, crops, &c., in those districts :—

MANNÁR.

First Quarter.—Rain fell more or less all over the district in the months of January and March,

* *Vide* Appendices F 3, F 4, and F 5.

the rainfall in January being very heavy and unusual in this month. The people say such heavy rain has not fallen in the district in January for twenty years. In the month of February, as usual, there was no rain. Measured rainfall for the quarter is as follows:—January 6·59, February *nil*, March 3·06; total 9·65 inches. The reaping and stacking of kálapókam crops were carried on. The heavy rainfall in January has not, I am glad to report, damaged the early crops as was feared. The crops have, on the contrary, turned out very well.

Second Quarter.—There was no rain during the quarter, except slight showers in the month of April. The kálapókam crops were reaped and are being threshed; the much better yield than last year is due to timely rains during the last quarter of 1880 and the first of 1881.

Third Quarter.—There has been no rain in the district during the quarter except slight drizzling in August. The last kálapókam crops were threshed. The cultivators have got their paddy, cattle, &c., ready for the cultivation of the next kálapókam, and are waiting for the rains. Preparations have been made for fine grain cultivation in Mannár Island.

Fourth Quarter.—The weather during the quarter was as usual rainy (30·38 inches), some unusually heavy falls of rain having occurred. The kálapókam cultivation in the district generally promises a good harvest. It is expected that it will even be better than that of last year, if the weather continues favourable. Fine grain cultivation in Mannár Island is being reaped and stacked.

MULLAITTI'VU.

First Quarter.—There were occasional showers of rain during the quarter and the N.E. monsoon continued to blow. The heavy rains of February caused some damage to the ripened paddy crops on low lands, although they have, on the other hand, benefited the late sown crops on high lands. A statement of the rainfall registered at this station during the quarter is annexed: January 10·84, February 9·85, March 1·25 inches.

There was no sowing in the maritime pattus, and 370 bushels of paddy have been sown in the Vanni on tank lands. The crops, paddy as well as chenas, have been very good; the reaping is over in the maritime pattus, and the crops of the Vanni are just being gathered and stacked.

Second Quarter.—The south-west monsoon set in about the middle of May accompanied with slight showers of rain, and the weather was invariably hot as rain was deficient. A statement of the rainfall is herewith annexed: April *nil*, May 1·69, June 1·98 inch. Fifty-five bushels of paddy have been sown in the district for idaipókam and sirupókam, and as there was not sufficient rain during the quarter the turnout of the crop cannot be large.

Third Quarter.—The south-west monsoon continued to blow throughout the quarter. There were slight showers of rain in the district, and cultivation works have been commenced after the rains in September. A statement of the rainfall is annexed: July 0·27, August 2·31, September 5·84 inches. Sowing for the kálapókam commenced in September, and it is reported that 2,273 bushels of paddy have been put in the ground in the maritime pattus and Mulliavalai. More rain is anxiously looked for to enable the cultivators to sow the remaining lands. Last year's chenas are being cleared and sown with fine grain.

Fourth Quarter.—More than the normal quantity of rain fell during the quarter, especially in December. Annexed is a statement of rainfall: October 1·37, November 7·81, December 28·39 inches. The favourable weather enabled the villagers to push on with vigour the cultivation for the kálapókam: 5,907 bushels are reported to have been sown in the maritime pattus and Mulliavalai. The tanks are all full, and in three cases have burst. Orders have been issued to have them repaired.

VAVU'NIYA-VILÁNKULAM.

First Quarter.—There were heavy showers of rain in January; in February there were a few trifling showers, but in March there was a very little rain. The heat of the sun was daily on the increase, the nights were a little dewy and chilly; thermometer averaging in the month of March, 86.[illegible] Statement of rainfall during the quarter is as follows:—January 9·34, February 2·13, March 1·95 inches.

It would be rather premature to say, considering the smallness of the rainfall during the quarter that the kálapókam crop would be a very successful one. Crops of the fields which were sown in the months of October and November are being reaped and stacked; crops of those fields which were sown in the month of December are nearly ripe and in [illegible]. The greater part of the fields which were sown for idaipókam are in plants. Fields under tanks where there is a large supply of water will, I believe, yield a good crop, but the fields under tanks of little supply, I am afraid, if there is no rain shortly, will fail. Kurakkan crop has been reaped and stored, and has added to the people's supply of food.

Second Quarter.—The south-west monsoon set in steadily by the middle of May, at which time there were variable winds. Statement of rainfall during the quarter is as follows:—April 2·41, May 2·10, June 0·10 inches. Idaipókam cultivation has been carried on to some extent, and the greater part promises a good harvest, but in some places, especially Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam, a failure is anticipated unless a shower or two of rain falls.

Third Quarter.—No rain fell throughout the quarter except in September, which however was only of short duration and not in sufficient quantity to supply water to the tanks. The heat was intense, scorching all pasture lands and giving a burnt appearance to the country.

The following was the registered rainfall at Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam:—July 0·71, August 0·31, September 3 inches.

The idaipókam and sirupókam crops have been reaped and stacked, and, considering the absence of rain, may be considered fairly satisfactory. The idaipókam crops in Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam proved a partial failure, owing, I am told, to the cultivation not having been commenced in proper time.

Fourth Quarter.—There was a fair average fall of rain throughout the whole district during the quarter under review. Almost all the small tanks are full, and the large ones are half and three-quarters full. The following was the rainfall for the quarter: October 0·93, November 8·60, December 13·40 inches. Cultivation is a little backward this year in consequence of the deficient rainfall in October and November. The fields under the smaller tanks have just been sown, and those under the larger ones are being prepared for the idaipókam. I do not however anticipate less outturn of grain for the whole year, rain having fallen later on in sufficient quantity to fill the tanks and carry the crops through the dry season. The cultivation of fine grain is much less this year, owing to there being no rain when it was most wanted.

HEALTH, &c.

Jaffna District.—The public health cannot be said to have been altogether satisfactory during 1881. During the first quarter fever, always more or less prevalent during the early part

of the year, was more than usually so, owing probably, as in 1878, to the almost continuous and heavy rains of November, December, and January, and the hot days and cold dewy nights of February and March. Measles prevailed also to a great extent. During the second quarter the district was comparatively healthy, although fever prevailed to a rather unusual extent owing to excessive heat and the absence of rain. It was feared in June that cholera had made its appearance in the neighbourhood of Puttúr, some cases of choleraic diarrhœa having been reported. During the third quarter, owing to the intense heat and long drought, the sanitary condition of the district cannot be said to have been good, although there were no cases of epidemic diseases. During the fourth quarter the district was reported healthy, there having been no extraordinary prevalence of sickness.

The following are extracts from the season reports of the Assistant Agents of Mannár, Mullaittívu, and Vavúniya-Vilánkulam, regarding the sanitary condition of those districts :—

MANNÁR.

First Quarter.—Fever and chicken-pox prevailed generally throughout the district during the quarter. There were also a few cases of dysentery in the Mannár Island.

Second Quarter.—The health of the people has been good, with the exception of a few cases of fever and dysentery in Mannár island in April.

Third Quarter.—There has been no sickness of any kind among the people during the quarter.

Fourth Quarter.—Fever prevailed as usual among the people of the district during the quarter.

MULLAITTI'VU.

First Quarter.—The health of the population was, comparatively speaking, not good. People were subject to fever in January; measles appeared at Tunukkai in February; and it prevailed throughout the district in March last; however, no fatal cases have been reported.

Second Quarter.—The health of the inhabitants was good, although there were some cases of measles and dysentery here and there.

Third Quarter.—Health of the people was, on the whole, good, although there were a few cases of measles and fever at Tunukkai.

Fourth Quarter.—Health of the people good, no serious diseases being reported.

VAVU'NIYA-VILÁNKULAM.

First Quarter.—Although the district was free from any kind of epidemic diseases during the quarter, there were a good many cases of fever and dysentery, which prevailed to some extent in several parts of the district during the first two months of this quarter. Finding the demand for quinine to be very great during January, I obtained fever powders from Government and made a gratuitous distribution of them among such of the inhabitants as were really suffering from fever.

Second Quarter.—In Kilakkumúlai and other divisions the health of the people is reported good. In Mélpattu East and South and Udaiyar a few cases of measles have been reported in May and June.

Third Quarter.—Measles seemed to be the prevailing type of sickness, though not in an aggravated form; a few cases of dysentery are also reported. Otherwise the health of the people was good.

Fourth Quarter.—Generally good. There were a few cases of fever and dysentery in December. Attention has been paid to the sanitation of the villages throughout the district. All jungle has been cleared away from the neighbourhood of houses, compounds swept, and drains opened.

Births, marriages, and deaths show a decrease of 1,074 in births in 1881, as compared with 1880, and in deaths an increase of 2,300, as follows :—

	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Jaffna ...	9,621 ...	8,471 ...	3,824 ...	5,707
Mannár ...	615 ...	682 ...	661 ...	956
Mullaittívu ..	238 ...	297 ...	269 ...	391
Total ...	10,474	9,400	4,754	7,054

FOOD SUPPLIES.

There was no cause at any time for anxiety in regard to the food supplies of the Province, which, in consequence of the good local crops and the large import of grain, were at all times abundant.

CENSUS.

A general census was taken on the night of the 17th February, 1881, of which special report has been made. The following figures indicate the result of the Census of 1881, as compared with that of 1871 :—

	1871.			1881.			DIFFERENCE.	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Increase.	Decrease.
Jaffna ..	122,657	123,554	246,211	131,927	133,952	265,879	19,668	—
Mannár ...	10,555	9,703	20,258	11,505	10,002	21,507	1,249	—
Mullaittívu ...	4,397	3,356	7,753	4,217	3,419	7,636	—	117
Vavúniya ...	4,252	3,340	7,592	4,531	3,380	7,911	319	—
Total	141,861	139,953	281,814	152,180	150,753	302,933	21,119	—

PEARL FISHERY.

A report on the Pearl Fishery of 1881 has already been furnished. The receipts amounted to Rs. 599,533. (*Vide* Sessional Paper XI. of 1881.)

SALT.

The season was as of course very favourable for the manufacture and collection of salt. The total quantity of manufactured and self-formed salt collected during 1881 was as follows, viz.:—

		Cwt.
Siviateru (manufactured)	... ...	71,787
Vellaiparavai	(self-formed) ...	20,996
Karanavai	(do.) ...	51,280
Tenmarachchi	(do.) ...	8,089
Talvodai, Mannár District	(do.) ...	4,955
	Total—cwt.	157,107

The average cost per cwt. of the above salt for watching, collecting, removing to store, weighing, and storing, was as follows:

Siviaterु	..	20·02 cents.
Vellaiparavai	...	15·06 „
Karanavai	...	11·08 „
Tenmarachchi	...	19·07 „
Talvodai	...	20·25 „

The total charges incurred in 1881 on account of salt were as follows, viz.:—

	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Cost of collecting and storing salt	24,556 65	
Destroying salt unfit for collection	2,370 12	
For watching natural formation of salt to prevent illicit collection	4,998 74	
		31,925 51
Cost of establishment	3,962 0	
Commission to Headmen and retailers of salt ...	3,008 68	
Transfer of salt from one store to another within the Province	1,796 70	
Repairs to salt stores	745 35	
All other miscellaneous charges	732 84	
		10,245 57
Total—Rs.		42,171 8

The value of salt sold during 1881 was as follows, viz.:—

Cwt.			Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
		For Local Consumption.		
23,521	...	Sold in ámani by Government retailers in Jaffna at Rs. 2·24 per cwt. ...	52,687 15	
4,235	...	Sold by retail at Mannár and Mullaittivu at Rs. 1·99, Rs. 1·91, Rs. 1·74, Rs. 1·66 and Rs. 2·07	7,909 12	
209	...	Sold to tavalams at Mannár and Mullaitivu at Rs. 2·36 per cwt. ...	493 24	
3,592	...	Sold to fishers at Mannár and Mullaittivu at Rs. 2·36	8,477 12	
				69,566 63
31,557				
		For Export beyond the Island.		
6,000	...	At Rs. 5·50 per ton	1,650 0	
51,640	...	do. 7·62½ do.	19,687 75	
14,600	...	do. 8·00 do.	5,840 0	
15,000	...	do. 7·75 do.	5,812 50	
10,000	...	do. 7·87½ do.	3,937 50	
				36,927 75
97,240				
		Total—Rs.		106,494 38
128,797				

The receipt and issue of salt during 1881 was as follows, viz.:—

	cwt. lb.	cwt. lb.
Balance of previous year	64,179 0	
Collected in 1881	157,107 0	
		221,286 0
Sold for local consumption	31,557 0	
Sold for export beyond the Island ...	97,240 0	
Wastage, &c.	3,194 28	
Sent to Batticaloa	4,000 0	
		135,991 28
Balance in Store on the 31st December, 1881—Cwts.		85,294 34

The export beyond the Island was chiefly to Penang and Sumatra. A mudaliyar of one of the vessels on which salt was loaded for Penang explained to me that many of the vessels going to Penang from ports in Southern India during the south-west monsoon carry coolies as passengers, and salt is purchased as a ballast which will cover expenses incurred on account of it on

arrival in Penang, and which after payment of cost at store, shipping, and landing charges, will give a small profit. He said that the price paid for the salt by some of the purchasers in 1881 was too high to admit of any profit being made out of it.

In the Administration Report for 1873 I made the following remarks, viz. :—

"No salt has been sold for export beyond the Island since 1870, both the collection of self-formed salt and the manufacture of salt, as it is called, having been very much interfered with by rain in 1870 and 1872, and it having been found necessary therefore to refuse several applications for purchase of salt for export. This however did not much affect the revenue, as salt for export is sold at very little above its cost to Government. The export trade is however indirectly of much benefit, as affording a means of protecting the revenue at comparatively little cost, and should therefore be as much as possible encouraged. The salt léwáyas of Jaffna lie in the neighbourhood of populous villages, the inhabitants of which find remunerative employment, especially during seasons of drought, in collecting the large quantities of salt that form in the léwáyas, which, if it were not for the export trade, would have to be watched till dissolved by rain, or destroyed, with every probability of much of it being stolen by the persons now employed to collect it.

"The cost of watching or destroying such large formations would form a very heavy charge on the revenue, no portion of which would be repaid; whereas the collection and sale of the salt for export, while affording employment to a large number of poor people at a time of the year when they are much in need of it, repay all charges incurred in collecting, storing, and watching it."

The preceding returns shew that almost all charges incurred on account of salt in 1881 were recouped by the sale of self-formed salt for export beyond the Island. If there had been no demands for salt for export, it would have been found necessary to watch and destroy, at heavy cost, the large formation at Karanavai and Vellaiparavai.

REVENUE.

The returns* show a decrease in the ordinary revenue of 1881 as compared with that of 1880 of Rs. 5,087, as may be seen from the following statement:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Total revenue collected in 1880	683,512	
Deduct arrears of 1879 collected in 1880	24,521	
	Rs. 658,991	
Add arrears of 1880 outstanding on the 31st December, 1880, the whole of which was collected in 1881 ...	9,859	668,850
Total revenue collected in 1881	651,010	
Deduct arrears of 1880 collected in 1881	9,859	
	Rs. 651,151	
Add arrears of 1881 outstanding on the 31st December, 1881, almost the whole of which has already been collected in 1882	12,612	663,763
	Decrease—Rs.	5,087

This decrease is principally in miscellaneous receipts, which head showed a large increase in 1880 in consequence of old unclaimed sums which remained in deposit for several years, amounting to Rs. 10,008, and another sum of Rs. 30,000 which was drawn from the vote and placed in deposit for purchase of a sailing vessel for the Pearl Fishery, having been transferred to revenue by cross entries in that year.

If these two sums are excluded as not forming the usual ordinary revenue of the year, it will be seen that there was an increase of Rs. 34,921 in the ordinary revenue of 1881, as compared with that of 1880.

IMMIGRATION.†

The return of arrivals and departures of immigrant coolies at and from Pésálai and Vankálai show an increase of 6,574 in arrivals, and a decrease of 7,617 in departures. At the ports of the Peninsula of Jaffna there were no arrivals or departures in 1881. Total arrivals and departures were as follows :—

		Pésálai and Vankálai.	Ports of the Peninsula.
1880	Arrivals ...	20,849 ...	7
	Departures ..	33,052 ...	20
1881	Arrivals ...	27,423 ...	—
	Departures ...	25,435 ..	—

CRIME.

The Province was (apparently) free from any serious crime during the year. I have reason to believe however that this was not altogether the case, and that one or two murders have escaped detection. In one case, a young married woman was reported missing from Nirveli. Her relations stated that she had run away from her home with a man of Point Pedro. Search was made for her, but she has not been heard of up to this time. It was rumoured she was murdered and the body thrown down the deep well at Puttúr. No evidence was forthcoming however to support this.

Two suspicious cases of deaths by (alleged) accident occurred at Neduntivu. In both cases verdicts to that effect were brought in by the Coroner's jury. In one case—that of a woman—it was given out that death was caused by a fish-bone sticking in the throat; it was however stated

* Vide Appendix A 1.

† Vide Appendices F 11 and F 12.

that the woman had been murdered. In the other case a woman and a child were reported to have been burnt to death in consequence of her hut having accidently taken fire. In this case it was rumoured that the woman had been suffocated, and the house purposely set on fire by the murderers to prevent detection. The Magistrate of Kayts proceeded to Neduntivu specially to make enquiries into these cases, assisted by the Police and headmen on the spot, but no evidence could be obtained to shew that the deceaseds had been murdered.

At Karampen in Kayts, a woman in a fit of insanity killed the child of her sister. She was brought before the Supreme Court at the first sessions of this year (1882) and is now in the Lunatic Asylum in Colombo.

TIMBER.*

The expenditure in 1881 on account of the Forest Department amounted to Rs. 18,909·55, and the sale of timber to Rs. 32,144·64, leaving timber in stock at the end of the year to the estimated value of Rs. 10,290·70. The timber was mostly put up for sale by public auction at the Jaffna depôt and purchased by Chetties and other traders for export to India.

The following is the account of timber sold by public auction in 1881 :—

Number of Logs.	Description of Timber sold.	Amount for which sold. Rs.	cts.
3,499	Palai	28,684	75
99	Satin	1,189	0
18	Yavaranai	95	0
4	Kaddamanakka	12	0
9	Marutha	13	0
4	Othe	14	0
1	Kondel	5	50
1	Ebony	32	50
1	Yervakai	2	0
		30,049	75

HEALTH OF CATTLE.

During the first quarter murrain prevailed to some extent in the Pachchilapalai and Punakâri divisions of the Jaffna District. In all other parts of the Province they were reported healthy throughout the year until towards the close of December, when an outbreak of murrain was reported in the Mêlpattu East and South Division of the Vavúniya-Vilápkulam District. It did not however prevail to any serious extent. In all parts of the Province cattle suffered a great deal from the effects of the drought from June to October. The wet weather of January proved injurious to sheep and goats in the Jáffna districts and a large number are reported to have died.

The following is the number of cattle reported to have died of murrain, &c., in the Jaffna District in 1881 : black cattle, 1,950; sheep and goats, 4,006.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD BEASTS.

190 chetahs and 33 bears were killed, for which rewards were paid.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The following is an abstract of the expenditure on Public Works :—

Services.	Treasury Money. Rs.	cts.	Road Ordinance Money. Rs.	cts.	Total. Rs.	cts.
By Public Works Department.						
On new buildings	4,855	86	—			
On repair and improvements of old buildings	8,023	69	—			
Completion of Elephant Pass causeway	39,997	27	—			
Upkeep of bridges	2,996	15	—			
Upkeep of roads	77,335	91	28,634	27		
Upkeep of channels	3,419	53	1,000	0		
Irrigation works	6,838	99	—			
Alteration and repairs to Mántottal rest-house	—		614	76		
	143,667	52	30,249	3	173,916	55
By Provincial Road Committee.						
Upkeep of roads	5,600	0	19,060	96		
Construction of rest-houses	—		5,726	38		
Repair of rest-houses	—		3,479	35		
	5,600	0	28,286	69	33,886	69
By Government Agent.						
Scavenging and sanitary works	2,294	75	—		2,294	75
				Grand Total Rs.	210,097	99

* Vide Appendix F 9.

The only new buildings erected in the Province during 1881 were: a Custom House and grain shed at Mullaittívu at a cost of Rs. 2,699·98; an obelisk on the site of the old Fort at Pass Pyl to serve as a mark to vessels rounding the Point Pedro shoal in place of the one noted in the chart as the mark-house, which is a low thatched church and scarcely visible from the shoal, at a cost of Rs. 2,155·88. No new works in the shape of roads or bridges were commenced, the money voted for roads and bridges having been expended in the completion of works already commenced and in the upkeep of roads.

The great work of the year as regards this Province was the completion of the Elephant Pass causeway and bridges on the Central road, which were commenced in 1877. All heavy bridging required on that road has now been completed, and I believe that with comparatively small expenditure the road might now be metalled and made a really good road for cart traffic.

The new rest-houses at Mullaittivu, Oddisuddan, and Ollumadu, commenced in 1880, were nearly completed, and the repairs of the old rest-houses on the Coast road to Mannár at Pallavarayankadu, Illuppaikadavai, and Mántottai were in progress at the close of the year.

Irrigation.

Mr. Parker was still at work at the close of the year in his inspection and survey of the Giant's Tank channels, allavakka, &c., in the Mannár District.

In the neighbourhood of Vavúniya-Viláṇkulam the following village tanks were supplied with sluices: Irampaikulam, Velekulam, Peramanenkulam, Mandokotta (work of supplying sluices commenced in 1880 and completed in 1881), Vemenkalo, Mamodai, and Irelpariakulam (commenced in 1881).

In December the irrigation officer was removed from Vavúniya-Viláṇkulam, and the work of providing village tanks with sluices stopped, no money having been allowed for such work in 1882. Under the irrigation rules a great deal of work has been done in clearing jungle from the bunds of the tanks and from round the villages and in repairing bunds. It is very much to be regretted therefore that Government found it necessary to remove the irrigation officer and stop work on the tanks.

I would beg again to invite attention to my remarks in the Administration Reports for 1879 and 1880, regarding an irrigation scheme for the Peninsula of Jaffna and the sinking of artesian wells in the neighbourhood of Vavúniya-Viláṇkulam.

Earthquake.

The following is an extract from my season report for the fourth quarter of 1881:—

Jaffna.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt on the morning of the 31st December at about 7 A.M. Having been in my carriage at the time going to the Fort, I did not feel it myself.

Mannár.—On the 31st December at about 7 A.M., a slight earthquake wave passed over the district; the motion lasted for nearly a minute, but was not accompanied by much, if any noise; no damage whatever to property or life was caused by the wave, though in the mosque some Moormen declared that they saw the walls of the mosque tremble, and that the people in it at the time were thrown one against another. The motion was so slight that many persons did not feel it at all; people in bed at the time thought that a dog underneath the bed was scratching himself against the bed, and one lady in the Mántottai rest-house thought that a leopard from the neighbouring ruins had got under her bed and was moving it about. Persons writing and sitting at the time appear to have noticed the motion most. The fact that some of the Bengal telegrams record that it was at 8 A.M. that the wave was felt there, is consistent with the belief that the wave travelled from the Malayan Archipelago.

Extracts from Assistant Agent's Diary.—This morning at 7 A.M., 31st December, there was a slight shock of earthquake felt over the Mannár District, lasting for half a minute. Two mud houses were thrown down by the wave, but no other loss to property or life was occasioned. The shock was very slight, and much less noticeable than that which took place in Ceylon some eight years ago.

Mullaittivu.—A slight shock of earthquake was experienced by me at Mullaittívu on the morning of the 31st December seated at a table. I felt a slight tremor, of which I took no notice then.

Vavúniya-Viláṇkulam.—The earthquake was reported to have been felt.

Export of Copperah, Becho-de-Mer, Jaggery, and Palmyrah Timber.

		1880.				1881.		
Copperah	Cwt.	13,451	Rs. 157,512	Cwt.	13,597	Rs. 85,907
Becho-de-mer	„	188	„ 5,420	„	215	„ 3,852
Jaggery	„	7,125	„ 29,027	„	5,654	„ 21,296
Palmirah Timber	No.	262,259	„ 56,888	No.	289,352	„ 65,376

Import and Export of Cattle.

	1880.	1881.
Imported	No. 6,743	No. 3,522
Exported	„ 1,464	„ 1,001

Tobacco.

The usual return of export of tobacco is annexed.* There were exported during 1881:

Beyond sea	39,793 cwt.	valued at (Rs. 23·25 per cwt.)	Rs. 925,437
Coastwise	17,200	do. (26·62 do.)	452,788
Total ...	56,993 cwt.		Rs. 1,378,225

* Vide Appendix F 1b.

There is no return of the inland trade with Madras, which is however considerable.

As the cultivation of tobacco is extending and enquiries have been made as to the extent of cultivation and the process of curing and manufacture carried on in Jaffna, I annex copy of a report made by me in order of Government in 1871.* The report was compiled from reports called for from the headmen and from information received from other sources, tested as much as possible by personal observation. The report was drawn up with the assistance of the then acting Interpreter of the Kachchéri, Kanakaratna Mudaliyár. I have had it carefully looked over by some persons who have had experience in the cultivation of tobacco, and added to it some notes of omissions in the report given by them.

As I have remarked in previous reports, the cultivation of tobacco has very much increased, not only in Jaffna but in other districts of the Province, and the acreage now under tobacco must, as shown in these notes, be fully one-third more than in 1871.

The highest export previous to 1871 coastwise and beyond sea was in 1869, cwt. 50,091 (coastwise 11,874, beyond sea 38,217); in 1870, cwt. 72,966 (coastwise 33,942, beyond sea 39,008). The largest export beyond sea was in 1880, viz., cwt. 41,986.

The value as given in the Customs return has ranged from Rs. 11½ to Rs. 25½ per cwt. between 1865 and 1881.

The following is a copy of a paper of information afforded me at my request regarding the tobacco trade with India :—

"1.—No duty is levied at present on tobacco at Cochin. Duty levied at Travancore is tariff at Rs. 90 per candy. A candy is calculated as 5 cwt. Duty upon 1 cwt. is Rs. 18.

"2.—The value at which the Ceylon tobacco is sold at Cochin varies from Rs. 19 to Rs. 36 a cwt. At Travancore it is sold as follows: viz., 1st sort Rs. 36 a cwt., 2nd sort Rs. 24 a cwt., 3rd sort Rs. 18 a cwt.

"3rd.—Freight, 70 cents per cwt."

W. C. TWYNAM,
Government Agent.

Jaffna, May 9th, 1882.

REPORT ON THE VAVUNIYA-VILANKULAM DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

I ASSUMED my duties at this station on the 10th September, 1881. It is satisfactory to note that the revenue of the past year shows an increase of Rs. 3,588 over that of 1880. This increase is due to the comparatively large sums realized by the sale of grain tax, the weather throughout the year being exceptionally favourable for paddy cultivation.

There is also an increase under the head of Stamps, but three-fourths of this amount ought strictly to be brought under the head of Fine Grain unrented. A system has been introduced of issuing stamped permits for chena cultivation, the cultivators supplying the stamps instead of fees in money as before.

The expenditure has been kept down as much as possible, and it is less by Rs. 2,663 than the previous year. It is however in excess of the revenue by Rs. 10,581·97, which is to be expected in a new station established in a sparsely-populated district. This over-expenditure will however disappear when reproductive works begin to show profitable results. Besides, the Mullaittivu District has been placed under the same Assistant Agency, and the amount saved by the reduction of the establishment there will more than cover any excess of expenditure in this district.

Annexed is a statement of revenue and expenditure.†

As stated before, the crops of paddy have been good, the total yield being 45,222 bushels, as against 25,931 bushels in 1880. A similar improvement is noticeable in garden produce and tobacco. The extent of chena sown is, however, less, owing to greater restrictions being placed on this mode of cultivation. I should wish to see it abolished altogether, and the people compelled to take up the restoration of the numberless abandoned tanks which lie scattered throughout the district. Cultivation of fine grain might be allowed within a radius of two miles round each village. The success of the district as a grain-producing one capable of maintaining its own inhabitants, depends so much on the restoration of tanks, that I cannot too strongly urge on Government the necessity of continuing the assistance given to the villagers by the building of permanent sluices in the bunds of their tanks. Eight tanks have thus been sluiced within the last two years, and the cultivators have so far been benefited by them that they can always depend now on a regulated supply of water. Hitherto they have simply allowed the water to flow through a cutting in the bund, which often widens into a breach, which the villagers are often too indifferent to repair, and the tank is consequently abandoned. The work of sluicing the tanks has been stopped this year owing to the depressed state of the revenue; but I trust that in a year or two it will be taken up again. While on the subject of water-supply, I would recommend the trial of wells with the view to lessen the misery the villagers suffer in those districts where water is not procurable in the dry season. Artesian wells would supply enough for drinking and culinary purposes, and the surplus might be used for watering gardens. There is no doubt that a good deal of the loathsome disease now prevailing in the district is attributable to the bad water used.

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* Vide Appendix I. † Vide Appendices A 1 and A 2.

The experiment might be begun in Vavúniya-Viláṇkulam, where water is not procurable in dry weather. It is the head station of the district, where all the Government officers are located, and one of the chief halting-places on the Central road from Mátalé to Jaffna.

Experiments have been made with different varieties of Indian sorghum. A few packets were obtained from the Botanical Gardens at Pérádeniya and distributed throughout the district, and the result was favourable, in every instance the plants growing well and producing good crops. The growth of this description of grain deserves encouragement, as the yield is larger than kurakkan, the ordinary fine grain of the district, and more wholesome as an article of food.

Sumatra tobacco has been tried and with success. The leaves are not so large as those of the country-grown plants, but possess a more delicate flavour. It is yet too early to say whether it is likely to be extensively grown by the natives; but it deserves a trial, as the leaf fetches a higher price in the European market than the common description.

Among other new products I am growing are a few plants of Brazilian wax palm, Arabian date, and Ceará rubber. The two latter are sprouting vigorously and give promise of a healthy life. The Brazilian wax palms have not grown, owing probably to the seed being old and having lost its germinating power.

I take this opportunity of urging on Government the desirability of opening an experimental garden at this station. The prime cost would simply be the expense of digging a good well, giving a permanent supply of water, clearing the required space of jungle, and fencing. No further outlay would be necessary beyond the wages of a gardener at Rs. 10 a month and a cooly for watering at Rs. 5 a month. Such a garden would further serve as a nursery for useful and ornamental trees.

Cattle.—Cattle have enjoyed a comparative immunity from diseases of all kinds. Pasturage was abundant throughout the year. There was only one slight outbreak of murrain in the districts of Sinnacheddikulam West and Mélpattu East and South, where about 20 head were carried off. Black cattle are seldom used for draught purposes. A considerable number are sent to Kandy and Kurunégala to be sold to butchers. There are 4,241 black cattle and 5,620 buffaloes in the district.

Sanitation.—The work of clearing the jungle round the station has progressed but slowly. The rooting up of jungle weeds, which in the wet weather attain a height of three feet, is no light labour, and almost exhausts the small vote of Rs. 200 granted annually by Government. Very little is left to meet the cost of cutting back heavy scrub, and thus increasing the area of open ground. If my application for twelve prisoners from the Kandy or Jaffna jails were sanctioned, prison labour would, properly directed, be the means of effecting many improvements. The commodious jail at this station seldom contains more than one or two prisoners and occasionally a few road defaulters.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall for the year under review is almost the same as that of the previous year.

Health.—The year has been marked by the entire absence of epidemic diseases, and this I attribute to the abundance of food, the result of good paddy crops. A few cases of mild fever were reported, and parangi, the common disease of the district, the extirpation of which has engaged the attention of Government for years, appeared in a less virulent form.

Principal Roads.—The Central road, running through the district and forming a section of what is called the North road, has been kept in good order, and is available for cart traffic though only gravelled, throughout the year. The only portion metalled is that passing through the station.

The six miles of gravelled road to Horavapotanai towards Trincomalee was gravelled and serves to open up the country in that direction. The new road to Mullaittívu, branching off from the Central road at Mánkulam, has been much improved by the construction of good bridges in places where the country is liable to inundation in the heavy rains. Two new rest-houses have also been built for the convenience of travellers.

The old road to Mullaittívu is still kept open as a means of communication between the villages lying along its route. It is however impassable during wet weather when the dry beds of the streams crossing it are turned into deep and swollen rivers.

Minor Roads.—With the limited sum at the disposal of the District Road Committee nothing can be done beyond keeping the existing roads clear of jungle. They are however almost all available for cart traffic, owing to the flat nature of the country. The tappal road to Mannár, which was allowed to lapse into jungle with only a small path in the centre for foot passengers, has been cleared right through, and the bridges have been put in order. Two new station roads were commenced during the year. The jungle has been cleared away over the traces, and I hope to have some portions of them fit for cart traffic in 1882. One of them will form an alternative route for carters travelling along the Central road. During the prevalence of an epidemic they will be made to adopt it so as to lessen the chances of either bringing infection into the bazaar or carrying it away with them.

Education.—There is only one school in the whole district, belonging to the Church Missionary Society. The attendance is good, considering the unhealthiness of the district and the frequent illness among children.

Census.—A census taken in the early part of 1881 showed an increase of 324 over the total of the previous one in 1871 (7,914 against 7,590), and this notwithstanding two severe outbreaks of cholera during the decade, which carried off hundreds and drove numbers away to settle permanently in other districts.

C. A. MURRAY,
Acting Asst. Govt. Agent.

Vavúniya-Viláṇkulam Kachchéri,
20th April, 1882.

Health.—The health of the people during the year was good, and the usual mortality amongst the cattle after the rains was not excessive; a statement is annexed showing the mortality from this cause.*

Public Works.—During the year the work of the Public Works Department was confined to upkeep. The condition of the Pésálai-Madavachchi road between Mannár and Murunkan calls for attention; it is at present almost impassable along this section during the wet season. During the early part of the year two bridges on the Coast road between Arippu and Silávaturai, which had been impassable for twenty years, were repaired at my instance, and proved of convenience during the Pearl Fishery.

The repairs to the rest-houses on the Coast road, which had been long deferred, were at last commenced by the Provincial Road Committee during the year, and the rest-houses are now habitable by travellers. The work of putting in culverts on the minor roads was continued by the District Road Committee, and a buckled-plate iron bridge was purchased by it for a large tank outlet on the Silena Maruthu-madu road.

Elephants.—These animals have been increasing in the district the last few years, as also in other districts, I believe, and the Musalai trappers have not yet taken out any of the trapping licenses allowed them by Government last year.

They decline to do so on the ground that their sole market is with the Hyderabad and other Indian traders, who are not disposed to buy in view of the high rate of royalty at present recovered on elephants exported to India. Elephants are reported by Mr. Sanderson of the Indian Government "Khedda" Department, to be on the increase in certain parts of India also, and it is probable that the capture of the numerous large herds effected recently by him in Chittagong and elsewhere will cause a temporary fall in the price of elephants in India; under these circumstances, it may be worth considering whether the present rate of royalty on the export of elephants from Ceylon should not be reduced for two or three years. Owing to the restrictions of Government in the issue of trapping licenses for the last ten or twelve years, the old Moorish trapper caste of the Mannár District is forgetting its cunning, and there are now but few good trappers in the district surviving from the old stock.

Becho-de-mer.—No royalty is recovered on the fishing of these marine slugs in any Province in Ceylon, as far as I am aware. In the Mannár District alone the fishery is considerable. Chinese merchants manage the fishery, engaging Moormen from the Coast as well as natives to dive for the slugs, which when cured are exported to Singapore and Canton.

The Gulf of Mannár and Palks Straits abound, I believe, with these marine slugs; the slugs fished up from the shallow water along the Mannár coast are of a fine size and quality, and the supply seems to be inexhaustible. The slugs, when dried and cured properly, have always, I believe, commanded a good price in the Chinese markets, and the price has, I believe, risen considerably during the last few years, owing to the disappearance of the edible species in the South Seas in consequence of the continued fisheries of the Chinese and Malays for a long number of years past; of late the high prices realized by the article in Canton have, I believe, induced Europeans to take part in fisheries. I am inclined to believe that the Chinese merchants, who come over to Ceylon manage the fisheries here, and return with the cured slugs to Singapore and Canton for sale, make a much larger profit out of the trade than is at all suspected. If this be so, I think that some royalty might fairly be recovered on this fishery as in the case of chanks. In the case of the becho-de-mer, however, I think, it is from the Chinese merchants and not the divers that the royalty should be recovered.

Irrigation.—Whenever the Government can afford to undertake either of Mr. Parker's two schemes for the irrigation of the land under the Giant's Tank—namely, the large reservoir on the Aruvi-áru at the 24th mile on the Madavachchi road, or the smaller scheme, the restoration of the old Sinhalese tékam, alavakka, and tank—not only will two crops a year be secured to the existing paddy lands in the Mántai and Nánattan pattus, but a fine additional area of rich soil will be capable of irrigation, which would meet with a ready sale, if surveyed in small blocks, both among the natives of the district and Jaffna capitalists, for the cultivation of paddy and tobacco.

Tobacco is already rather extensively grown in the Mannár District and is a decided success, the Mannár tobacco ranking highly in the Jaffna market; that grown in the Mántai pattus is said to be the best for cheroots, that grown in Mannár Island being preferred for "chewing."

Plantains and chillies would, as a matter of course, succeed, and I think that it is probable that so also would grapes, pepper, cotton, and India-rubber, if not the mulberry of the Philippine Islands also. There is a belt of deep black soil on the mainland, midway between the red forest soil and the sandy coast soil, the upper-lying portion of which might, I think, be found to suit cotton well.

One hundred acres of land were planted with Bombay cotton at Karisal in Mannár Island, about the year 1815, by Mr. Orr, the Collector of that time (vide "Ceylon Gazetteer" published in 1837), but the plantation was given up by Government, the expenditure of the first year having exceeded the returns; the natives, however, continued to grow the cotton and grow it still at a profit. It is called by the natives "Venparuthi" and the seeds of it are used as food for cattle; a white cotton of light texture is manufactured from it. Several years ago a sort of brown cotton, of stronger texture, used to be manufactured from a tree with brown cotton (Tamil, *Semparuthi*) both on the mainland and the island, but this tree is now scarce in the district. The ordinary country cotton tree with red flowers (Tamil, *Ilaku*), the cotton of which is used for stuffing mattresses and pillows, grows all over the district.

SAMUEL HAUGHTON,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Mannár Kachchéri, 29th April, 1882.

* Appendix F, 29.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE HON. THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, KANDY, FOR THE YEAR 1881.

THE revenue* of the Central Province for 1881 shows a considerable falling off from that of 1880, irrespective of railway receipts. The principal items of decrease are under the heads Land Sales, Licenses, and Stamps. The decrease in the amount realized by the sale of land is due to the fact that only a few large blocks were brought forward for sale during the year; that under the head Licenses was caused by larger payments during the beginning of 1880, the instalments of 1879–80 being larger than those for 1880–81 and 1881–82; while the decrease in Stamps is to a great extent made up by the increase under the head Postal, the two heads being separate throughout the whole of 1881, whereas in 1880 they were only separated from November. The increase under the head of Miscellaneous was due for the most part to a large refund in December by the Superintendent of Prisons to meet surcharge.

The revenue and expenditure of the Kandy Municipal Council in 1880 and 1881, and of the different Local Boards, was

	Receipts.			Payments.		
		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.
1880	...	81,582	84	...	73,250	23½
1881	...	137,144	63	...	126,305	25

These institutions are flourishing, and have done much to improve the different towns during the year. The Kandy Municipal Council however has been, as in 1880, very much hampered for want of funds.

Railways.—The falling off in the railway receipts shows the continued depression in trade during the year. It was not so large however as in the previous year, and matters will, I hope, soon improve. The progress in the Nánu-oya extension was fair, though not so fast, perhaps, as was anticipated.

Coffee.—The coffee crop was not a good one. Some interesting experiments were made during the year by Mr. Schrottky and others to stay the progress of leaf disease, but I fear without very beneficial results. Mr. Ward brought his investigations to a close, and his report was received with great interest, though perhaps, as might have been expected, with disappointment that he was unable to discover any cure for the pest.

The cultivation of cinchona, tea, cocoa, cardamons, and India-rubber made great progress during the year, and it is hoped that by means of these new products the planting enterprise will soon revive from its present depressed condition.

The yield from paddy was an average one.

The decrease in land purchased in 1881 is due to the smaller acreage offered for sale, and to the depressed condition of the money market.

The annexed is a statement of land sold from the year 1877 to 1881 :—

Year.		Extent. A.	R.	P.		Amount. Rs.	cts.		Average Rate. Rs.	cts.
1877	...	13,711	3	12	...	993,405	87	...	72	41
1878	...	10,854	3	34	...	864,754	80	...	79	67
1879	...	5,333	3	14·75	...	329,687	72	...	61	80
1880	...	7,969	3	2·50	...	273,952	70	...	34	37
1881	...	3,748	0	20·50	...	71,529	15	...	19	5

it being seldom that more than the upset price was realized during the year 1881.

The following is a statement of land purchased by Europeans and natives in 1881 :—

		No. of Lots.		Extent. A.	R.	P.		Amount. Rs.	cts.
Europeans	...	138	...	2,598	0	26·50	...	53,244	35
Natives	...	390	...	1,149	3	34	...	18,284	80
Total	...	528	...	3,748	0	20·50	...	71,529	15

* Vide Appendix A 1.

And the next a statement showing the number of lots and how disposed of during the year 1881 :—

		Number of Lots.
Granted at Rs. 10 per acre, &c.	...	435
Granted at half-improved value	...	325
Granted on certificates of quiet possession	...	3,357
Recommended for sale ...	...	187
Total		4,404

As against this total, the number disposed of in 1881 was only 539. I was able to take on hand a large number of plans that had laid in abeyance for years, and by sending out my Office Assistant to the spot, and arranging through him an equitable settlement for the vast majority of the claims, a great number of inquiries that had been lying over for a long time were finally disposed of.

The following is a statement of certificates of quiet possession issued in 1881 :—

		No. of Lots.		Extent. A.	R.	P.
1881	...	177	...	920	2	3·50

Toll Rents.—The toll rents for the year realised the sum of Rs. 116,476, being slightly less than that of the year before.

Arrack Rents.—The arrack rents, on the other hand, showed an increase of Rs. 28,960, as follows :—

Description of Arrack Farms.		1880-81 Rs.		1881-82. Rs.
Kandy Town and Gravets	...	145,500	...	146,000
Dumbara and Lower Héwáheta	...			
Tumpane and Harispattu	...	8,750	...	8,400
Yatinuwara and Udunuwara	...	9,900	.	10,000
Udapalata and Upper Bulatgama	..	190,000	...	211,000
Nuwara Eliya, No. 1 Division	..			
Nuwara Eliya, No. 2 Division	...			
Mátalé District	...	40,500	...	40,100
Badulla District	..	56,750	.	64,800
		451,400		480,300

Increase, Rs. 28,900.

I have in my last three Administration Reports suggested the advisability of an excise duty in place of the present system of selling the rents by public auctions.

I wish that my remarks had met with some response on the part of Government, for I cannot imagine a method of raising revenue from the consumption of spirits more unsatisfactory and harassing to Government than the present one. The rents are practically in the hands of a few men, and the tricks and evasions they produce would be inconceivable to those who had not constantly to encounter them.

Timber.—The receipts and expenditure on account of timber for the year are annexed.*

Licenses.—The number of Liquor Licenses issued by the Government Agent, Kandy, in 1881 were : 36 licenses to sell by the glass, 30 to sell by the bottle, three to keep hotels, two to sell beer and porter only; being five in excess of those issued the year before.

Stamps.—The stamps sold at the Kandy Kachchéri during 1881 were :—

		Rs.	cts.
General stamps	...	112,532	35
Do. to register Crown grants, &c.	...	3,525	0
Foreign Bill stamps	...	745	80
Postage	...	55,874	37
Telegraph	...	19,089	24
	Rs	191,766	76

The Weather.—The weather during the latter portion of the year was very wet, and an unusual amount of rain fell in the coffee districts. The rainfall registered at Kandy (1,650 feet above sea-level) was 102·03 inches, rain having fallen on 180 days.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.—The following is a statement of marriages, births, and deaths registered in the Central Province during the year 1881 :—

Name of District.		Marriages under Ord. 3 of 1870.		Marriages under Ord. 15 of 1863.		Births.		Deaths.
Kandy	.	416	...	237	...	6,240	...	7,146
Mátalé	...	199	...	31	...	2,752	...	3,748
Badulla	...	1,025	...	37	..	4,960	...	4,313
Nuwara Eliya	...	61	...	39	...	1,551	..	1,608
Total	...	1,651	...	344	...	15,703	...	16,815

* Appendix G 4.

And the divorce cases were as below :—

	Kandy.	Badulla.	Mátalé.	Nuwara Eliya.	Total.
Pending on 31st December, 1880	159	17	24	2	202
Instituted during the year	65	16	16	11	108
Divorce allowed and registered	15	2	2	1	20
Cases struck off	6	18	26	5	55
Cases amicably settled	10	—	—	5	15
Divorce rejected	14	—	6	—	20
Pending on 31st December, 1881	179*a*	13	6	2	200

a Of these some are postponed in order to allow parties time to settle their matrimonial differences by an amicable arrangement.

Gansábhas.—I annex a return of communal works, &c., undertaken or kept up in the different districts.* I wish that the Presidents could give more of their time to matters of this nature, and less to the work of the courts, as it is in my opinion in respect of schools and communal works that the usefulness of the Village Tribunal is best shown.

Medical Aid.—I annex a statement showing the several Medical Aid Districts, and the amount that was collected in each during 1881, together with the acreage on which the assessment was levied.† This much-vexed question is now, I hope, near a final solution.

No one knows better than I do the vexation and annoyance that the Ordinance of 1872 has caused, not alone to the planters, from whom the tax has to be collected, but to every person employed in its collection. But whatever the experiences of the past may be, they will, I am sure, be found to be as nothing, when compared with the difficulties of collecting the tax under the present Ordinance. The planters have, for once at least, shown themselves as a reasonable and unanimous body, and have risen like one man to oppose the measure, and I confess that my sympathies are entirely with them, for I cannot see the justice of the exclusive taxation.

During a long residence of 46 years in the colony, I may be supposed to have seen something of the coffee district, and I am satisfied that the immigrant cooly was better cared for in the olden days than he has ever been under the protection of the Medical Aid Ordinance of 1872.

The Ordinance has pressed hardly enough upon the European planter, who may have derived some benefit from its provisions, but the proprietors of small native gardens, who employ no regular force of coolies, and who never see a doctor or send a cooly to a hospital, have simply been taxed for the relief of the European planter. These are hard times, and no one knows better than the tax collector where taxes press heavily. I know that with many it has not been that "We won't pay the tax," but that "We can't."

I trust that the day is not far off when the European planter, whose wealth and energy has done so much in times past to develop the resources of this country, will be relieved of this oppressive burden. The circumstances of the colony in 1872 and 1882 will not bear comparison.

The returns of immigrants on estates are given in the Appendix,‡ but, as I have before remarked, they are for the most part fallacious and unreliable.

Census.—The Census of the Central Province was very satisfactorily performed, and the result showed a large increase over that of 1871. I annex a statement showing the totals in 1871 and 1881 :—

	1871.	1881.
Kandy	232,679	288,281
Badulla	128,981	165,364
Mátalé	75,199	86,826
Nuwara Eliya	58,318	98,808

Total increase 144,097, or 29·10 per cent.

Native Headmen.—On giving over the charge of the affairs of the Province, I desire to place on record my opinion of the chiefs and subordinate headmen as a body.

To the chiefs and others I am indebted for much valuable assistance, always cheerfully and readily given. As an unpaid body of police I think that they perform their functions very satisfactorily, and that the Government and the public have much reason to view with favour the gratuitous services rendered by them, instead, as is too often the case with a section of the community, with wholesale condemnation because an occasional headman neglects his duty.

There are in this Kachchéri "division days," when the chief of the division attends with his subordinate headmen. On such occasions all complaints by and against headmen and others are inquired into, and the headmen are warned against any neglect of duty, and exhorted and encouraged to preserve good order in their respective wasams.

Office Establishment.—The clerks of this Kachchéri are generally very efficient, and many of them are so over-taxed that they have to attend at a very early hour to keep pace with their work, and it is much to their credit that there are few, if any, arrears. They have frequently urged on me the necessity for further clerical assistance, but in the present state of the finances of the colony I have been obliged to turn a deaf ear to their applications. However, I hope before long they will receive some relief. The Kachchéri Mudaliyár is an old servant of Government, having served for 36 years, and was most highly recommended to me by Mr. Braybrooke in 1864, and having served under me twice for periods aggregating seven years, I am happy to take this opportunity of endorsing his opinion. The Muhandiram and other officers of the Native Department deserve also to be favourably mentioned.

While speaking of the Establishment, I may allude to the duties of the Government Agent himself. During the last four years I have been so much occupied with office work in connection with

* Appendix G 2. † Appendix G 3. ‡ Appendix G 4.

the Cooly Medical Aid Ordinance and the acquisition of land for the Maha-oya and Matale railway lines, that I have had but little time for travelling, which is one of a Government Agent's most important duties. I was Acting Government Agent of this Province in 1867, and I find that the duties are very much heavier now than then. As I am leaving the Province, any suggestion from me for assistance will be free from any interested motives, and I have no hesitation in saying that, when balanced against the advantage to the Government and the people, both European and native, whose interests are entrusted to the Government Agent, which may be expected from the periodical visits of the Agent to all parts of the Province, the salary of an extra Assistant Agent attached to the Kachchéri will be as nothing. The Office Assistant has enough to do to look after the office, but what is required is an older and more experienced civilian to take the Agent's place when on circuit, and to hold land and other enquiries on the spot when the Agent is in Kandy. I have been most fortunate in the gentlemen I have had as Office Assistants during my tenure of office, but, as I have already said, the Office Assistant has enough to do, and the appointment I am advocating is that of an older and more responsible officer.

Road Committee.—The general account of receipts and expenditure of commutation money under the Ordinance 10 of 1861, and of rest-house collections, in the Central Province during 1881 will be found in the Blue Book of the year.*

The falling off in the receipts in Kandy District may be explained by the fact that two divisions, the estimated revenue from which was Rs. 3,592·50, were transferred to the Nuwara Eliya District.

A Commission is now sitting in Colombo to enquire into the working of this Ordinance, and I trust their labours will result in the abolition, if possible, of the present unsatisfactory method of levying the necessary funds for the upkeep of roads, &c. The present machinery is cumbersome and unsatisfactory, while the tax itself, and the penalties which its non-payment involve, frequently press very hardly on natives in outlying and poverty-stricken districts.

I annex a statement of the Grant-in-aid towards the upkeep and construction of roads in 1881.†

The amounts expended on rest-houses in the Central Province were as follows :—

		Rs.	cts.
Kandy ...	..	5,878	39
Badulla ..	..	4,025	35
Mátalé ...	..	1,002	90
Nuwara Eliya	...	99	36
	Total ... Rs.	11,006	0

The minor roads were in better condition in 1881 than I have ever seen them before. The two superintendents of the minor roads did their work well, and the system of making the headmen responsible for the portions that pass through their wasams was very successful. The lower Badulla road has been taken over by the Public Works Department, and a Government vote expended on its repair and improvement. The road is now, I believe, in fair order for foot passengers and horses, but it is crossed by four rivers which rise suddenly, and should be bridged, as the cost of *ferry boats* and men are a constant and unsatisfactory expense.

The Maha-oya is about to be bridged at a cost of Rs. 1,000, and I understand from the Provincial Assistant of Kandy that the other three rivers—the Bilhul-oya, Kurundu-oya, and lastly Umá-oya—might be similarly spanned at a cost of Rs. 1,200 for each bridge. This is a work that should be undertaken.

I would call attention to the able and suggestive report of Mr. LeMesurier, which is the only one I have received from my Assistants.‡ The course pursued by Mr. LeMesurier for clearing off the arrears of paddy tythe of former years has been approved by Government, but with certain amendments in the course of procedure in future cases.

F. B. TEMPLER,
Government Agent.

Kandy Kachchéri, 16th March, 1882.

REPORT ON THE BADULLA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

Revenue and Expenditure.§

The comparative statement subjoined shows that last year there was a considerable diminution in the revenue of the district, but as that diminution lies principally under the heads of "Land Sales" and "Survey Fees" it does not necessarily lead to such unfavourable conclusions in respect to the general prosperity as would at first sight appear to be the case.

The decrease of receipts from "Licenses" and the sale of "General Stamps" may be regarded as an indication of commercial depression, but the rise or fall of the revenue resulting from the sale of Crown land must be looked at in a different light, as consequent not upon the scarcity of money or languor of enterprise, but on the restrictions now placed upon the clearing of forests in altitudes exceeding 3,000 feet.

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* Vide Section of "Local Revenues."
† Vide Appendix G 2.
‡ Reports from Assistant Agents at Badulla and Mátalé satisfactorily received.
§ Vide Explanation A, Part A 2.

The only other heading under which any diminution worthy of notice is to be observed is that of Taxes on immoveable property within Towns—that is to say, rates imposed for the maintenance of police—and this falling off is due to the entire remission by Government of the police tax of Badulla town for 1881 in consideration of the over-assessment that had taken place in previous years.

The health of the district was fairly good during the past year; no serious epidemic appeared, and the weather throughout the twelve months was so seasonable as to afford the best conditions in respect of the usual sicknesses of the people.

The paddy crops were not, I think, below the average, and the recovery of the arrears of paddy commutation tax is progressing steadily without, I think, occasioning so much hardship as the sudden calling up of accumulated dues might be expected to entail.

Coffee has no doubt suffered even in Uva, and native coffee more than that grown upon estates, but the prospects of the coming year are more encouraging.

Irrigation.

When I sent in the annual report for 1880 I had only a few days previously taken charge of the District, and was not in a position to notice the works of irrigation that had been undertaken during that year or those which were projected for 1881.

I now annex a statement for the two years :—

Name of Work.	Date of Commencement of work.	Date of Completion.	Amount of Estimate.		Total Cost.	
			Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Taldena anicut ..	March, 1880	Dec 1880	8,613	0	6,985	61
Sudupanawela anicut ...	Dec. 1880	Dec. 1881	14,100	0	*a*	
Kendella anicut ...	July, 1880	Dec. 1881	3,240	0	3,240	0
Medabeddewewa tank ...	June, 1881	Not completed	1,088	0	—	
Ekkiriyankumbura tank ...	June, 1881	Nov. 1881	1,088	0	965	58

a.—The ela is being constructed on the savings of the anicut estimate.

The *Galoya anicut* is destined to serve two elas, one on either side of the river. One of these is already in use and irrigates an extent of 260 amunams of paddy; the other is in course of construction and will irrigate next year, I hope, a tract of 200 amunams approximately, on the opposite slope of the valley. Until this second ela is complete, however, and the actual extent benefited ascertained, I am unable to take steps for the reimbursement of the cost of the work by the recovery of the usual annual instalments.

The *Taldena anicut* is completed, but the ela is not yet cut; the work is however in progress and will be terminated before the close of the year.

Sudupanawella anicut is completed, and the ela will shortly be available for use. The land to be irrigated is all the property of the Crown, and is now being cut into small lots for general sale under the liberal conditions of Sir Henry Ward's Minute of 27th February, 1857, which I doubt not will ensure its being readily taken up. The effect which the cultivation of this large tract of land in the immediate neighbourhood of Wellawaya will have upon that station and upon the country round about, is a matter to be looked forward to with the deepest interest, and I very earnestly hope that this may be the commencement of a methodical scheme for utilising the waters of the Kirindi-oya throughout its transit of the regions lying between Wellawaya and the sea coast.

The *Kendala anicut* across the Badulu-oya is situated within the limits of the Badulla town, and whilst it secures an ample and reliable supply of water to 142 amunams of paddy land, it is of much sanitary value to the town by keeping the ela constantly full and enabling it to carry off all deposits of surface drainage which previously were liable to accumulate in its bed.

The sluice and spillwater of the village tank *Medabeddewewa* are in course of construction. Those of *Ekkiriyankumburawewa* (also a village tank) were completed in November last, but the villagers have not yet finished cutting their channels.

District Road Committee.

The statement of the revenue and expenditure of this Committee is, I consider, satisfactory as regards the past year,* and encouraging in respect of the future.

The amounts voted for certain roads considerably exceed the apportionment of previous years, whilst those allowed for others have been as largely decreased. The object of the Committee in adopting this course was by degrees to render the roads in its charge susceptible of being kept in order by so limited an expenditure, as an equal and impartial distribution of the funds annually at their command would provide. This could only be effected by a process of *reconstruction*, and I am sanguine that the roads which have been subjected to this process during the past year are capable of being kept in good order during 1882 at so slight a cost as will enable the Committee to bring most of its other roads into the same condition before the expiration of the current year. The work of upkeep will not then be so hopeless a task as it has hitherto appeared, and the Committee may, in 1884 perhaps, find themselves in a position even to vote money for the construction of some of the bridges so greatly needed on their more important thoroughfares.

Much improvement in the collection of the road tax is anticipated from the plan which has recently been adopted of entrusting this work to the Arachchies instead of to Division Officers, and

* *Vide* Return of "Local Revenue" in this Report for 1881.

It is hoped that the additional allocation effected by the commutation of ten per cent. allowed upon collections will cause the office of Kachchéri to be more highly prized than before, and will tend consequently to cause all the duties connected therewith to be more satisfactorily performed.

Local Board.

The progress made by this Institution during the past year, and the prospects for its further advancement in 1882, are highly pleasing.* The works undertaken by the Board during 1881 have, I think, given satisfaction to the townspeople, few of whom are disposed to grudge the payment of their local rates.

Detailed Statement *of Works executed within the Local Board Limits of Badulla during* 1881.

	Rs.	cs.
Construction of new bridge on Bailey road	120	0
Town roads	1,447	89
Building masonry drains along North Lane, round the Fountain, and along South Lane	664	5
Bridge at Medariya	92	84
Repair of bridge on Esplanade	1	50
Repair of Ridipane road	825	57
Siding for water carts at Nayikatapihilla	104	0
	3,265	88
Expenditure in January	15	0
	3,280	88
Purchase of baskets	18	70
Purchase of plate drainer	2	0
Total—Rs.	3,301	58

In addition to the above, three public latrines were constructed by the Government at a cost of Rs. 1,139·65.

H. HAY CAMERON,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

The Kachchéri,
Badulla, 28th April, 1882.

REPORT ON THE MÁTALÉ DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

The revenue of the Mátalé District collected in 1881 amounted to Rs. 121,962·34, or Rs. 407·57 more than in 1880. The expenditure was Rs. 34,894·30, or Rs. 12,472·34 less than in 1880.† This apparent saving however is not real, being accounted for by the transfer to the Medical Department of the vote for hospitals.

Excepting the decrease in expenditure on account of Hospitals and Sanitation above alluded to, there are only two heads under which any great difference appears.

The receipts under the head Licenses show a decrease of Rs. 10,374·98, caused by a fall in the price paid for the arrack rent. The increase of Rs. 8,285·56 under the head Sale of Government Property was caused by the sale of timber.

The financial condition of the district may thus be said to have been about the same in the two years under consideration.

It is, I think, a matter for congratulation that the revenue of 1881 was not lower than that of 1880; and I trust that the unusually fine harvest now being gathered is the earnest of more prosperous times for the people. Money was so scarce in the district last year that it was impossible to sell the tythe of the uncommuted paddy fields at the usual rate, and I had almost invariably to reduce it. The experiment was tried of taking the tax in kind and transporting it to the Kachchéri for sale, but it failed. I believe it will be possible this year to resume the former rates.

The health of the people during 1881 was generally good. There was as usual a certain amount of fever, especially during the extremely hot weather in Mátalé North when water was scanty and impure, but there was no small-pox and no cholera. The cattle were also generally healthy. A few cases of murrain occurred late in the year in Mátalé East and Mátalé North, but prompt measures prevented the spread of the disease.

The weather was abnormal and unfavourable to the paddy-crops. There was a very long hot season followed by unusually continuous rain. The consequence was that many fields were not cultivated, and a great deal of damage was done by flood to the growing paddy. It was however possible in many cases to sow the land afresh, so as to get an early crop this year.

The coffee crop was much better than in the previous year; but I am told that in consequence of low prices the estates did little more than pay expenses.

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* *Vide* Statute of "Local Revenue" in Blue Book for 1881.
† For details of revenue and expenditure see Appendices A 1 & A 2.

The cultivation of new products is progressing rapidly, and it is to be hoped successfully. Even on the Mál-oya grant there is great improvement, owing to the unusual rainfall in Kandapalla at the end of the year. It is still however doubtful whether sufficient water can be obtained for nine months in the year in normal seasons. Along the banks of the Sudugangga on Ross estate, a clearing under three years old, some remarkably forward cocoa is to be seen, and further north to the east of Nalanda, where the rainfall is much more uncertain, new products are progressing favourably. There is also a considerable quantity of cinchona in the hills, especially in the Hunasgiriya Medical Aid Division.

The prospects of crop from Arabian coffee are not cheering; and it appears evident that the district must shortly look to new products almost entirely for profit.

The work done by the Road Committee was much the same as in previous years. Further advance was made on the very valuable road from Golahenwatta to Galawela, the work on which, with the exception of a few culverts, was done by defaulters under the Ordinance, who were worked under their respective headmen instead of being arrested and imprisoned.

I have worked this system with a large measure of success, and have found that though there have been several cases in which the defaulters prefer going to jail for six days (or as it sometimes happens for only four and a half) the majority have been very willing to work off their debt within reasonable distance of their homes. Overcrowding of the jail has thus been avoided, and prison expenditure reduced. Another valuable road, that from Mátalé to Bakkaduwa, through the populous villages Nagolla, Udupihilla, and Purijjala, was in the same way put in a state of substantial repair, which it had wanted for several years, and is now opened as a cart road throughout. The only masonry work of importance executed during the year was the bridge at the top of this road connecting it with the principal thoroughfare, replacing the old platform bridge which had become dangerous from age.

The damage to roads and bridges by flood was very great. On the night of 3rd December, on minor roads alone, two large bridges and three culverts were entirely destroyed, and several other works so injured as to require unusual expenditure in their repairs, while the number and size of landslips caused a great deal of extra work. On the principal roads also much damage was done, one large bridge and three culverts being more or less injured on the North road, and a culvert on the Rattota road entirely broken up. The bridge over the Telgama-oya on the Laggala tavalam road was completely carried away.

The Village Tribunals continue to work well, but I regret to say that no rules have yet been passed for Mátalé East. The Mátalé North rules have been revised in accordance with the opinion of the present legal advisers of the Government, it having been discovered that a large number of rules which had been acted upon since the establishment of the tribunal were illegal.

The comparatively small number of appeals (2·3 of the decisions in Mátalé North and 1·03 in Mátalé East, exclusive of judgments by consent, is the best proof that these tribunals work satisfactorily for the people.

I propose to increase the good which has been already done in this district by extending the provisions of the Ordinance to Mátalé South, so far as the appointment of committees and the framing of rules. A tribunal is not necessary in this division as the Police Court is within easy reach.

In the Forest Department the result of the year's work cannot be considered satisfactory. The ebony felled on contract in 1880 was sold, after several postponements in the hope of a rise in the market, at a very low rate, less than one-third of the price realized in 1878. One contract was given for halmilla as an experiment, but the result does not justify its repetition.

Irrespective of the low state of the timber market, there are in this district great difficulties in transport. It is a matter for calculation whether it would pay to lay out some money on roads into the localities where the best timber is to be found—such, for instance, as the present minor road from Nawula (at the 34th mile on the North road) to Elahera, along a great part of which the finest satinwood is procurable. I belive that this would pay, for if the timber could be carted to the North road there would be no difficulty in bringing it to Mátalé at a reasonable rate.

The road mentioned might also gradually be extended to open up the almost inaccessible country east of the Laggala hills by the only route practicable for wheels, and with the addition of some expenditure on irrigation might be the means of resuscitating a large tract of country which was evidently once fully cultivated and proportionately inhabited.

Besides supervising the timber contractors, the Forester was continually travelling in the district and inspecting and reporting on chenas.

In 1881 there was the usual amount of crime in the district, and I cannot say that it was better or worse than in previous years. There was, I think, rather more cattle stealing, but as the animals were generally killed and eaten, proof was almost impossible.

The Supreme Court sat in Mátalé for the first time for many years, and I am of opinion that the result was salutary. A large majority of the cases resulted in conviction, and the sentences were generally severe. I shall be glad to see the experiment repeated this year.

H. L. MOYSEY,
Assistant Government Agent.

REPORT ON THE NUWARA ELIYA DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

I assumed duties as Assistant Government Agent of the Nuwara Eliya District at the beginning of June, and was in charge until the end of the year. I can therefore only speak of the administration of the district for the last six months.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The revenue and expenditure of the Nuwara Eliya Kachchéri will be found in the Appendix.*

Paddy Commutation.—I beg to call special attention to the arrears of paddy commutation, which with the exception of some Rs. 70 were all cleared off before the close of the year. The course which I pursued regarding them was as follows.

Where default was made and repeated attempts short of seizure to recover the amounts due had failed, I had the fields seized and bought in on behalf of the Crown. I did not however dispossess the owner or sign the certificate of sale in any case, so that the fields did not change hands at all, and each proprietor was allowed to possess and cultivate his field as before. When, however, the crop was ripe, if in the meantime the proprietor had not paid up all arrears of tax together with the tax for the current year, one-fourth of the crop was appraised and was sold by public auction to the highest bidder, as if the field was a Crown field cultivated on license. If the amount then realized was insufficient to cover the arrears of commutation and the tax for the current year, the same course is repeated at the next harvest, and when the amount due is recovered in full the field is handed back to the proprietor, subject only to the commutation tax as before. In many cases the arrears of tax are paid up before the sale of the one-fourth takes place, and where the sale is held the one-fourth is, if possible, sold at the appraised value to the cultivator himself.

The merits of this course are: first, that the fieldowner is not deprived of his property at all; second, that the arrears are recovered at the crop time when the burden is least felt; third, that it is better to sell a portion of the crop than to seize and sell the whole as is usually done, or, where there is no crop, to seize and sell the household goods and chattels of the unfortunate villager, or, as sometimes happens in extreme cases, to sell the field itself to a private party.

This course, though it involves an addition to the clerical work of the Kachchéri, is I believe the fairest and most equitable that can be adopted. I have had no complaints against it in the district, and in proof of its complete efficacy I may state that I recovered Rs. 21,557 by its means, as against Rs. 7,971 paid in during the first six months of the year.

Land Sales.—I was able to investigate the claims to a number of encroachments at Udagama and Kadadorapitiya in Kotmalé, and to free thereby a considerable extent of Crown land for sale. The amount realized was very considerably in excess of that recovered in 1880, and would have been larger still, had it not been that some of the larger lots were sold in February of this year instead of, as I had hoped, with the small lots in December, 1881. The amount realized by land sales was Rs. 8,369·55, as against Rs. 313 only in 1880.

Tolls and Licenses.—There is an increase of Rs. 175·73 in the recoveries under Tolls, and of Rs. 26,321·56 under Licenses.

The two Nuwara Eliya arrack rents were sold in 1880 and 1881 together with that of Uḍapaláta and Uḍa Bulatgama in the Kandy District, and the Kandy Kachchéri returns of recoveries which should be credited for Nuwara Eliya is calculated by the rent clerk of the Kachchéri there, at about two-thirds of the amount paid in by the renter on account of the three divisions, a rough and ready mode which can hardly be very correct and is apt to be misleading. The amounts realized by the sales of the rents in 1880 and 1881 were however as follows:—

	1880.	1881.
Tolls	Rs. 8,650 ...	Rs. 8,810
	1880–81.	1881–82.
Licenses: Nuwara Eliya Nos. 1 and 2 and Uḍapaláta and Uḍa Bulatgama ...	Rs. 190,000 ...	Rs. 211,000

so that there was an increase of Rs. 160 under the head Tolls, and of Rs. 21,000 under the head Licenses, for the three divisions.

Local Board.

The Local Board has done good service during the year. I annex a statement of the revenue and expenditure for 1881.†

Slaughter-house.—The new slaughter-house has been almost completed, and there is a prospect of the waterworks for the town being speedily taken in hand. The funds of the Board are in a prosperous condition, and there is a considerable balance to the credit of the Board to be applied to works of public utility.

Waterworks.—Notwithstanding the very large estimates made by the Public Works Department for the proposed waterworks, I am of opinion that pipes could be laid overground from the Piduruta-lágala hill right into the town, and a store tank constructed to supply a large portion of the town with pure wholesome water, for from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 only. The work should, in my opinion, be at once undertaken by the Board itself, and carried through without any, or at any rate very little, assistance from Government, and I trust that before the current year is out this one great need of the town will be supplied. No doubt overground pipes would not be permanent, and

* Vide Appendices A 1 and A 2. † See Return of "Local Revenues" in Blue Book for 1881.

some day it might be necessary to replace them, and, although it would be advisable, if possible, to make any present and economical scheme fit in with the future and more costly one, still, as this does not seem feasible, it is, in my opinion, better to give pure water to the town at once, even though it be by a temporary plan, than to postpone the commencement of the work until that indefinite time "when funds are available."

Another suggestion which is worthy of consideration is that the town might be supplied by means of an artesian well. The physical conformation of the station leads me to believe that a sufficient volume of water for the town might be obtained at a comparatively low depth, and as I believe the necessary boring apparatus can be obtained in Colombo, the attempt is at any rate worth making. It would cost little, and, if successful, would give what is required at a great saving of public money.

Expenditure.—I was able to make a considerable reduction in the establishment of the Board in the course of the year. I found that the amount paid for supervision was in some months twice and even three times as much as that disbursed on the ordinary public works, and I accordingly induced the Board to discontinue the services of the Secretary and the peon, and thereby to effect a saving of some Rs. 95 a month, the supervision of whatever work was being done being left to the two Local Board overseers, under the control of the Chairman himself.

Cost of Scavenging.—I am further of opinion that the scavenging of the town can be done for less than it costs at present, and that some proprietor in the neighbourhood could be induced to undertake it, especially now that the slaughter-house will shortly be in use, merely for the sake of the valuable manure he would secure thereby.

Ornamental Trees.—I planted out a very large number of ornamental trees about the town, and amongst them some willows that I was fortunate enough to obtain from the Government Gardens, Ootacamund.

Cattle Trespass and Pasturage.—One of the great sources of annoyance and complaint in the town is the constant trespassing of cattle on the roads and grounds. The Local Board have accordingly proposed to select a piece of land in the Barrack Plains for the pasturage of the cattle of the town, where the animals could be fed, housed, and looked after for a small fee. They would not allow cattle to be pastured on any public lands, and they would impose a heavy fine on any person allowing his cattle to stray about the town. The suggestion has met with the approval of Government, and I hope that ere long it will be carried out.

Fish Poaching.—Certain rules were also passed for the prevention of poaching in the lake, but they were, I believe, considered *ultra vires* by the Law Officers of the Crown, and were not in consequence gazetted.

Cricket Ground.—The large plot of land in front of Messrs. McLaren's store is in course of being levelled for a cricket ground.

Trout.—Towards the close of the year I set on foot an experiment for the introduction of trout into the Island. A few years ago the late Mr. McIvor brought over a quantity of fry of (I believe) the tench from the Nilgiris, which he put into the Nuwara Eliya lake. Notwithstanding the presence of a large number of others and the constant depredations of the natives of Nuwara Eliya, who when I assumed duties were constantly catching the fish by means of nets, a practice which is forbidden by the local bye-laws, the fish have increased and multiplied to an enormous extent, and may be said now to be literally swarming. I have sent quantities of them away to stock other places—the Maskeliya-ganga and the Agra-oya in Dimbula, for instance—and they seem to be as happy and as productive there as they were in the lake. Encouraged by the success of McIvor's attempt, I decided to try and introduce trout too. There are a number of streams in the neighbourhood of Nuwara Eliya—to say nothing of the lake itself and the river which fills it—that are, I think, admirably adapted to the purpose, and although a similar experiment was tried at the Nilgiris in (I believe) 1866, and failed, still, the more improved means of conveying the ova, and the larger knowledge that is possessed of the art of breeding trout, added to the fact that the streams of our hill-country are, I imagine, more protected by forest than those in the Nilgiris, induces me to hope that we shall be successful. The ova are on their way out from home, and all the necessary hatching apparatus is completed for their reception. There is a fine pure stream of cold water behind the Assistant Government Agent's bungalow at Nuwara Eliya, which is well suited to the purpose, and this will be made use of for it. The hatching apparatus consists of first, a receiving tank into which the water from the stream flows and filters through gravel into a pipe, which carries it through two horse-hair sieves to the store cistern. This cistern is placed in a small building which also contains the ova troughs. The water flows from the cistern into these troughs, and as the troughs are all connected by pipes a constant stream of water is kept up through them. I regret extremely that my departure from Nuwara Eliya will not allow me to supervise the work of rearing the young fry, but I have little doubt that my successor and Messrs. Hubbard and Hearn, who have consented to look after the further details, will conduct the experiment to a successful issue.

Crops.—The coffee crops, except perhaps in Pundalu-oya, were not good. For the most part however estimates were realized, and in many cases exceeded. Mr. Marshall Ward brought his investigation into the history and prevention of leaf disease to a close, and wrote a long and valuable report as the outcome of his labours.

Cinchona thrived apace in all directions during the year, and some interesting experiments in grafting the more valuable species on the hardy *succirubra* kind were tried with great success by Messrs. Campbell, Fairlie, and Talbot in Dimbula. Colonel Beddome, of the Nilgiri Forest Department, paid a visit to a number of estates in the district, with the view of ascertaining on behalf of the Indian Government the condition of our cinchona enterprise, and was I believe very pleased with the progress that had been made. The cultivation of tea progressed very favourably, and bids fair to rival that of cinchona even, in its remunerativeness.

The paddy crop was a normal one all over the district.

Railway Extension.—This work was fairly well advanced during the year, and it is believed that, were sufficient inducement held out to them, the contractors would be able to complete their work considerably within the contract time.

Timber.—There are some good forests of timber consisting principally of *sapu, damba, kina,* and *mihiriya* in the neighbourhood of the station, but I regret to say they have been greatly plundered of late years by private parties. It is a matter of regret that certain valuable kinds of trees for building purposes, *damba* and *mihiriya* for instance, are not of the kinds enumerated in the schedule to the Ordinance No. 6 of 1878, for the prosecution which I have set on foot would otherwise have been concluded some time ago. As it is, I have been obliged to proceed under the "Malicious Injuries Ordinance of 1846," and although I have little doubt of success it would be better if, in a matter which concerns the timber revenue, the one Timber Ordinance of 1878 were sufficient to meet all contingencies.

I annex a statement of receipts and expenditure on account of timber for 1881.

Irrigation.—There are two very important schemes which should, I submit, be set on foot as soon as possible. I refer to the repair of the Bolagandewela anicut and ela in Walapané, and to the Happáwa ela in Uda Héwáheta. The restoration of the former has been estimated by the Public Works Department to cost some Rs. 4,500, while as yet no estimate has been made for the latter. I must however state it as my opinion that the cost of the former work has been exaggerated. I have little doubt that a rough anicut could be constructed and the masonry work of the ela put up for one-half of this sum. The villagers would do all the earthwork, and the land under the ela, some 300 acres, would be soon bought up and brought into cultivation. Government would recoup themselves for the prime cost of the work by the mere sale of the land, and the district and revenue would benefit to a very marked degree thereafter by the new area of paddy land brought under cultivation.

Regarding the Happáwa ela, the two Ratémahatmayas of Uda Héwáheta and Walapané and the inhabitants of the villages near about the work have assured me that they will do all the earthwork and pay for the necessary skilled labour and supervision. They would be willing afterwards to take up land that could be irrigated at Rs. 10 per acre, and when I state that there are some 500 or 600 acres of fine land that could be thus brought under cultivation it may be imagined how materially the district would benefit by the restoration of the work. Mr. De Soyza of Hanguranketa, who has a large interest in the district, has also, I believe, expressed his willingness to aid in the undertaking, so that I have little fear of failure should the scheme be set on foot.

The villagers of the particular portions of Walapané and Uda Héwáheta, in which these works are situated, depend to a great extent for their livelihood on hena cultivation. The restoration of these two elas would therefore be of incalculable benefit to them, and would give them a certain means of livelihood which they can hardly be said to have at present.

There is another small tank in Uda Héwáheta on the border of the Kohoka kóralé near Gala-uda, called Hékotuwéwewa, the bund of which the Ratémahatmaya promised to get repaired by village labour this month. It will, when restored, irrigate about 30 amunams of land which are now scarcely ever cultivated for want of water.

The Kurundu-oya anicut and ela has been in fair working order during the year. It was repaired by the Public Works Department in August, but owing to very severe weather has been breached more than once since.

Gansabhávas.—I cannot say that I am altogether pleased with the working of the Village Tribunals in the district. I consider that far too much time is spent in the judicial, and far too little in what I may term the administrative work of the Gansabháwa. The establishment of and the attendance at schools, the construction and repair of elas and other irrigation and communal works, the enforcement of the rules relating to cattle, springs, pasture lands, &c., are more or less lost sight of in the court work of the Village Tribunal. I have endeavoured to impress this very strongly on the two Presidents, and I hope with some good result.

I drew up a new code of rules for the three tribunals of Kotmalé, Uda Héwáheta, and Walapané, which were passed by the committees in July and August, and gazetted towards the close of the year.

Crime.—I am happy to be able to state it as my opinion that crime is on the decrease in the district, in Maturata especially. At the end of May, 1881, in the Maturata Courts there were some 79 Police Court, 30 Court of Requests, and 3 Justice of the Peace cases pending on the roll, whereas on the 31st January, 1882, there were only 9, 15, and *nil*, respectively; and there was also a reduction in the Nuwara Eliya Courts. I was firmly persuaded that much of the crime in the district was due to the presence of a large number of low-country vagrants in the town and divisions, and I continually urged on the police the necessity of arresting and bringing such persons before the Court. The result bore out my anticipations, for, with the punishment and consequent disappearance of these loafers, the number of thefts and robberies in the district decreased.

The illicit sale of arrack—that fruitful source of crime amongst the Sinhalese—prevailed to a great extent when I assumed duties, and especially in Nuwara Eliya itself. I believe it to have been connived at by the renter himself, as it certainly was by the local Arachchi, for it was quite openly carried on. I at once set to work to suppress it, and by the assistance of a detective from Kandy was able to convict seven persons, in the town alone, of this offence against the revenue, and several others in the district. The result was that the illicit sale in the town thereupon ceased altogether, and to a great extent in the district also.

Schools.—There are no improvements of any note to report in this respect. The average attendance was small when compared with the number of children who need education.

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* Included in Appendix G 1.

It is perhaps in the matter of school that the advantage of the Gansabhawa system should be especially shown, but, as I have pointed out, it is in this respect, as in the case of irrigation, &c., that it has shown its inefficiency. It is, in my opinion, one of the most important duties of the President to secure the attendance of village children at the different schools, and to set on foot the establishment of educational centres where they do not exist. The natives, though alive to the advantages of education, are, as a rule, too apathetic to care much about them, and it requires the stimulus of a fine and incessant activity on the part of the President of the Village Tribunal to induce them to take advantage of the educational facilities which the Director of Public Instruction so liberally affords them.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.—The registrations were as follows :—

	1880.			1881.		
	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.
Uda Hewáheta	0	514	373	6	525	547
Walapané	0	443	301	0	536	402
Kotmalé	0	656	820	33	790	659
	0	1,613	1,494	39	1,851	1,608

Kandyan Marriages registered.

	1880.	1881.
Uda Hewáheta	648	22
Walapané	309	32
Kotmalé	425	27
	1,382	81

It will be noticed that the number of marriages registered was very small as compared with the large number registered in the year before. This was owing principally to the fact that I did not continue the system of registering marriages on circuit, adopted so extensively by my predecessor, Mr. Cameron. I was of opinion that most of the unions registered by him on circuit, amounting to over 1,000 in all, were illegal, inasmuch as the 11th clause of the Ordinance No. 3 of 1870 does not authorize this wholesale registration, if I may so term it, at other than the gazetted registration offices, and as the marriages were registered without the notice required by the 15th clause. My first objection was over-ruled by the Deputy Queen's Advocate, but he has upheld my second one, so that it will now be necessary, I imagine, to pass a short Ordinance to legalize these unions. I trust that this will shortly be done, as otherwise the consequences might be disastrous.

Police.—The Police in the district have done their work fairly well. I have had to complain now and then of individual officers, but I have not had occasion to question their efficiency as a body.

The Jail.—The jail was successfully administered during the year, and, though occasionally overcrowded, the general health was good. A few alterations were made to the wards so as to accommodate a larger number of prisoners, and some further repairs to the porch and outer walls are required. Only one prisoner escaped, and he was shortly after recaptured and punished. There were very few punishments for breaches of rules, and on the whole the discipline of the prison was well maintained. The natives dread incarceration at Nuwara Eliya more than in most other places in consequence of the cold climate and constant rain, so that it might perhaps be advisable to extend the establishment there, were it not for the difficulty of providing work for a larger number of convicts.

Gold.—A number of attempts have been made in different parts of the district to discover this precious metal and with varied success. In Ramboda and Nuwara Eliya the operations have been extended over a considerable time. In Nuwara Eliya Mr. Geo. Armitage and Mr. H. B. LeMesurier have discovered gold in small but not paying quantities, in the Moon Plains and close to the Black Pool bridge on the Longden road. The former gentleman is still continuing the search, and will I hope be more successful than hitherto. I have advised him to test the quartz reef that borders the Kandapola range towards Uva, whence I believe the gold originally came. The specks, as found at present are very small, and appear to have come some distance. If their source could be discovered, I have little doubt that the search would eventually become a paying one, which it can hardly be said to be at present.

Brewery.—The Ceylon Brewery Company was started during the year, and under the able management of Messrs. Bremer and De Bavay made great progess. They obtained the lease from Government of some ten acres of land under the Lover's Leap in the Barrack Plains on very favourable terms, and by the close of the year nearly all their buildings and machinery were ready. The experiments that they have already conducted show that they are able to make a good wholesome light beer suited to the climate at but small cost. Their first attempt on a large scale is now being made, and I confidently predict its entire success. The boon which they will confer on the European residents of the planting districts will be no light one, and the Company deserves every encouragement for the plucky manner in which it has met its difficulties and the laudable objects it has in view.

Silkworm Cultivation.—Mr. Braine, of Medakumbura Estate, Dimbula, began a series of experiments in silkworm cultivation, and I believe so far with favourable results. He has obtained a lease of twenty-five acres of land near Udagama in Kotmalé from Government on merely nominal terms, and will I hope meet with the success that his undertaking deserves. I am convinced that Nuwara Eliya itself affords great facilities for this new product, if I may so term it. I myself obtained some 500 worms just out of the eggs from Mr. Braine as an experiment. With very

little trouble I was able to rear them up, and with very few exceptions they all spun cocoons. The mulberry grows well in Nuwara Eliya and very fast, and I should be very glad to see a silk establishment started on a large scale there. The natives of the district could soon be induced to take up the rearing of the silkworms, and with a purchaser of the cocoons at the head station they would soon find the enterprise a remunerative one. The scheme has the advantage of costing very little and of being of a kind especially suited to the native character.

The District Road Committee.—I annex a statement of the receipts and payments of the year:—

	Rs.	cts.
Receipts ...	12,678	20
Payments ...	9,257	82

The District Road Committee have been much hampered during the year by the want of funds in consequence of the fact that a very large number of those liable elected to labour instead of paying the tax. They did not know, I am told, before Mr. Cameron's time that this would be allowed, and when he informed them of the choice which they could make a great number availed themselves of it. The result has been that neither the labour nor its equivalent has been exacted. The District Road Committee were not in a position to employ the labour, and when they offered to pay their two-thirds commutation in labour the Public Works Department would have nothing to say to it, and with justice, for it would cost them in many ways far more than it was worth. The District Road Committee have since managed to pay half its dues, but it will be sometime I expect ere the balance is remitted, and in the meantime the Committee are almost without funds.

Mr. Cameron obtained the loan of a number of pioneers from the Public Works Department in 1880, but though they do good work they are very expensive, and will, I fear, have to be discontinued.

The roads have been kept in fair order during the year, but the heavy rains during the last quarter did a large amount of damage, especially in Maturata.

Census Returns.—The census was taken before I assumed charge. It was a very successful one, and the result showed the very large increase of 40,485 persons over the number enumerated in 1871. The totals were as follows: 1871—58,318; 1881—98,803; increase 69·42 per cent. The large increase is, I believe, due in a great measure to defective enumeration at the previous census.

Health.—There was a considerable amount of fever in Walapané during the last quarter of the year. At one time it assumed almost an epidemic form, but in consequence of the prompt measures adopted by the Medical Department and the local headmen for its suppression it was soon got under. The general health in other parts of the district was normal.

Accidents.—There was a distressing accident on Kabragala Estate in Maturata, by which ten coolies lost their lives. They were crossing a ford on the estate during a heavy storm, when a a great rush of water came down the stream and swept them away.

CECIL J. R. LEMESURIER,
Acting Assistant Government Agent.

Nuwara Eliya Kachchéri,
5th February, 1882.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, ANURADHAPURA.

REVENUE.

THE following statement shows the revenue of this Province in the eight years 1874 to 1881 :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arrears of Revenue ..	1,848	547	920	36	105	—	—	943
Land Sales	—	—	—	—	1,438	2,921	2,528	4,503
Land Revenue	14,632	31,095	34,778	19,856	46,193	13,834	24,883	29,515
Rents, exclusive of Land ..	2,465	650	772	1,362	1,860	2,032	1,936	1,436
Licenses	6,527	11,299	15,270	17,410	16,750	15,050	10,292	9,025
Stamps	3,840	3,864	4,404	5,887	4,994	5,643	4,750	3,073
Postage	44	62	80	81	52	75	71	1,077
Fines and Forfeitures ...	2,030	899	1,970	2,090	1,238	934	1,466	757
Sale of Government Property ...	12,524	1,929	3,820	17,349	49,562	94,120	58,092	26,047
Reimbursements	138	2,098	710	165	861	280	375	1,387
Interest	11	120	145	4	19	990	38	62
Miscellaneous	414	1,035	492	1,962	1,252	67	1,632	969
Special Receipts	—	—	—	—	14	20	21	145
Total—Rs.	44,473	53,598	63,361	66,202	124,338	135,966	105,994	78,939

The year, on the whole, has been satisfactory: food has been abundant and cheap, and the sources of revenue which best indicate the condition of the people show an increase on the two previous years. The total revenue shows a decrease as compared with 1880 of Rs. 27,055, but this is more than covered by the decrease under the head Sale of Government Property of Rs. 31,955 which is caused by the holding back from sale of the timber of the Province, as will be hereafter explained. If the sale of Government property be deducted from the account, it will be seen that the increase in revenue is Rs. 4,900 in 1881 as compared with 1880.

The increase in Land Revenue was Rs. 5,632. The total land revenue was Rs. 29,515, which shows a satisfactory recovery from the year of distress—1879—when it fell to Rs. 13,834 from Rs. 46,193, which it reached in 1878.

The harvests were generally abundant, but prices were low and money was scarce; the people had not recovered from the serious distress of 1879, and it was therefore necessary to show them much consideration in fixing the amount of land revenue to be paid where this was not settled by competition. The amount of land revenue without these explanations affords in the year under review an insufficient index to the abundance of the food supplies of the people and their consequent contentment.

The increase under the head "Land Sales" is a satisfactory sign of the steady progress of the Province. It will be dealt with more fully hereafter. The decrease under the head "Licenses" merely means that with a decreased expenditure on public works there is a corresponding decrease in the consumption of arrack.

EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure returns are as follows :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed Salaries	18,971	16,901	19,401	19,545	19,589	19,819	19,458	19,749
Provisional and Temporary Salaries..	10,023	10,578	11,034	17,523	20,163	23,379	27,735	28,004
Office Contingencies ...	3,777	1,055	1,531	1,255	650	710	535	768
Pensions and Retired Allowances ...	—	—	—	240	240	240	240	91
Revenue Services	3,280	1,174	3,057	10,487	26,129	56,182	31,834	19,964
Administration of Justice ...	1,330	919	510	433	1,007	737	5,860	7,403
Charitable Allowances ...	—	—	104	152	61	—	—	—
Hospitals and Sanitation ...	105	305	1,385	3,997	440	3	611	443
Police and Jails	1,279	2,016	1,815	2,894	1,221	1,244	2,203	3,819
Transport	5,141	4,076	5,591	5,786	5,064	4,854	6,289	6,052
Rent	33	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveyance of Mails ...	4,540	4,938	4,868	—	9,425	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	13,630	10,830	12,270	11,162	—	10,616	5,895	5,854
Refund of Duties	—	—	500	—	—	—	—	—
Lands taken for Govt. purposes ...	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—
Immigration	6,820	7,945	8,648	12,443	13,027	11,266	8,561	9,033
Total—Rs.	68,929	60,812	71,314	85,920	97,016	129,030	109,231	100,180

There is a decrease in the expenditure as compared with 1880 of Rs. 9,051, and as compared with 1879 of Rs. 28,850. This is chiefly due to decreased expenditure on forests; meaning decreased activity in, and decreased profits from, timber.

The expenditure of the year exceeded the revenue by Rs. 21,241. This is due chiefly to the effects of the distress of 1879, from which the people are but slowly recovering: if they are not again thrown back by distress approaching to famine, the revenue will doubtless recover its elasticity and show a progressive increase as in the years 1874-8, and give a balance over expenditure as in 1878 when the surplus revenue amounted to Rs. 27,231.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The expenditure on public works in the years 1874-1881 has been as follows:—

EXPENDITURE on Public Works.

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of former years ...	21,581	97,085	91,299	124,566	83,361	88,592	8,157	—
Supply Bill ...	110,705	182,307	200,846	158,875	272,067	152,985	137,399	82,758
Supplementary Supply Bill ...	33,492	13,301	28,853	60,050	21,575	12,027	300	—
Road Ordinance ...	1,206	9,389	9,832	15,065	14,581	12,917	11,450	9,797
Surplus Fund Ordinance ...	52,494	13,406	682	—	—	—	—	—
Total—Rs.	219,478	315,488	331,512	358,556	391,584	266,521	157,306	92,555

The stoppage of expenditure on public works, rendered necessary by the state of the Island finances, has come at a critical and most unfortunate time for the progress of this Province. It coincided with, and indeed greatly intensified, the distress of 1879. The stoppage of public works and the distress of 1879 have together checked the rapid improvement of this Province which showed itself year by year for five years, and each year with increasing force from 1874 to 1878.

No new roads were made and no existing roads were improved in 1881 out of the general revenue. The only new roads made during the year were carried out by the people under the communal system and by the Provincial Road Committee out of local funds with some occasional assistance from prison labour.

In Anurádhapura the Provincial Road Committee continued and completed the inner and outer circular roads, and made a road round the lake Basawakkulam, which adds another to the many beautiful and varied drives in the neighbourhood of the town. It has also commenced and nearly completed a new and beautiful approach to Anurádhapura from the Kandy side. This road, three miles in length, passes for 1¾ miles along the embankment of Nuwarawewa and thence across the Malwatu-oya into Anurádhapura between the enclosure of the Bó-tree and the Brazen Palace. It gives a view on one side of the Mihintale hills, Ritigala and other hills at the back, with Nuwarawewa's broad sheet of water in front at the foot of the road; on the other side the dagobas of Anurádhapura and the surrounding forests only waiting for the restoration of the ancient irrigation works to be restored to unbroken stretches of cultivated land.

In the districts several important additions have been made to the excellent net-work of roads made by the people under the communal system.

IRRIGATION.

The expenditure by Government on irrigation in the eight years 1874-1881 is given in the following return:—

EXPENDITURE by Government on Irrigation Works in the North-Central Province in the years 1874–1881.

Nature of Work.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Restoration of Basawakkulam	—	—	39,100*	11,512†	—	10,292	222	—
Do Madawachchiya	—	—	26,230	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Tisáwewa and 18½ miles of Yóda-ela ...	—	—	—	—	33,154	52,944	3,382	—
Providing masonry works for the Village Tanks ...	903	19,711	32,880	31,696	57,789	60,682	43,669	19,612
Surveys	—	635	4,443	8,767	11,536	5,701	3,701	—
Salaries and other charges ...	—	100	4,318	16,181	23,966	19,361	29,895	9,456
Maintenance of large works ...	—	—	620	1,345	1,521	2,993	5,513	4,167
Do. Village Tanks	—	—	—	—	608	828	1,800	1,468
Total—Rs.	903	20,446	108,041	71,251	128,974	152,821	85,162	34,643

* Commenced in 1874 and completed in 1876. † Commenced in 1876 and completed in 1877.
The respective amounts expended in each year cannot be ascertained.

The following is a return of village tanks* provided with sluices :—

Year of Work.	Number of Tanks.	Number of Sluices.	Number of permanent Kalingulas.	Total cost of Sluices and Kalingulas.		Average cost per Tank.	
				Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts
1875	19	19	2	21,199	23	1,115	74
1876	28	29	6	30,823	97	1,100	85
1877	27	27	8	29,920	23	1,108	15
1878	41	41	11	55,044	38	1,342	54
1879	42	47	26	62,204	17	1,481	05
1880	28	29	—	40,779	12	1,456	39
1881	14	14	—	19,612	36	1,400	88
Total	199	206	53	259,583	46	1,304	43

The earthwork done by the people in 1874-1881 is as follows :—

Year.	Cubic Yards.	Value at 30 cents per Cubic Yard.	
		Rs.	cts.
1874 ...	11,255 ...	3,376	50
1875 ..	97,824 ..	29,347	20
1876 ...	325,168 ...	97,550	40
1877 ...	421,105 ...	126,331	50
1878 ...	436,016 ...	130,804	80
1879 ...	183,955 ...	55,189	50
1880 ...	514,846 ..	154,453	80
1881 ...	584,305 ...	175,291	50
Total . .	2,574,474 ...	Rs. 772,345	20

The number of tanks on which the people worked in 1881 was 912.

The evil of depending on rain-fed reservoirs alone in a country which annually suffers from drought for three or four months, and occasionally for eight months and more, has been repeatedly urged upon the attention of Government, and it may perhaps be permitted to here quote the following passages from the report on this Province for 1878 :—

"In the last report it was stated that the serious drought of 1876 produced the inevitable result in a country dependent on rain-fed reservoirs of almost famine in 1877, and a consequent falling off in the revenue of about 40 per cent. The land revenue in 1876 was Rs. 34,778 ; in 1877, 19,858 rupees. In 1878 the converse was true. The heavy rains of the end of 1877 filled the partially-restored tanks, and the result was seen in fine harvests and large land revenue, amounting to Rs. 48,193. * * * * Just as the drought of 1876 brought distress in 1877, so does the deficient rainfall throughout the east of the province in the end of 1878 promise serious distress in the eastern districts in 1879. Deficient rainfall means deficient crops, and it is to be hoped that the Government will not longer delay the restoration of the magnificent canals and river-fed tanks of supply which will render cultivation no longer precarious, but will bring to it the security of an unceasing supply of water such as it possessed under the rule of the Sinhalese Kings. It is on the restoration of these large artificial lakes and their connected network of canals that "the future prosperity of this Province mainly depends ; and until they are restored the Government cannot expect to receive any large return for the large outlay already incurred on roads and other public works."

In 1876 and 1877 too little progress had been made in the restoration of the village tanks for the distress of 1877 to excite much attention, nor was it more severe than the distress of the year 1874, in which this Province was first started. But in 1878 the fine harvests and the large land revenue which resulted from favourable seasons with the aid of the partially-restored irrigation works attracted general attention, and when this prosperous year was suddenly followed by the deep distress of 1879 it became at once apparent to all that the large expenditure on this Province would be thrown away unless the great work of again turning the rivers into the magnificent reservoirs and canals prepared for them by the intelligence of the Sinhalese kings and the ability of their engineers were carried out. It was decided that this should be done. The Governor visited Kalawęwa in 1880 and gave orders to at once make the necessary road to transport materials for the restoration of the work.

The road was nearly finished when orders came to stop it, as the finances would not allow of the usual vote for irrigation being continued ; and the finances have not since improved.

In the meantime the certainty of periodical distress and the grave probability of absolute famine, from which these works would afford certain protection, still continues.

The success which has attended the restoration of one small section of the great canal from Kalawęwa to Anurádhapura shows what may be expected when the entire work has been completed. This is more fully explained in a letter reporting the results of the flood of January last, which will be found in the appendix, together with a letter on the papers relating to the survey of the Giant's tank and other works lower down the valley of the Malwatu-oya which form part of the Kalawęwa system.†

* A complete return of these tanks will be found in the Sessional Papers of 1878 and 1881.—(*Printer's note*).
† Appendix H 1.

The wonderful state of repair in which these ancient works, so far as completed, are now found to be, the excellence of their design, the smallness of their cost compared with the greatness of the benefits they will confer when restored, will, it is hoped, lead to a careful consideration of the expediency of raising a loan for Irrigation works for protection from distress and famine, and for rendering the Island less dependent than at present on imported food.

METEOROLOGY.*

The following is the return of rainfall at Anurádhapura from 1870 to 1881 :—

*Months.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
January	—	11·29	1·49	·20	1·29	·69	1·86	·25	7·46	1·72	3·85	5·35
February	—	3·71	·27	2·99	3·33	·02	·37	—	—	1·10	1·14	·03
March	—	2·87	2·87	1·11	1·21	3·42	3·09	4·61	1·86	7·41	6·91	1·57
April	—	13·24	9·89	4·61	5·41	8·45	5·42	9·01	10·32	3·73	7·11	6·62
May	—	2·14	3·05	3·42	3·06	3·96	1·81	4·52	4·34	4·53	·03	2·99
June	4·29	0	·03	·40	·12	5·27	·52	1·03	·38	—	·04	·22
July	·04	—	·72	·03	—	·03	·03	·05	3·21	7·14	—	·40
August	3·66	—a	·11	4·49	6·24	2·01	2·75	·44	·35	3·53	1·22	·44
September ...	3·25	—a	7·10	—	7·64	2·92	4·42	2·69	2·70	2·61	·02	4·18
October	2·05	4·81	3·67	4·53	2·65	10·60	4·57	10·69	5·24	8·68	9·54	3·37
November	5·45	19·15	17·41	6·12	7·60	11·27	5·28	18·35	11·25	15·07	16·81	12·21
December	7·63	7·29	2·96	4·87	7·17	8·27	4·62	19·97	3·98	7·64	4·03	12·27
Total ...	26·37	64·50	49·67	32·68	45·92	56·81	34·74	71·81	51·09	63·26	50·70	49·66

a Owing to an accident to the rain gauge, the rainfall for the months of August and September have not been included, but the probable rainfall for the two months would be 21·09.

FORESTS.

The following statement shows the financial results of forest work in 1881 :—

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenses on account of Forests in the North-Central Province for the year 1881.

Particulars of Receipt.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs. cts.
Value of timber sold at Anurádhapura	923 35	
Value of timber sold at Trincomalee	20,225 30	
Value of timber destroyed in hón and felled without licenses	291 45	
Royalty on timber licenses issued to villagers	384 49	
Value of fence sticks sold to Public Departments ...	278 0	
Value of timber shipped to Galle	1,720 72	
Do. to Hambantota...	1,143 0	
Do. to Colonial Store	737 0	
Pay and allowances of Assistant Forester from 19th August, to 26th December, 1881, while lent to Forest Department, Western Province ...	1,335 61	
		27,038 92
Over expenditure on account of Forests	—	640 15
Estimated value of timber in depôts on 31st December, 1881, less estimated cost of felling and removing ...	11,711 0	
Estimated value of cut timber in the jungles and outlying depôts, less estimated cost of felling and transporting ...	9,585 0	
		21,296 0
		Rs. 48,975 7

Particulars of Expenses.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs. cts.
Pay of Forester for the year 1881	3,999 96	
Allowance of Forester for the year 1881	999 96	
Pay of Assistant Forester for the year 1881 ...	3,000 0	
Allowance of Assistant Forester for the year 1881 ...	750 0	
Pay of Head Overseer for the year 1881	840 0	
Pay of Second Overseer from 1st January to 30th November, 1881 ...	550 0	
Pay of two Peons for 1881 ...	400 0	
Pay of Kanganies and guides for 1881	859 50	
Pay of Coolies and guides for 1881	2,400 0	
		13,299 42
Cost of felling and removing timber paid to contractors...	—	14,026 2
Petty expenses, cost of Telegrams, advertisement charges, &c.	—	253 63
		27,679 7
Estimated value of cut timber on hand on 31st December, 1881, as per contra ...	—	21,296 0
		Rs. 48,975 7

b NOTE.—The value of timber on hand on 31st December, 1880, was Rs. 11,178.

The receipts and expenditure are nearly balanced. The profits in the previous three year were as follows :—in 1878, Rs. 20,233 ; in 1879, Rs. 36,946 ; in 1880, Rs. 14,197.

The Government, as the sole owner of the forests, has a monopoly of the supply of the finer kinds of Island timber, and it has been the practice of this Province to sell its timber by auction, but not below a reserved price fixed for each kind of timber.

During the last two years large quantities of timber have been thrown upon the market by the Northern and North-Western Provinces at prices which left no choice but to abandon the reserved prices or to keep back the timber of this Province for the time.

* The returns for this Province were published in the *Gazette* of January 18th, 1882.—(*Printer's note*).

The latter alternative has been adopted with the result that last year the sales barely covered the Departmental expenses; but it was better to forego all profits for the present than attempt to throw timber on a glutted market and add to the sacrifice of valuable Government timber by selling it at a nominal price.

LAND SALES.

The steady demand for land is one of the most satisfactory features in this year's report. The following statement is the return of land sales 1878-1881 :—

		Lands suitable for			
		Paddy Cultivation.	Gardens.	Building Sites.	TOTAL.
1878	Number of lots sold	31	22	4	57
	Extent	298 acres	89 acres	4 acres	391 acres
	Amount of sale	Rs. 3,303	Rs. 1,105	Rs. 250	Rs. 4,658
	Average price per acre	Rs. 11·10	Rs. 12·35	Rs. 56·98	Rs. 26·81
1879	Number of lots sold	21	1	10	32
	Extent	90 acres	—	12 acres	102 acres
	Amount of sale	Rs. 1,098	Rs. 18	Rs. 2,027	Rs. 3,143
	Average price per acre	Rs. 12·24	Rs. 53·33	Rs. 169·49	Rs. 78·35
1880	Number of lots sold	41	4	—	45
	Extent	299 acres	40 acres	—	339 acres
	Amount of sale	Rs. 4,129	Rs. 487	—	Rs. 4,616
	Average price per acre	Rs. 13·81	Rs. 12·17	—	Rs. 12·99
1881	Number of lots sold	126	6	9	141
	Extent	493 acres	10 acres	3 acres	506 acres
	Amount of sale	Rs. 6,403	Rs 155	Rs. 647	Rs. 7,205
	Average price per acre	Rs. 12 98	Rs. 14·81	Rs. 232·75	Rs. 86·84

The sales of 1881 might have been doubled if the Survey Department had been equal to the work. In all parts of the Province there is a demand for land in connection with restored irrigation works, and for want of surveys the demand cannot be met.

The demand has hitherto been confined to native cultivators, but it is hoped that the time has come when Europeans will realize the advantages which are afforded by the system of irrigation in existence in this Province, for the cultivation of tropical products on a large scale. To give encouragement to applications for land for this purpose pioneer terms of a favourable nature have been sanctioned.

The following extracts from correspondence on the subject set out the recommendations which have been approved by Government :—

LETTER 275 of 19th August, 1881, from the GOVERNMENT AGENT to the COLONIAL SECRETARY, and subsequent Correspondence.

"I have the honour to recommend that as an experiment a few lots of land, not exceeding five, of from 50 to 100 acres each be offered for sale in this Province for new products, on payment in four instalments and on condition that all payments shall be forfeited if the land is not brought into cultivation within four years, and subject to the payment of a water-rate of, say, Rs. 3 an acre per annum for any land for which water is taken from a tank or irrigation work for the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, or other produce.

"I have some land already surveyed which might, I think, be offered with advantage on these terms, and I feel no doubt that, under the irrigation works now in contemplation and under many of the abandoned tanks, many kinds of tropical produce might be grown under highly favourable conditions, with the aid of water cheaply applied and the certainty of a dry atmosphere and a hot sun for many months in the year.

* * * * * *

"I have presently in view land under Madawachchiya tank entirely restored by Government; under Muwaętagama, restored in great measure by Government, but partly by the villagers (whose rights have been fully and carefully protected); and under Basawakkulam and Tisawęwa, in Anurádhapura, both fine tanks restored by Government.

"I have in view in the future, and it is, I trust, in the early furture, the sale of land under Kalawęwa with its magnificent canal the Yóda-ęla, and under Nuwarawęwa, close to Anurádhapura, by the restoration of which works an almost unlimited field may be opened to European enterprise.

* * * * * *

"The water-rate now paid by purchasers of land suitable for paddy is Rs. 1 per acre on the whole extent every year whether cultivated or not, unless the cultivation is omitted from failure of the work from which the water supply is drawn.

"In addition to the water-rate, paddy pays a tax of one-tenth of the crops: other produce would be free from tax altogether, and I propose that water-rate should only be paid, in cases other than paddy, for the extent of land for which irrigation may year to year be required. This will leave the planter the greatest amount of freedom in selecting his crops, and Rs. 3 an acre will, in my opinion, be a reasonable rate for water supplied as required and capable of being distributed at a minimum of cost."

The principal conditions of the pioneer terms are as follows :—

No bidding shall be finally accepted unless the person making the same shall, on being declared the highest bidder, immediately pay to the Government Agent of the North-Central Province twenty-five per cent. on the amount of such bidding, together with one-fourth the sums due for making the survey and the plans thereof, according to the Government Minute of the 21st May, 1868, and unless the said person shall, on his being declared the highest bidder as aforesaid, sign these conditions of sale.

The purchaser shall pay the balance of the purchase money and fees as aforesaid to the said Government Agent in three equal yearly instalments, the first of which shall be considered due at the expiration of one year from the day of sale; and in failure of paying any one of the said instalments at the proper time, or in case of non-cultivation, the purchase shall be considered void, and the said payment of twenty-five per cent. on the purchase amount shall be forfeited. The purchaser shall, during the aforesaid period of three years bring the land into cultivation with tobacco, cotton, or other tropical products, and he shall, upon the payment specified above, be at liberty, subject to these conditions, to sell or mortgage the land or dispose of it by bequest; the vendor, mortgagee or legatee assuring the obligations of the said purchaser. Notice of such sale, mortgage, or bequest shall be given to the Government Agent, the vendor, mortgagee, or legatee also presenting to him the certificate which shall be furnished by the Surveyor-General, on payment of the fees for a copy of the survey. The purchase money and fees shall be forfeited and the land remain the property of the Crown, if it is not brought into cultivation within four years from the day of sale, of which fact the certificate of the Government Agent shall be final and conclusive.

The purchaser shall not be held responsible for the maintenance of the work from which the supply of water required for the irrigation of the land is derived, and will have no right to compensation for the introduction or alteration of waterways, and for the erection of minor works in the land by the Government Engineers for the public benefit, and the Government shall in no case be liable for any loss or damage in the event of failure of water.

The purchasers are prohibited from cultivating these lands in any way which may prove injurious to the adjoining paddy lands, on which point the decision of the Government Agent shall be final.

These lands are liable to water-rate at the rate of Rs. 3 for every acre or fractional part of an acre to which water is taken for purposes of irrigation. The purchaser, his heirs, or assigns shall declare, on the 1st of January in each year, how much land he desires to irrigate, and water-rate shall be levied accordingly; provided that Rs. 10 per acre shall be leviable on land which is irrigated in excess of the extent declared, unless permission be first obtained and water-rate paid. The water-rate shall be due and payable into the Kachchéri on the 15th January in each year, and the Government Agent shall be at liberty to cut off the supply of water at any time if the water-rate is not duly paid.

With a view to give further encouragement to the cultivation of tropical products in this Province, the Director of the Botanic Garden has taken over the experimental garden at Anurádhapura, and great benefits are anticipated from this arrangement.

The correspondence on the subject will be found in the appendix.*

CENSUS.

The Census shows an increase of population between 1871 and 1881 of 3·59 per cent.

Looking to the results of the Census in other parts of the Island similar in climate and in the conditions of life, this result may be regarded as satisfactory. This Province was not created until the end of 1873: the work of restoring the tanks made slow progress until the middle of 1876, and obviously the results could not be seen in increase of population in 1881. That the decrease of population has been checked is for the present satisfactory. With increased cultivation and increased food-supply, increase of population will naturally follow in the next ten years.

CONCLUSION.

That cultivation may be permanently increased and that the growth of population may not be checked by distress bordering on famine, as in 1879, it is imperatively necessary that the river-fed irrigation works be restored. Without their restoration much of what has been spent on this Province in the last eight years will be lost. That is comparatively a small matter. It is more that the benevolent and so far successful endeavours of the Government to rescue the struggling inhabitants of this Province from sickness and decay will be lost: then these efforts, if abandoned, will by force of contrast only make blacker the darkness of the past neglect of the first sixty years of British rule, for which it was the object of Sir William Gregory to atone. The work which has been undertaken in this Province has been one of political humanity of the highest and noblest kind, so designed as to make the people help themselves and ultimately be in a position to repay what is now spent upon them. But that they may do this there must be no going back from the work thus far successfully accomplished, and it is earnestly to be hoped that, in spite of present financial difficulties, the great irrigation works which are essential to the preservation of the people will be no longer delayed.

JOHN F. DICKSON,
Government Agent.

Anurádhapura Kachchéri,
March 15th, 1882.

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* Appendix H 2.

APPENDICES

TO

PART I.—REVENUE.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

A 1. Return of Revenue collected by the several Government Agents and their Assistants during 1881.
2. " Expenditure incurred by the do. do.

Western Province.

B 1. Return of Lands granted and sold at the Colombo Kachchéri during 1880 and 1881.
2. Statement of Vaccination in the Colombo District during 1880 and 1881.
3. " Population, and of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the Western Province for 1881.
4. " Lands in the Kalutara District sold at the Colombo and Kalutara Kachcheries during 1880 and 1881.
5. Returns relating to the Out-door Dispensaries at Bandáragama and Matugama.
6. Statement of Vaccination in Kalutara and Pánadurá during 1881.

Southern Province.

C 1. Statement showing the extent of Paddy Land sown during 1880 and 1881.
2. " of Fine Grain of the Southern Province do.
3. " of Licenses issued during 1881
4. " of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the Hambantota District during the five years, 1877–81.

North-Western Province.

D 1. Statement of Deaths in the North-Western Province during 1881.
2. " Population, and of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the Seven Kóralés during 1881.
3. " Matrimonial cases in the Seven Kóralés.
4. " Village Tanks sluiced in the Wanni Hatpattu.
5. " Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber during 1881.
6. " Salt sold in the Puttalam District during 1881.
7. " Salt imported from India during 1881.

Eastern Province.

E 1. Statement of Lands sold in the Batticaloa District from 1877 to 1881.
2. Return of Salt sold in the do. do.
3. Statement of Paddy and Dry Grain Rents of the Batticaloa District during 1881.
4. " Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the Trincomalee District do.
5. Report on the working of the Village Tribunals, Trincomalee, for 1881.

Northern Province.

F 1. Actual Gross Receipts of the Northern Province during 1880 and 1881.
2. Number of Persons who have actually paid tax under "The Thoroughfares Ordinance" during 1881.
3. Statement of Grain Rents during 1880 and 1881.
4. " Grain Imported do.
5. Estimated produce of Dry Grain of the Jaffna District during 1880 and 1881.
6. Customs Revenue of the Northern Province.
7. Monopoly of Arrack and Toddy Rents.
8. Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber.
9. Export of Elephants during 1881.
10. Statement of the Export of Tobacco for 1880 and 1881.
11. Cooly Immigration.
12. Return of Diseases treated in the Immigrant Hospitals.
13. Statement of Population of the Vavúniyaṇ-Vilánkúḷam District for 1871 and 1881.
14. " Paddy Cultivation in the Mullaittívu District during 1880 and 1881.
15. Memorandum of Permits granted for Chena Cultivation do.
16. " Labour contributed under Irrigation Rules do.
17. Statement of Dried Fish exported from Mullaittívu to places within the Island.
18. " Tobacco cultivation in the Mullaittívu District.
19. " Grain Tythes in the Mannár District.
20. Mortality from Cattle Murrain in the Mannár District.

Central Province.

G 1. Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber.
2. Return of Communal Works done under the Gansabháwas of the Central Province.
3. Statement of the Medical Aid District of the Central Province.
4. " Cooly Labourers on Estates.
5. " Upkeep and construction of Grant-in-aid Roads.

North-Central Province.

H 1. Correspondence on the subject of Irrigation in the North-Central Province.
2. Correspondence relating to the Experimental Garden at Anurádhapura.

I. Report by the Government Agent, Northern Province, on Tobacco Culture.

STATISTICS OF THE WESTERN PROVINCE.

B 1.

RETURN of Lands granted and sold during the years 1880 and 1881 at the Colombo Kachchéri, including those disposed of under the 7th and 8th clauses of the Ordinance No. 12 of 1840 and the Minute of 8th August, 1844.

How disposed of.	1880.							1881.						
	No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.			No. of Lots.	Extent.			Amount.		
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	cts.			A.	R.	P.	Rs.	cts.	
Sales	704	3,076	0	12·11	111,967	37		489	3,278	3	23	56,903	41	
Half value	74	154	1	14	4,158	73		139	235	3	24	5,077	72	
Certificates against Crown ...	739	1,280	1	15·62	—			1019	1,768	0	1	—		
Under the Minute of 8th August, 1844	22	131	2	10·26	1,634	91		10	25	1	30·88	407	66	

	1880.	1881.
NOTE.—The average price per acre of land sold ...	Rs. 36·40 ...	Rs. 17·36.

B 2.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Persons vaccinated within the Municipality and the Kóralés during the years 1880 and 1881.

	Vaccinated.		Discharged.		Failed.		Absent.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Colombo (Municipality)	4,156	2,676	2,714	2,020	196	72	1,246	584
Salpiti kóralé	3,853	2,625	3,042	1,856	266	144	545	624
Héwágam kóralé	2,514	1,988	2,096	1,700	128	85	291	203
Adikári and Méda pattus, Siyané kóralé	2,359	2,071	2,175	1,843	38	37	146	191
Gangaboda and Udugaha pattu, Siyané kóralé	1,325	Nil.	973	Nil.	3	Nil.	349	Nil.
Alutkúru kóralé South	1,622	1,351	1,294	1,081	17	19	211	251

B 3.

STATEMENT of Population and of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the Western Province for 1881.

		Colombo Four Gravets.	Salpiti kóralé.	Siyané kóralé, Gangaboda and Udugaha.	Siyané kóralé, Adikári and Méda.	Héwágam kóralé.	Alutkúru kóralé South and Ambatalen pahala.	Kégalla District.	Ratnapura District.	Negombo District.	Kalutara District.	Total.
English ...	Males ..	—	—	1	3	19	—	38	47	11	21	—
	Females ...	—	—	1	3	6	—	21	15	10	6	—
European Descendants ..	Males ...	—	—	2	—	15	1	32	33	176	153	—
	Females ...	—	—	—	—	11	2	19	28	163	192	—
COLOURED POPULATION.												
Sinhalese ...	Males ...	—	—	19,225	33,528	25,583	25,805	55,655	54,923	53,731	76,377	—
	Females ...	—	—	16,530	32,680	21,388	24,584	51,638	45,247	50,372	74,242	—
Malabars and Moors	Males ...	—	—	149	197	1,660	468	1,978	4,316	5,257	6,468	—
	Females ...	—	—	107	90	920	298	1,105	1,797	3,956	5,746	—
Others ...	Males ...	—	—	35	800	289	227	1,654	771	1,848	1,392	—
	Females ...	—	—	29	702	72	45	1,352	219	996	1,188	—
Total ...	Males ...	57,243	—	19,412	34,528	25,516	26,501	59,357	60,090	61,023	83,411	—
	Females ...	47,304	—	16,667	33,475	22,397	24,924	54,135	45,306	55,487	81,276	—
Aliens and Resident strangers not included in preceding columns		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons employed—												
In Agriculture ...		300	3,238	14,011	15,000	14,832	8,540	40,972	36,092	37,195	27,814	197,993
In Manufacture ...		3,400	2,120	256	1,264	1,918	1,479	461	1,507	1,920	6,940	20,960
In Commerce ...		17,000	2,088	503	1,000	2,392	5,664	1,843	1,460	12,786	7,760	54,695
Births		1,505	1,940	654	1,570	1,267	1,068	2,708	3,408	3,161	4,861	21,25[illegible]
Marriages		622	524	174	438	201	269	17	88	592	1,086	4,062
Deaths		1,956	962	718	924	936	520	4,270	3,623	2,203	2,786	18,[illegible]

(For similar Statement for 1880, see Administration Reports of 1880, Part I., page 14.)

B 4.

STATEMENT of Lands in the Kalutara District sold and otherwise disposed of during the years 1880 and 1881, at the Kalutara and Colombo Kachchéries.

	1880.			1881.		
	No of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Amount.
At the Kalutara Kachchéri.		A. R. P.	Rs. cts.		A. R. P.	Rs. cts.
Lands sold	288	1,164 3 9·50	25,765 63	366	2,550 3 12	39,224 7
Sold at half-improved value ..	33	39 0 28	497 6	54	75 0 23	1,837 13
Disposed of at excess over private property	22	44 0 18	1,129 20	17	14 1 36	631 11
Disposed of on certificate against the right of the Crown	262	531 0 22·50	—	508	964 3 29·12	—
At the Colombo Kachchéri.						
Lands sold	24	34 2 23	35,377 0	7	9 3 0	5,541 50

B 5.

RETURNS relating to the Out-door Dispensaries at Bandáragama and Matugama.

Months.	Bandáragama Dispensary.							Matugama Dispensary.			
	Number of Patients.			Amount collected.	Expenses incurred.	Balance deposited.		Number of Patients.	Amount collected.	Expenses incurred.	Balance deposited in the Kachchéri.
	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.			Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
January ...	27	3	30	3 42	—	3 42		25	1 57	—	1 57
February ...	95	89	184	18 56	3 0	15 56		61	5 19	—	5 19
March ..	129	200	329	31 54	—	31 54		76	5 79	—	5 79
April ...	87	179	266	24 43	—	24 43		64	2 77	—	2 77
May ...	62	142	204	15 13	—	15 13		111	8 56	—	8 56
June ...	66	127	193	16 31	—	16 31		111	10 8	—	10 8
July ...	54	173	227	20 0	—	20 0		169	11 41	—	11 41
August ..	48	123	171	14 36	—	14 36		92	5 27	—	5 27
September ...	34	87	121	10 53	—	10 53		102	5 24	—	5 24
October ...	65	140	205	18 19	—	18 19		110	4 14	—	4 14
November ...	42	121	163	14 75	—	14 75		151	6 35	—	6 35
December ...	57	148	205	19 96	—	19 96		342	15 79	—	15 79
Total ...	766	1532	2298	207 18	3 0	204 18		1414	82 10	—	82 10

REMARKS.

Out-door Dispensary at Bandáragama.

Bandáragama is a village situated in the Adikári-pattu of Ráyigam-kóralé: it is eight miles distant from Pánaduré and about twelve miles from Kalutara.

This dispensary was opened by Government on the 15th day of January, 1881, the medical officer stationed at Pánaduré being instructed to attend to it once a week. By the establishment of this dispensary Government has conferred a great boon on the outlying villagers who (except in special cases) would otherwise not have availed themselves of the benefits of European treatment, having to travel great distances in order to obtain medical relief either at Kalutara or Pánaduré.

The number of cases treated at this institution was 766, which, added to 1,532, being the number of old cases treated, makes up a total of 2,298. The largest number treated (excluding January) was in the month of March (329), and the smallest number was in the month of September (121).

As at the Pánaduré dispensary, the patients were charged a nominal sum for medicines supplied to them, the poor, however, receiving medicines and medical aid gratis. The scale of charges ranged from 4 cents to 1 rupee. The amount thus collected was Rs. 207·18, out of which Rs. 3 were expended for the purchase of two stands for holding the scales, and for the conveyance of medicines from Pánaduré, and the balance Rs. 204·18 was by monthly instalments paid to the Kalutara Kachchéri, the receipts from which were duly forwarded to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

As this dispensary is considered as it were a part of the civil hospital at Pánaduré, the cost of the furniture supplied to it by the Colonial Store, amounting to Rs. 126·42, was paid out of the hospital vote, and the same will appear in the hospital account for the month of October, 1881.

The dispensary being opened but once a week, only chronic cases presented themselves for treatment, those suffering from acute diseases being debarred resorting thither in consequence of the long intervals between the medical officer's visits. It is, however, gratifying to state that it has worked beyond my most sanguine expectation. In order that it may gain the full confidence of the people, and to be able satisfactorily to treat all classes of diseases, I beg most emphatically to suggest the attendance of the medical officer at least twice a week.

The amount collected during the year has, I am almost certain, fully met the costs of the medicines supplied. Should the dispensary be opened twice a week, as suggested, there would necessarily be a large collection, which would not only pay for the medicines, but also partly defray the travelling expense of the medical officer, leaving probably a small amount to be paid by Government. Considering the great amount of substantial good this dispensary would confer on the poor people, I trust that a little expense would not

preclude Government carrying out my suggestion, the adoption of which is essential to its satisfactory working and the furtherance of a good and noble cause.

A building to be used as dispensary at Bandáragama is being erected by Mr. Harmanis Dias, of Pánadurá, for presentation to Government.

E. N. SCHOKMAN,
Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

Out-door Dispensary at Matugama.

This institution was first established in January, 1881. Matugama is a village in Pasdun kóralé, and is situated 14 miles from the town of Kalutara. The natives of this portion of the Kalutara District first appreciated the benefits accruing from European treatment during the epidemic of ague in the year 1880, when the hospital assistant, and subsequently a secondary student, were despatched to the scene of the disease, and distributed fever powders; thence arose a want which could only be supplied by opening out a dispensary in a central position for the villages in the interior, and this was accordingly done. The steady increase of the patients attending this dispensary and the distance travelled by some of them—from 8 to 12 miles—to obtain medical assistance, conclusively shows how much they appreciate European treatment. The first visit to Matugama was made on the 15th January, 1881, when only three patients attended and 4 cents were collected; at the visit made on the 22nd December, 1881, 81 patients attended and Rs. 4·62 were collected; thus showing the gradual increase in the number of patients attending, and in the collection. The total number of cases treated during the year was 1,414, and the amount collected was Rs. 82·10. During the months of August, September, and October, the number of patients was less than in previous and subsequent months, and this was owing to the inhabitants being occupied in cutting and preparing their paddy crops.

The locality of the dispensary is certainly not one at all suitable for such a purpose. It is on a very low-lying ground, almost on a level with an adjoining paddy field, and the floors of the building are constantly damp. Mildew attacks most of the vegetable medicines; thus rhubarb, calumba, gentian, &c., very quickly become spoilt and useless.

Considering the great increase of the patients attending this dispensary and the amount of work thrown on the medical officer, it would be advisable that a servant be allowed to clean the place and assist the medical officer.

W. H. SWAN,
Assistant Colonial Surgeon.

B 6.

ANNUAL Return of the Number of Persons vaccinated, and of the Expenses incurred on Vaccination and Small-pox Duties in the Districts of Kalutara and Pánadurá, from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.

Months.	Kalutara.*									Pánadurá.							
	Re-vaccinated	Successful.	Number.				Expenses incurred on			Re-vaccinated.	Successful.	Number.				Expenses incurred on	
			Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful	Absent.	Vaccination.	Small-Pox.				Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown or Absent	Vaccination.	Small-Pox.
							Rs. cts.	Rs. cts								Rs cts.	Rs. cts.
January ...	18	12	347	325	4	18	4 0	—		—	—	185	138	5	42	—	23 0
February ...	8	5	411	388	10	13	4 0	—		12	7	192	137	11	44	13 50	—
March ...	31	18	379	340	12	27	3 50	—		13	9	232	140	26	66	20 75	—
April ...	75	62	308	296	3	9	4 0	—		20	13	205	163	17	25	13 37	—
May ...	71	54	350	309	11	30	4 50	—		12	6	242	177	14	51	13 25	—
June ...	46	28	304	228	51	25	4 0	—		11	5	152	66	11	75	—	—
July .	30	14	187	86	9	92	3 50	—		5	2	108	74	7	27	—	—
August ..	12	5	276	215	11	50	—	—		16	6	274	187	20	67	9 33	—
September ..	15	7	363	328	10	25	—	—		5	5	163	111	1	51	—	—
October ...	16	9	358	316	0	42	—	—		3	1	275	187	10	78	—	—
November ...	15	10	386	340	0	46	—	—		2	1	250	176	4	70	—	—
December ...	21	13	409	360	3	46	4 0	—		6	2	272	203	3	66	—	—
Total—	357	235	4078	3531	124	423	31 50	—		105	57	2350	1752	129	662	70 20	23 0

a The per-centage of successful to total operations for the year were: Vaccination, 88·58; Re-vaccination, 65·96.
† 51 cases were not inspected by native vaccinator P. O. Anthonis, owing to his ill-health.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

C 1.

STATEMENT showing the Extent of Paddy Land sown and the Value of the Government Share of the Crops realized for the following Harvests of 1880 and 1881.

	Maha of 1880.				Maha of 1881.				Yala of 1880.				Yala of 1881.			
	Sowing Extent.		Amount Realized.		Sowing Extent.		Amount Realized.		Sowing Extent.		Amount Realized.		Sowing Extent.		Amount Realized.	
	B.	P. Q.	Rs.	cts.	B.	P. Q.	Rs.	cts.	B.	P. Q.	Rs.	cts.	B.	P. Q.	Rs.	cts.
Four Gravets ...	1799	3 4	1855	0	499	0 6	426	0	2070	0 1	2134	0	2186	1 1	1712	0
Akmimana ...	3493	0 1	2995	0	750	0 5	772	0	4077	1 3	2960	0	1854	0 3	1975	0
Talpé pattu ...	13302	3 3	8514	0	6733	0 0	2830	0	12434	3 4	8364	0	10000	1 0	4874	50
Gangaboda pattu ...	10611	0 3	6675	49	7406	0 3	3481	95	12785	2 4	7525	0	13477	0 6	6292	0
Hinidum pattu ...	510	0 0	241	0	690	0 1	342	0	3239	3 0	2110	50	3736	1 3	2202	25
Wellabada pattu ...	3975	1 4	2649	0	2026	3 6	288	0	6940	0 4	7280	75	7289	3 3	3551	0
Ambalangoda ...	997	3 4	1008	0	722	3 4	412	0	1732	0 2	2346	0	1484	0 0	1409	0
Bentota-W. korale.	2275	1 0	2402	0	1887	0 0	1851	25	7836	3 4	18889	0	14394	2 0	9317	25
	36945	1 3	26339	49	20715	1 1	10403	20	51116	2 6	43609	25	54422	2 0	31333	0

C 2.

STATEMENT of Fine Grain of the Southern Province for the years 1880 and 1881.

	Maha Harvest.				Yala Harvest.			
	1880.		1881.		1880.		1881.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Galle District ...	137	4	80	12	81	75	49	50
Mátara District ...	4,425	0	1,076	50	426	80	802	85
Hambantota District ...	24,271	0	16,519	25	563	0	114	0
TOTAL—Rs.	28,833	4	17,675	87	1,021	55	966	35

C 3.

LICENSES issued in 1881.

Plumbago Licenses	... ...	40
Gemming do.	... ...	15
Cart do.	... ...	903
Gun do.	... ...	120
License to shoot Game	... ...	13
Do. Elephants	... ...	14
Do. Wild Buffaloes	... ...	11

C 4.

Abstract of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the Hambantota District during the Five Years, 1877–81.

Years.	Magam Pattu.			Giruwá Pattu West.			Giruwá Pattu East.			TOTAL.		
	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.	M.	B.	D.
1877 ...	13	147	181	146	1548	2817	4	113	113	163	1808	3111
1878 ...	11	206	125	263	1802	1237	29	148	58	303	2156	1420
1879 ...	8	164	100	295	1926	1015	7	131	52	310	2221	1167
1880 ...	13	177	147	272	2192	1101	12	174	71	297	2543	1319
1881 ...	14	109	320	167	1068	1534	19	263	218	200	2430	2072

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

D 1.

DEATHS in the North-Western Province during the year 1881.

	Wé-udawili hatpattu.	Hiriyala hatpattu.	Wanni hatpattu.	Dewamedi hatpattu.	Katugampola hatpattu.	Dambadeni hatpattu.	TOTAL.
Males ...	1,242	966	1,229	911	970	1,107	6,425
Females ...	1,134	982	1,251	9 2	931	1,188	6,438
Fever ...	1,009	1,099	1,332	941	999	1,084	6,464
Choleraic Diarrhœa...	96	61	74	37	32	48	348
Dropsy ...	45	2	1	5	8	2	63
Small-pox ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Venereal ...	—	3	—	1	1	2	7
Hydrophobia ...	—	—	1	1	2	1	5
Snake-bite ...	1	4	1	4	9	5	24
Worm Complaint ...	107	88	78	147	200	186	806
Consumption ...	28	38	22	42	39	47	216
Convulsion ...	86	65	160	121	76	122	630
Dysentery ..	158	72	122	55	79	86	517
Parangi ...	15	38	29	22	20	18	142
Other diseases ...	790	460	654	477	428	722	3,531
Casualties ...	44	18	6	10	7	22	107
Total ...	2,876	1,948	2,480	1,863	1,901	2,296	12,863

D 2.

STATEMENT shewing the Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, during the year 1881, for the Seven Kóralés of the North-Western Province.

HATPATTUS.	Population.	Marriages.		Births.		Deaths.		Total registered.			Increase or Decrease of Population.	
		Kandyan.	Low-Country.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase.	Decrease.
Wé-udawili ...	41,986	62	15	552	655	1,242	1,134	77	1,307	2,376	—	1,069
Hiriyala ...	29,056	72	—	466	430	966	982	72	896	1,948	—	1,052
Wanni ...	33,506	26	—	546	521	1,229	1,251	26	1,067	2,480	—	1,413
Déwamedi ...	31,405	30	2	489	472	911	952	32	961	1,863	—	902
Katugampola ...	39,223	59	16	518	460	970	931	75	978	1,861	—	983
Dambadeni ...	35,049	66	5	586	604	1,107	1,189	71	1,190	2,296	—	1,005
Total ...	210,625	315	38	3,157	3,142	6,425	6,438	353	6,499	12,863	—	6,364

D 3.

SEVEN KÓRALÉS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

Number of Matrimonial Cases.

Pending on 1st January, 1881 ...		46	
Instituted in 1881 ...		56	
		—	102
Divorces allowed.			
Mutual consent ...	9		
Inability to live together ...	1		
		— 10	
Settled or dismissed		28	
		—	38
Pending on 31st December, 1881			64

D 4.

STATEMENT showing Village Tanks sluiced in the Wanni Hatpattu of the North-Western Province, commencing from the year 1876.

No.	Name of Tank.	Date of commencement.	Date of completion.	Amount of cost to Government.	Value of earthwork already done by Villagers.	Value of earthwork yet to be done.	Total value of people's contribution.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Pambuwatawana ...	March, 1878	May, 1878	1088	1156	828	1984
2	Mahagalkadawala ...	June, 1878	Dec., 1878	1088	1440	360	1800
3	Mattapattawa ...	July, 1878	" 1878	1318	621	465	1086
4	Olupeliyawa ...	August, 1878	June, 1879	1088	498	159	657
5	Pahalagiribawa ...	Sept., 1878	" 1879	1088	1206	2944	3550
6	Palukadawala ...	July, 1878	" 1879	2235	2592	1411	4003
7	Mitawa ...	October, 1878	" 1879	1080	1507	450	1957
8	Madadombe ...	Nov., 1878	" 1879	1118	1141	855	1996
9	Tambutta ...	January, 1879	" 1879	1088	1080	1620	2700
10	Madawachchiya ...	" 1879	July, 1879	1088	1318	658	1976
11	Girilla ...	Feb., 1879	Dec., 1879	1088	270	375	645
12	Uduweriya ...	March, 1879	Sept., 1879	588	885	885	1770
13	Nahittukulama ...	Feb., 1879	August, 1879	1088	1371	4395	5766
14	Mahakirinda ...	March, 1879	June, 1879	1088	237	225	462
15	Pahalamawatagama ...	" 1879	" 1879	1088	11	112	123
16	Malpawuwa ...	May 1879	Jan., 1880	1088	214	150	364
17	Likolapitiya ...	" 1879	Feb., 1880	1088	375	118	493
18	Mahananériya ...	Sept., 1879	March, 1880	2453	1239	2046	3285
19	Malewa ...	August, 1879	" 1880	1088	882	280	1162
20	Pilla ...	" 1879	" 1880	1088	100	1021	1121
21	Unala ...	" 1879	" 1880	1088	622	547	1169
22	Kettapahuwa ...	" 1879	" 1880	1088	1371	1800	3171
23	Mahadiulwewa ...	" 1879	" 1880	1088	751	1012	1763
24	Debenagama ...	July, 1880	Dec., 1880	1088	442	300	742
25	Sulugalla ...	" 1880	" 1880	2414	676	726	1402
26	Udunuwa ...	" 1880	" 1880	1088	279	600	879
27	Balallowewa ...	" 1881	" 1881	1117	1279	981	2260
28	Detawa ...	" 1881	" 1881	1118	529	634	1163
29	Ambanpola ...	" 1881	" 1881	1118	423	1125	1548
30	Nedhokiya ...	" 1881	" 1881	1088	558	837	1395
				Rs. 36,210			Rs. 51,607

D 8.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the North-Western Province for the year 1881.

Particulars of Receipt.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
To amount of arrears recovered on account of timber sold in previous year (Kurunégala) ...	3,557	25
PUTTALAM.		
To amount recovered on account of timber felled without licenses and confiscated	75	15
Amount recovered on account of royalty on timber	305	53
Amount recovered on account of royalty on kadul trees ...	9	25
Amount recovered on account of timber sold to Public Departments	2,650	68
Amount recovered on account of timber sold by auction to private parties	18,873	55
	21,914	16
To Amount due on account of timber sold by Public Departments ...	571	3
Amount due on account of timber sold by private parties ...	112	21*
	683	24
KURUNÉGALA.		
To amount recovered by prosecution on account of timber destroyed by chena cultivators	294	12
Amount recovered on account of timber felled without license and confiscated	11	75
Amount recovered on account of royalty on timber felled on licenses	22	95
Amount recovered on account of timber sold to Public Departments	26	0
Amount recovered on account of timber sold by public auctions and private parties	10,434	74½
Amount recovered on account of timber sold to private parties ...	18	75
Amount recovered from private parties on account of timber sold and paid to contractors as their half share of proceeds of sale ...	9,760	32½
	20,568	64
Amount to be recovered on account of timber sold to private parties ...	2,418	67
Estimated value of Timber lying in Government Depôts on 31st December, 1881.		
Puttalam ... 333 logs satin ..	4,261	76
Do. ... 37 ,, palu ...	580	91
Chilaw ... 6 ,, satin ...	157	51
Do. ... 5 ,, palu ...	50	0
Kurunégala ... 45 ,, halmililla ...	362	48
	5,412	66
Total ... Rs.	54,554	62

Particulars of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
By pay of Forester from January to December, 1881	3,000	0
Travelling allowance of do. ...	500	0
	3,500	0
PUTTALAM.		
By Pay of Forest Department coolies ..	1,785	52
Amount paid for planting teak ...	120	0
Do. for chalk, tar, paint, &c.	16	16
Do. to timber watchers ..	114	75
Do. for felling and transport of timber ..	3,673	96
Do. for transport of timber to Chilaw and Colombo	331	20
Do. for office furniture, &c.	66	95
Do. for miscellaneous ...	37	89
	4,360	90
KURUNÉGALA.		
By amount paid for advertisement charges	156	8
Do. for transport of timber to Polgahawela ...	30	0
Do. to depôt-keeper ..	27	50
Do. for paint, oil, &c. ...	9	62
Do. for value of steel stamps	17	50
Do. as cart hire due for transport of saws ...	1	25
	234	95
	9,881	37
By amount paid to contractors as their share of proceeds of sale of timber ...	9,760	32½
	19,641	69½
By balance in favour of Forest Department on actual transactions ...	26,398	35½
Amount to be recovered ...	3,101	91
Estimated value of timber in hand ...	5,412	66
Grand Total ... Rs.	54,554	62

REPORT of the FORESTER of the North-Western Province.

THE timber revenue this year, as anticipated in my last report, has fallen considerably compared with the amount realized in 1880.

The total receipts from sales of timber are Rs. 46,040·05, with a total expenditure, including salaries, of Rs. 19,641·69½, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,398·35½ clear profit in favour of the Forest Department, and a sum of Rs. 3,101·91 still due for timber sold. The value of timber in stock at depôts is Rs. 5,412 66. The decrease compared with the previous year is about Rs. 20,000.

This decrease is mainly due to the falling off of the timber trade, caused by abundant supplies and general depression in the money market. Satinwood was the chief source of revenue in the Puttalam District, but the rates were low, the average being 55 cents per cubic foot. 1,259 logs of satinwood were sold. 68 tons of ebony were sold at Puttalam. The wood was of inferior quality, and realized an average of Rs. 40 per ton. 238 logs of halmililla were disposed of at an average rate of 51 cents per cubic

foot. Ironwood was chiefly used by the Public Works Department; a few logs were also purchased by local traders and sent to India.

The produce of the forests in the Puttalam District hitherto—almost without exception—found its way to the Colombo market. It is satisfactory to note that during the year under review a new market has been found for satin, palu, and halmillila. A number of logs purchased by native traders from the Forest Department were shipped to India, and I believe with remunerative results. I have no doubt that this new market will develop considerably the timber trade in Puttalam. A few logs of satin were also shipped to England.

Several sales of ebony were held at Polgahawela, but on many occasions they were unsuccessful; the timber remained unsold, and had to be put up at auction over again repeatedly before it found a purchaser. The felling of ebony was greatly limited on account of the difficulty of obtaining ready sales and realising fair rates. Polgahawela is a very favourable place for holding timber sales, but, notwithstanding all the advantages the railway affords to merchants and traders to inspect the timber and attend sales, and the facilities of removing wood to Colombo, the auctions were not well attended, which shows that the demand for ebony was very limited.

568 logs of halmillila were sold at Kurunégala, and 1,196 logs (335 tons) of ebony at Polgahawela, at an average rate of Rs. 5½ per ton.

Other descriptions of timber, such as milila, palu, iluppai, and jak, although plentiful in the Kurunégala District, were not felled, as it would have been unprofitable to transport it to Polgahawela for sale at the present low rates.

A considerable quantity of timber is being cut on private lands in the Kurunégala District, especially halmillila for staves; iluppai, milila, and other hard woods for sleepers and other purposes; and jakwood for building and furniture-making. All this timber being cut in villages and gardens within easy transport distance to the railway station, can be sold by the natives at such low rates that the Forest Department cannot compete with them, the Crown timber having to be carted from forests 25 and 30 miles distant with bad road communication.

Planting.—Some 200 teak trees planted in December, 1880, have grown to a height averaging from 18 to 25 feet, with a substantial stem. These trees were never watered, not even in the driest season; they did not appear to suffer from drought, but have always looked healthy and promising. This first experiment in the Puttalam District having been attended with success, leaving no doubt that teak will flourish in this district, some 7,000 seedlings were planted out in a plot of cleared forest land, and 2,000 were planted in the jungle here and there within short distance of a high road.

I annex a statement of revenue and expenditure of the Department for 1881.

G. MAGGIOLINI,
Forester, North-Western Province.

Puttalam, 1st March, 1882.

D 6.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Salt sold, and Expenditure incurred on account of Salt, in the Puttalam District, for 1880 and 1881.

Quantity of Salt sold.	1880. cwt.	1881. cwt.	Total cwt.
Puttalam	153,145	97,350	250,495
Kalpitiya	42,132	15,804	57,936
Nachchikali	59,285	11,880	71,165
Colombo	—	100,045	100,045
Total quantity sold in each year...	254,562	225,079	479,641
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Revenue on Salt sold ...	600,766 32	531,118 57	1,131,884 89
Cost of Establishment including value of Salt paid for to manufacturer ...	65,395 3	168,976 23	234,371 26
Total nett profit	535,371 29	362,142 34	897,513 63
Nett gain to Government on each cwt. of salt	Rs. cts. 2 10½	Rs. cts. 1 61	Rs. cts. 3 71½
Cost price of Salt to Government	25½ cents.	75 cents.	

D 7.

STATEMENT of Salt imported from India and sold, and Expenditure incurred on that account in 1881.

Receipts.	Quantity.	Revenue on Salt sold.	Charges.	Quantity.	Amount.	Total.
	cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. cts.		cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Value of salt imported and sold ...	100,091 2 1a	236,215 96	Cost of salt purchased in India, 137,946 maunds ...	99,918 3 17¼	25,865 23	
By sale of gunny bags ...	—	3,811 18	Cost of nett surplus of do. ...	172 2 11¾	44·45	
						25,909 68
			Freight on salt imported ...	—	27,206 6	
			Value of materials and labour on account of salt sheds, &c.	—	3,611 0	
			For removal of stores, bags, &c. ...	—	1,048 36	
			Cost of publication of Tenders, &c. ...	—	298 61	
			Allowance and batta to Superintendent and Clerks, &c., in India ...	—	1,665 23	
			Value of gunny bags, stationery, weights, &c. ...	—	10,631 79	
			Charges on account of apartments to Superintendent in India ...	—	270 0	
			Charges for stamps for bills of lading, telegrams, &c. ...	—	176 27	
			Shipping, landing, and loading charges, Railway fares, &c.	—	17,741 5	
			Miscellaneous expenses, oil, twine, &c. ...	—	931 41	
			Charges consequent on transfer of Salt Superintendent and part of Puttalam staff, and pay of additional Clerks in Colonial Store Department	—	4,542 28	
						68,122 26
Total cwt. ...	100,091 2 1	240,027 14	Total cwt. ...	100,091 2 1		94,031 94

a.—This includes 46 cwt. 2 qr. sold in December in Colombo, but credited here in January, 1882.

	cts.		Rs. cts.
Imported salt cost as shown ...	93¾	Nett gain to Government on each cwt. ...	1 42½
Cost of manufactured salt as shown in the following statement ...	58¼	Total nett profit ...	145,995 20
	35½ loss on every cwt.	Cost price of each cwt. of salt	0 93¾

[NOTE.—But in this calculation no credit has been given for extra traffic brought to the Railway by salt being loaded in Colombo for up-country consumption, and it must be borne in mind that the imported salt has been sold for six months in Colombo at Rs 2·36 per cwt instead of Rs. 3, which is approximately the price when salt is brought from Puttalam, thus largely benefitting consumers in the Western and Central Provinces.]

STATEMENT of Salt Manufactured in the Puttalam District and sold in 1881, and expenditure incurred in 1881.

Particulars of Receipt.	Quantity.	Revenue on salt sold.	Particulars of Expenditure.	Quantity.	Amount.	Total.
	cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. cts.		cwt. qr. lb.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.
Value of salt sold ...	125,003 0 0	295,007 8	Salaries, Fixed and Provisional Establishments ...	—	6,797 79	—
Excess of wastage paid for ...	31 0 0	5 27	Salaries of Supervisors and Patrols ...	—	13,429 62	—
			Contingencies other than collection ...	—	6,838 83	20,227 61
			Compensation for loss to Manufacturer ...	—	980 0	7,818 83
			Value of salt paid for to Manufacturers ...	233,912 0 0a	—	44,441 91
			Cost of wastages and surplus	2,456 0 14	—	466 65
Total—	125,034 0 0	295,012 35	Total—	236,368 0 14		72,955 5

		Rs. cts.
Nett gain to Government on each cwt.	...	1 ·77¾
Total nett profit	...	222,057 35
Cost price of each cwt. of salt	...	0 68¼

a.—Rs. 31,002·68 of this sum is moiety value paid in advance for 163,172 cwt. of salt manufactured in 1881, and on which revenue will be received in 1882.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of Lands granted and sold in the Batticaloa District from 1877 to 1881.

	1877.			1878.			1879.			1880.			1881.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Extent of land given on certificate of no claim	—			57	0	9	82	0	6	81	3	36	27	3	25
Do. on half-improved value	40	3	19	—			5	1	9	80	1	21	39	2	36
Do. sold by auction ...	2,271	2	13	578	1	9	441	2	0	782	3	14	396	1	11
Total ...	2,312	1	32	635	1	18	528	3	15	946	0	31	463	3	32
	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	
Amount of half-value realized ...	1,044	0		91	50		106	25		1,418	37		221	50	
Do. realized by sale of land on irrigation conditions	20,456	52½		20,414	62½		4,603	50		4,423	25		13,596	26½	
Amount realized by sale of land on ordinary terms	7,848	75		1,230	55		7,172	97		3,727	95		3,185	60	
Amount of survey fees credited at Batticaloa	4,873	53½		2,938	37½		2,030	30½		2,334	28		3,236	8½	
Total ...	34,222	81		24,675	5		13,913	2½		11,903	85		20,289	45	

No. 2.

RETURN of Salt sold in the Batticaloa District from 1877 to 1881.

Years.	Retail.			Wholesale.			Total.		
	Cwt.	Rs.	cts.	Cwt.	Rs.	cts.	Cwt.	Rs.	cts.
1877 ...	8664	20447	4	5836	13772	96	14500	34220	0
1878 ...	8234	19432	24	7567	17858	12	15801	37290	36
1879 ...	6209	14653	24	4438	10473	68	10647	25126	92
1880 ...	6309	14889	24	7811	18433	96	14120	33323	20
1881 ...	7107	16772	54	7037	16607	32	14144	33379	86

No. 3.

STATEMENT of Sale of the Paddy and Dry Grain Rents of the Batticaloa District for 1881.

Pattus.	Paddy. Rs.	cts.	Dry Grain. Rs.	cts.	Pattus.	Paddy. Rs.	cts.	Dry Grain. Rs.	cts.
Kóralai ...	1,981	25	182	75	Naḍukáḍu ...	1,443	25	45	0
Erávúr ...	3,364	75	103	75	Nintavúr ...	3,089	25	—	
Rúkam ...	91	50	35	25	Akkaraí ...	4,251	25	331	0
Manmunai ...	6,917	75	79	50	Panama ...	198	75	120	0
Eruvil ...	742	0	—		Bintenna ...	64	50	533	0
Porativu ...	2,352	50	39	50					
Karavákku ...	4,268	66	1	50					
Sammanturai ...	7,117	55	—			Rs. 35,982	96	1,471	25

No. 4.

STATEMENT of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the Trincomalee District during 1880 and 1881.

	Marriages.		Births.		Deaths.	
	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.
Trincomalee ...	73	72	290	202	247	519
Koḍḍiyár pattu ...	7	10	193	143	98	186
Tampalakam pattu ...	4	5	124	98	103	107
Kaḍḍukkulam pattu ...	32*	8*	126	151	84	184
Total ...	116	95	733	594	532	996

* Twenty-one Kandyan Marriages in 1880 and two in 1881, are included.

No. 5.

REPORT on the working of the Village Tribunals, Trincomalee, for 1881.

THE working of Village Tribunals in this District has not been unsatisfactory during 1881. The people, on the whole, have greatest regard towards the institution; and, so far as its function of administering justice is concerned, it monopolizes an extensive influence over the community at large; and the rich

and the poor alike largely enjoy the benefit it affords. It stands as a true fountain of great bounty, and serves not only to redress the legal wants of the people, but to be a check to lawlessness and crime. But, with regard to its province of enforcing cleanliness, &c., in the villages, and of exacting labour towards works of importance, old as well as new, it is not in high favour with the ignorant set of people, who stigmatize it as an unsavoury intrusion into their otherwise slovenly and sedentary habits. Not so with the intelligent portion of the community, who entertain a fair idea of its importance, and have at times liberally and willingly responded to the call.

The following is a statement which will show the total number of cases instituted and decided, with appeals, during 1881, as compared with the preceding year 1880 :—

	1880.				1881.			
	Instituted.	Decided.	Appeals.		Instituted.	Decided.	Appeals.	
			Affirmed.	Set Aside.			Affirmed.	Set Aside.
Civil.								
Koddiyár pattu	585	549	1	1	634	577	1	—
Kaddukkulam pattu	493	391	2	—	389	396	2	—
Tampalakam pattu	360	316	—	—	316	328	—	1
Total ...	1,438	1,256	3	1	1,339	1,301	3	1
Criminal.								
Koddiyár pattu	148	136	2	—	205	171	—	—
Kaddukkulam pattu	237	178	1	1	236	216	2	1
Tampalakam pattu	157	150	—	—	152	107	1	—
Total ...	542	464	3	1	593	494	3	1
Grand Total ...	1,980	1,720	6	2	1,932	1,795	6	2

It may be observed that in the total of civil cases there is a decrease in institutions, with an increase in decisions; but in criminal cases there is some increase both in institutions and decisions. On the whole, there is a decrease in institutions, which, although slight, must be attributed to the gradual disappearance of false cases, over which a proper check is now enforced with the aid of the provisions of the new Ordinance, No. 12 of 1880. The increase in decisions will only, therefore, show how far care is taken to dispose of the cases without leaving them to accumulate into arrears.

No cases for breach of irrigation rules under the Paddy Cultivation Ordinance was either referred to or disposed of during the year, in terms of the 22nd clause of the Ordinance. The number of cases involving claims above Rs. 20 referred to by "mutual consent" of the parties is only about 12; but in none of the preceding years has it exceeded two or three It is very remarkable that the people of this district do not so widely enjoy the benefit accorded to them by this particular provision of the Ordinance as those of Batticaloa do; and it may be, I doubt not, one of the reasons why Batticaloa Village Tribunals appear to dispose of more cases than those of Trincomalee. In fact, most of the people of this district are still in ignorance of the existence of such a jurisdiction in the Village Tribunals; and, besides, it is the practice here, strictly within the meaning of the Ordinance, not to entertain any cases of that kind, unless both the parties in dispute first agree within themselves, and then make their application jointly to the Village Tribunals. This is an issue which, in the rural districts, two contending parties will, except in rare instances, never arrive at. If once a cause of action arises between two parties, seldom they agree in anything else without a mediator. In Batticaloa, plaints are invariably received for such cases as in ordinary cases, and the "mutual consent" is only obtained after summons is issued and the opposite party appears in court. This affords an opportunity for the Village Tribunals to act as a mediator, for the parties to arrive at the "mutual consent," and for the parties to have an easy attainment of the privilege.

The following are the few village works done during the year, viz., a school building at Panikkaddemurippu, clearing the jungle between the rest-house and sea-shore at Kuchchaveli, opening five lanes newly at Tampalákam and Koddiyár pattus.

Besides the above, and the repairs effected to few court-house buildings, there was no other work done. It is a matter of regret to see that comparatively, with the long period the institution is set to work in the district, few works of importance have been done. Except the court-house and some school buildings, there is none worth naming; and the place is not virtually one in which no such work is required. Movements have, however, been made for erecting some useful buildings, such as madams, &c., and sinking a well, this year, but the adverse propensity of the people is still more aggrandized by the demand of royalty on timber on the part of Government. The "Fine Fund" being entirely appropriated for the maintenance of the establishment, the people are left unaided to carry on the works of village improvements themselves; and a concession by way of allowing the timber free of royalty would, at least, be an encouragement to them. The financial position of the establishment is rather discouraging; and although the staff is so much reduced at present that great inconveniences are experienced at times, the income does not at all appear to cover the expenditure. At an average, the establishment may be said to have an income of about Rs. 450 and an expenditure of about Rs. 700 annually; and for the last two years the establishment has been left to be maintained by the "Fine Fund"; the balance is greatly reduced.

The total receipts during the year was Rs. 416·95, and the expenditure Rs. 697·50. There is also an amount of about Rs. 125 outstanding, nearly half of which cannot be recovered. At all events, to maintain the establishment partly, if not entirely, the aid of Government should sooner or later be solicited.

Trincomalee, 31st January, 1882.

M. NANAMUTTU,
President, Village Tribunal.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

F 1.

ACTUAL Gross Receipts of the Province during 1880 and 1881 :—

1880 ... Rs. 913,165 | 1881 ... Rs. 1,310,233.

This return shows an increase in the revenue of 1881, as compared with that of 1880, of Rs. 397,068, which is not, however, altogether an increase in the ordinary revenue, an amount of Rs. 599,533 having been realised in 1881 on account of the Pearl Fishery, against Rs. 200,152 realised in 1880.

As given in the statement immediately following, there is under ordinary revenue a decrease of Rs. 22,502, the cause of which will be explained in notes under the following returns.

Real Ordinary Revenue of the Province during the years 1880 and 1881 :—

1880 ... Rs. 683,512 | 1881 ... Rs. 661,010.

The following items, included in the first return, are excluded from the second :—

	1880. Rs.	1881. Rs.
1. Pearl Fishery receipts	200,152 ...	599,532
2. Salt sold for export to released districts ...	1,534 ...	—
3. Salt sold for export out of the Island... ...	15,192 ...	36,928
4. Passage money of Immigrant coolies	12,775 ...	12,762
Total ... Rs.	229,653	649,223

Average of ordinary revenue of the six years, 1870 to 1875 was ...	Rs. 596,865
Do. do. 1876 to 1881 was ...	„ 628,867
Increase ...	Rs. 32,472

Equal to about 5½ per cent.

In order to show the actual contribution of the people to public objects, I give, as was done in previous years, the following statement of the real ordinary revenue, commonly so called, and of the receipts from the Thoroughfare Ordinance.

	1880. Rs.	1881. Rs.
Real ordinary revenue	683,512 ...	661,010
Receipts under the Thoroughfare Ordinance ...	79,826 ...	71,141a
Total ... Rs.	763,338	732,151

The average of the three years, 1876 to 1878 was ...	Rs. 661,048
Do. do. 1879 to 1881 was ...	„ 750,600
Increase ...	Rs. 89,552

(a) The collection of the tax was not completed within the year; an amount of about Rs. 3,000 was outstanding on the 31st December, 1881.

F 2.

NUMBER of Persons who actually paid the TAX under the Thoroughfare Ordinance during 1880 and 1881, in the Northern Province.

	1880. Rs.	1881. Rs.
Jaffna	57,860 ...	56,003
Mannár	4,113 ...	4,279
Mullaittívu	1,517 ...	1,620
Vavuniyán-Vilánkulam ...	1,755 ...	1,973
Total ... Rs.	65,245	63,875

N.B.—There is a sum of about Rs. 3,000 outstanding on account of the year to be recovered in 1882, owing to some technical questions having been raised by one of the Police Magistrates in regard to issuing of writs, which had to be referred to Government for decision. The writs against defaulters could not, in consequence, have been issued till the latter part of November, 1881. [For figures of previous years omitted in this and several of the subsequent statements, see Reports of previous years.]

F 3.

STATEMENT showing the amount realized on account of Grain rented and commuted for in the Province, and on account of Foreign Grain imported into the Province during 1880 and 1881.

Years.	Total amount realized on account of Paddy rented and commuted, and Dry Grains rented.	Foreign Grain Imported.						Total of columns Nos. 2 and 3.
		Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain.	Total.	Value.	Duty levied.	
	Rs. cts.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
1880 ...	154,194 0	888,015	117,210	6,181	1,016,406	1,739,546 97	151,818 24	506,012 24
1881 ...	163,662 0	949,152	131,641	10,579	1,091,372	1,885,932 80	164,655 16	328,317 16

P 4.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Grain imported from beyond sea and coastwise, the quantity exported, and the quantity of imported Grain apparently consumed in the Northern Province.

Years.	Foreign Grain imported from beyond sea.				Coastwise Import. From Batticaloa.				Coastwise Import. From other places beyond this Province.				Total Import.				Deduct Coastwise and other Exports from this Province.				Balance apparently consumed in this Province.			
	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain.	Total.	Paddy.	Rice.	Other Grain	Total.
	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.	Bhls.
1880 ...	888015	117210	8181	1013406	44330	404	4145	48879	4861	5301	2274	12436	937206	122915	14600	1074721	12553	13353	2641	28547	924653	109562	11959	1046174
1881 ...	949162	131647	10572	1091375	56804	94	1165	58063	12236	11712	3689	27637	1045202	143447	15426	1207075	12617	5485	3135	21237	1035585	137962	12291	1185838

P 5.

ESTIMATED Produce of Dry Grain of the Jaffna District and Amounts realized by the sale of Rents.

	1880.	1881.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Produce as deduced from Rents ..	291,653 ...	240,381
Amount of Rents:	Rs.	Rs.
Varaku	9,571 ...	4,583
1st Quarter	1,681 ...	3,030
2nd do.	1,990 ...	2,777
3rd do.	19,358 ...	17,027
4th do.	9,935 ...	9,455
Total ...	Rs. 42,535	36,872

F 6.

CUSTOMS.

AVERAGE Revenue of the Northern Province for the Six Years:—

From 1864 to 1869	...	Rs. 131,135
„ 1870 to 1875	...	„ 151,167
„ 1876 to 1881	...	„ 180,643

The increase in the third period over the first, notwithstanding the abolition of export duty in 1870, is equal to about 37¾ per cent., and the increase in the third period over the second is equal to about 19½ per cent. The cause of this increase is mainly attributable to a large quantity of grain having been imported.

F 7.

MONOPOLY of Arrack and Toddy Rents.

Arrack and Toddy Rents.	1880. Rs.	1881. Rs.
Jaffna	37,200 ...	41,200
Mannár	11,300 ...	14,800
Mullaittívu	4,100 ...	4,300
Vavúniyaṇ-Viláṇkulam ...	1,600 ...	2,400
Total ... Rs.	54,200 ...	62,700
Sale of Arrack (unrented).		
Mannár	3,808 ...	5,456
Gross Total ... Rs.	58,008 ...	68,156

F 8.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber in the Northern Province for the year 1881.

Particulars of Receipts.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs. cts.
To amount of arrears recovered on account of timber sold in previous years	22 25	
To amount of timber issued to Public Departments	1,842 5	
To amount by public auction and by private sales ...	30,131 34	
To royalty on timber felled by private parties	149 0	
		32,144 64
Estimated value of timber in hand on the 31st December, 1881.		
Lying in Government Depôts.		
2,100 logs satinwood, &c. (see annexed Memo.) ..	208 16	
Lying in Temporary Forest Depôts.		
1,160 palai, &c. (see annexed Memo.)	10,082 54	
		10,290 70
TOTAL ... Rs.		42,435 34

Particulars of Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Total. Rs. cts.
By pay of Forester from January to December, 1881 ..	3,600 0	
„ travelling allowance of do. ...	500 0	
„ pay of two Assistant Foresters	1,000 0	
„ Do. Kankáni ...	240 0	
„ Do. Peon ...	180 0	
„ Do Eight coolies ..	289 55	
„ felling and transport of timber by contract	12,600 0	
		18,909 55
By balance in favour of Forest Department on actual transactions	13,235 9	
Estimated value of cut timber in hand in the various Depôts, and lying in jungle	10,290 70	
		23,525 79
TOTAL ... Rs.		42,435 34

MEMO. of Timber lying in the Government Depôts on the 31st December, 1881.

	Number of Logs.	Estimated value. Rs. cts.
Satinwood ...	30 ...	45 0
Tamarind ...	5 ...	50 0
Jungle sticks ...	2,065 ...	113 16
Total ...	2,100	Rs. 208 16

MEMO. of Timber lying in the Temporary Forest Depôts on the 31st December, 1881.

	Number of Logs.	Estimated value. Rs. cts.
Palai ...	507 ...	5,070 0
Satinwood ...	500 ...	5,000 0
Jungle sticks ...	153 ...	12 54
Total ...	1,160	Rs. 10,082 54

F 9.

EXPORT of Elephants during 1881.

Number	...	2	Average value	...	Rs. 1,000
Value	...	Rs. 2,000	Royalty	...	„ 400

N.B.—The catching of elephants is now prohibited upon instructions from the Home Government. One elephant was caught by the Forester for the use of his Department, and subsequently sold; the other, it is said, was brought from Kurunégala to Mannár for exportation to India.

F 10.

STATEMENT of the Export of Tobacco for 1880 and 1881.

	1880.						1881.					
	Quantity.			Value.			Quantity.			Value.		
	cwt.	qr.	lb.	Rs.	cts.		cwt.	qr.	lb.	Rs.	cts.	
Beyond sea	41,986	3	3	1,049,656	92	...	39,793	1	10	925,437	75	...
Coastwise	30,473	0	23	649,736	0	...	17,200	3	4	452,788	37	...
Total ...	72,549	3	26	1,699,392	92		56,994	0	14	1,378,226	12	

F 11.

COOLY IMMIGRATION.—The total Arrivals and Departures were as follows:—

	1880.		1881.	
	Arrivals.	Departures.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Men ...	16,580	22,623	21,777	18,288
Women ...	3,737	7,904	5,033	5,610
Children ...	532	2,525	613	1,537
Total ...	20,849	33,052	27,423	25,435

RETURN of Immigrant Coolies going to and returning from Puttalam, &c., by the Coast road through Silávatturai and Marichchukuddai during 1881.

MONTHS.	Going towards Puttalam.				Returning from Puttalam.				Total Arrivals and Departures.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
January	576	113	52	741	458	91	34	483	1,324
February	342	143	64	549	381	134	52	567	1,116
March	274	78	28	380	290	97	25	412	792
April	318	82	68	468	286	89	35	410	878
May	1,021	128	53	1,202	576	109	43	728	1,930
June	738	136	48	922	603	116	43	762	1,684
July	823	163	51	1,037	603	106	45	754	1,791
August	348	94	51	493	381	114	44	539	1,032
September	318	82	68	468	286	89	35	410	878
October	349	55	29	433	430	58	34	522	955
November	231	34	17	282	450	58	20	528	810
December	150	14	12	176	119	8	11	138	314
Total ...	5,488	1,122	541	7,151	4,863	1,069	421	6,253	13,504

F 12.

ANNUAL RETURN OF DISEASES treated in the Immigrant Hospitals and on Board the Vessels at Paumben and Devipatam from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.

DISEASES.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.	Proportion of deaths.	Number treated on board the vessels.	Discharged.	Died.	Proportion of deaths to Number treated.	GRAND TOTAL.
Abscesses ...	—	9	9	9	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	28
Anæmia ...	1	13	14	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
Asthma ...	—	5	5	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bronchitis ...	—	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Burns ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Catarrh ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	3
Cephalagia ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	4
Colic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	12
Conjunctivitis ...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
Constipation ...	—	15	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Croup ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa ...	—	27	27	27	—	—	—	52	52	—	—	79
Diuresis ...	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dropsy ...	3	26	29	26	1	2	1/29	1	1	—	—	30
Dyspepsia ...	—	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Dysentery ...	1	25	26	22	4	—	2/13	8	8	—	—	34
Enlargement of spleen ...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas ...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Febris ...	2	111	113	111	1	1	1/113	64	64	—	—	177
Fistula ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Flatulency ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fructura ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastralgia ...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	50	50	—	—	52
Gonorrhœa ...	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
Hæmorrhoids ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Irites ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leucorrhœa ...	1	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Measles ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Neuralgia ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Onychia ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Orchitis ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Otalgia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3
Otorrhœa ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Paralysis ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Partus ...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Periostitis ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Privatis ...	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Rheumatism ...	2	19	21	21	—	—	—	33	33	—	—	54
Scabies ...	—	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Scrofula ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Splenitis ...	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Stricture ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sting ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Subluxatio ...	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	19	19	—	—	23
Syphilis ...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ulcera ...	—	7	7	7	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	28
Urticaria ...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Varicella ...	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Vernies ...	—	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Vulnus ...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	56	56	—	—	58
Total ...	10	348	358	344	8	6	4/179	349	349	—	—	707

F 13.

STATEMENT of the Population of the Vavúniyan-Villúpkulam District for the years 1871 and 1881.

		Population of 1871.		Population of 1881.
Kilikkumulai North	...	959	...	984
Do. South	...	1,772	...	2,022
Naduneddikulam	...	844	...	843
Mélpattu East ...	...	869	...	814
Do South	...	345	...	344
Udaiyair ...	...	420	...	360
Sinneneddikulam East	...	1,109	...	1,021
Do. West	...	557	...	706
Panankamam	...	460	...	402
Mettumulai	...	345	...	417
		7,590		7,914

Increase of 1881 over 1871—324.

F 14.

COMPARATIVE Statement of Paddy Cultivation (Kálapókam, Idéipókam, and Sérupókam) in the Mullaittívu District for the two years of 1880 and 1881.

PATTUS.	1880.				1881.			
	Extent sown.	Produce.*	Amount sale of rent.		Extent sown.	Produce.*	Amount sale of rent.	
			Rs.	cts.			Rs.	cts.
Karikkaddumúlai North ...	3,643¾	13,432½	1,786	0	4,036	19,037½	2,104	0
Puthukkudiyiruppu ...	1,174½	5,850	917	0	1,313¾	8,515	984	0
Karikkaddumúlai South ...	911½	4,180	685	0	873¼	5,692½	629	0
Mulliavalai ...	806	6,313	947	0	934¼	6,892½	806	0
Mélpattu North ...	811¼	5,830	701	50	1,060	8,365	927	0
Tunukkai ...	645	3,147½	385	25	559	4,220	476	0
Karunavelpattu South ...	257½	1,510	190	50	387	3,735	377	0
Total ...	8,249½	40,253	5,592	25	9,103¼	56,557½	6,303	0

* Market price per bushel, Rs. 1

F 15.

MEMORANDUM of Permits granted for Chena Cultivation during the years 1880 and 1881.

Pattus.	1880.		1881.	
	No. of Permits.	No. of Acres Sown.	No. of Permits.	No. of Acres Sown.
Maritime Pattus.				
Karikkaddumúlai North	39 ...	404 ...	10 ...	53½
Puthukkudiyiruppu	123 ...	1267 ...	76 ...	338½
Karikkaddumúlai South	61 ...	612 ...	13 ...	56½
Mulliyavalai, &c., Pattus.				
Mulliyavalai	87 ...	566 ...	32 ...	106½
Mélpattu North	64 ...	308 ...	8 ...	42
Tunukkai, &c., Pattus.				
Tunukkai	33 ...	96 ...	— ...	—
Karunavelpattu South	30 ...	87 ...	10 ...	16½
Total ...	436	3,340	149	613

F 16.

MEMORANDUM of Labour under the 2nd clause of the Irrigation Rules contributed by the Proprietor of Tanks in the Mullaittívu District during 1881.

Pattus.	No. of days' labour contributed.	Value of labour reckoned at 37½ cents per day.	
		Rs.	cts.
Maritime Pattus.			
Karikkaddumúlai North	265 ...	99	37½
Puthukkudiyiruppu	— ...	—	
Karikkaddumúlai South	162 ...	60	75
Mulliyavalai, &c., Pattus.			
Mulliyavalai	519 ...	194	62½
Mélpattu North	1,596 ...	598	50
Tunukkai, &c., Pattus.			
Tunukkai	1,667 ...	625	12½
Karunavelpattu South	406 ...	153	0
Total ...	4,617	1,731	37½

F 17.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Dried Fish exported from Mullaittívu to the several places in the Island.

	1880.						1881.					
	Quantity.			Value.			Quantity.			Value.		
	cwt.	qr.	lb.	Rs.	cts.		cwt.	qr.	lb.	Rs.	cts.	
Western Province	10,078	1	0	100,901	50	...	12,639	2	0	129,176	50	
Northern Province	262	2	14	1,199	0	...	563	3	0	3,514	50	
Eastern Province	228	3	0	1,453	50	...	182	0	0	1,459	50	
Total quantity of dried fish exported from Mullaittívu for the three Provinces	10,569	2	14	103,554	0	...	13,385	1	0	134,150	50	

F 18.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Extent cultivated, and the Amount of Tobacco crop in the Mullaittivu District for 1880 and 1881.

Names of Pattus.	1880. Extent cultivated.	1880. Amount in lb.	1881. Extent cultivated.	1881. Amount in lb.
Karikkaddumúlai North	17 ...	2,900 ...	16 ...	13,875
Puthukkudiyiruppu	31¼ ...	638 ...	29 ...	7,480
Karikkaddumúlai South	33¾ ..	1,415 ...	10¼ ...	7,400
Mulliyavalai	13¾ ...	466 ...	13½ ...	15,500
Mélpattu North	15½ ...	2,010 ...	19¾ ...	16,800
Karunavelpattu South	2¼ ...	56 ...	27 ...	2,000
Tunukkai...	40½ ...	6,529 ...	6 ...	16,500
Total ...	157	14,014	121½	79,555

F 19.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT for 1880 and 1881 of Amount realised by the sale of Grain Tythe in the Mannár District.

Division.	1880. Kilapókam.		1880. Idalpókam.		1880. Total.		1881. Kilapókam.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Mannár East	4	0	—		4	0	—		—		4	0
Mannár West	—		—		—		0	60	0	60	—	
Mantai North	1001	0	35	50	1036	50	1546	0	509	50	—	
Mantai South	1057	25	13	0	1070	25	1686	50	616	25	—	
Pemukalipattu	493	50	—		493	50	977	0	483	50	—	
Iluppaikadavai	341	0	5	0	346	0	597	0	251	0	—	
Nanaddan East	3009	0	—		3009	0	3836	0	827	0	—	
Nanaddan West	1395	0	1	0	1396	0	1789	0	393	0	—	
Musali North	989	0	6	0	995	0	1602	0	607	0	—	
Musali South	1331	0	9	0	1340	0	1735	0	395	0	—	
Total ...	9620	75	69	50	9690	25	13769	10	4082	85	4	0

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

G 1.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Expenditure on account of Timber sold in the Central Province for the year 1881.

RECEIPTS.

Particulars of Receipts.	Kandy.		Badulla.		Mátalé.		Nuwara Eliya.		Total.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
To amount of arrears recovered on account of timber sold in previous years	—		287	68	318	75	—		606	43
Timber felled without license and confiscated ...	23	10	412	13	425	0	2	0	862	23
Do. issued to Public Departments ...	—		50	0	—		—		50	0
Do. sold by public auction	—		4	0	8,648	90	—		8,652	90
Royalty on timber felled by private parties ...	21	25	296	81	3	75	308	3	629	84
By sale of drift timber	16	42	—		—		—		16	42
Amount due on Timber sold.										
Due by private parties	—		120	0	—		—		120	0
Estimated Value of Timber on hand on 31st December, 1881.										
Value of sequestered timber in hand on 31st December, 1881	—		—		—		2,000	0	2,000	0
TOTAL ... Rs.	60	77	1,170	62	9,396	40	2,310	3	12,937	82
Amount overpaid at Kandy	—		—		—		—		439	23
Total ... Rs.									13,377	5

EXPENDITURE.

	Kandy.		Badulla.		Mátalé.		Nuwara Eliya.		Total.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Pay of Forester, January—December, 1881 ...	500	0*	500	0	2,000	0	—		3,000	0
Pay of guardian of Alutwalawwe timber depôt ..	—		46	50	—		—		46	50
Subsistence allowance to Forester for proceeding to Alutwalawwe to hold a sale—for 4 days, at Rs. 4 ...	—		16	0	—		—		16	0
Cost of advertising sale at Alutwalawwe ...	—		50	77	—		—		50	77
Travelling allowance to Forester	—		—		360	0	—		360	0
Wages of labourers employed in stamping ebony ..	—		—		350	0	—		350	0
Cooly and cart hire for removing sequestered timber to Kachchéri premises	—		—		—		246	86	246	86
Travelling allowance to Assistant Agent ...	—		—		—		20	0	20	0
Do. to Kachchéri Officers ...	—		—		—		148	0	148	0
Batta to peons	—		—		—		17	0	17	0
TOTAL ... Rs.	500	0	613	27	2,710	0	431	86	4,255	13
Balance in favour of Forest Department on actual transactions	—		437	35	6,686	40	1,878	17	—	
Estimated amount to be recovered on timber sold ...	—		120	0	—		—		—	
TOTAL ... Rs.	—		557	35	6,686	40	1,878	17	9,121	92
Total ... Rs.									13,377	5

* Annual allowance to the two superintendents of minor roads for doing forest work.

G 2.

RETURN of Communal Works done under the Gansabhawas of the Central Province for the year 1881.

District.		Number of Roads repaired.	Number of Ambalams repaired.	Number of Wells and Spouts repaired.			Number of Ádanças and Bridges repaired.	Number of Schools repaired.
				Wells.	Spouts.	Total.		
Kandy ...	Udunuwara ...	158	23	1	14	15	9	6
	Páta Dumbara ...	131	56	13	14	27	6	8
	Uda Dumbara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mátalé ...	Mátalé East ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mátalé North ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla ...	Udukinda ...	16	1	—	10	10	—	1
Nuwara Eliya	Kotmalé ...	55	8	—	8	8	3	2
	Uda Háwahęta ...	15	9	—	15	15	5	4
	Walaponé ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2*
Total ...		377	97	14	61	75	23	23

* The School at Nildandahinna and Rupaha were repaired. Timber has been procured for the new school at Udamadura.

G 2.

STATEMENT showing the several Medical Aid Districts, and the Amount collected in each during the year 1881, together with the Acreage on which the assessment was levied.

Name of District.	1881. Acreage.	Amount collected. Rs.	cts.
Ambagamuwa, &c.	21,346	11,610	96
Badulla	15,615	11,511	22
Dikoya	28,370	6,294	14
Dolosbágé, &c.	12,690	7,383	81
Dumbara	7,014	4,207	33
Hantané, &c.	10,995	6,579	68
Haputalé	17,171	6,173	97
Hewáheṭa	5,161	7,282	85
Hunasgiriya	5,544	4,577	56
Kelébokka, &c.	—	1,993	5
Lindula, &c.	45,316	29,560	80
Madulsíma, &c.	8,497	5,176	68
Maskeliya	19,216	10,282	30
Mátalé East	7,027	3,504	18
Mátalé West	11,702	12,644	4
Maturaṭa	7,861	6,229	46
Pusselláwa	10,595	4,121	14
Ramboda, &c.	8,258	6,682	50
Raggalla, &c.	7,108	5,597	48
Uḍa Pusselláwa	11,288	10,175	90
Total ...	264,314	158,389	5

G 4.

STATEMENT of Cooly Labourers on Estates in the Central Province during the year 1881.

Districts.	Number of Estates.	Number of Immigrants.	Number of Births.	Number of Deaths.
1st Quarter.				
Kandy	422	40,034	372	198
Badulla	189	25,574	108	75
Mátalé	35	2,770	34	32
Nuwara Eliya	133	22,147	156	79
2nd Quarter.				
Kandy	425	40,155	359	229
Badulla	186	28,689	106	108
Mátalé	28	2,605	17	28
Nuwara Eliya	171	26,111	190	119
3rd Quarter.				
Kandy	409	41,019	379	228
Badulla	175	21,375	134	129
Mátalé	19	1,468	23	19
Nuwara Eliya	188	27,127	279	117
4th Quarter.				
Kandy	400	42,703	445	231
Badulla	185	23,423	167	132
Mátalé	28	2,390	24	20
Nuwara Eliya	157	23,897	247	103
Total ...	3,147	366,487	3,049	1,837

G 5.

STATEMENT of the Grant-in-Aid towards the Upkeep and Construction of Roads during 1881.

Roads.	No. of Estimate.	Length of road.	Government Moiety. Rs.	cts.	Toll Rents.		Private Contribution. Rs.	cts.
Kabragalla	137	3·25	902	0	—		902	0
Knuckles	138	7·75	3932	0	—		3932	0
Dótalé	145	10·26	4705	0	—		4705	0
Deltota	146	19	6962	0	1800	0	5162	0
Pundaluoya	149	9·25	3469	0	1000	0	2469	0
Puparesa	150	10	2986	0	250	0	2686	0
Dolosbágé	154	6·25	3025	0	—		3025	0
Agra (Lindula to Deyagama Estate)	161	11	5500	0	—		5500	0
Kotagal-oya	163	2·07	1240	0	—		1240	0
Walaha	164	1·91	1033	0	—		1033	0
Bathford Valley	165	4·25	2375	0	—		2375	0
Railway Gorge	166	3	1696	0	—		1696	0
Dikoya	168	26·41	26410	0	—		26410	0
Wanarajah	169	2·50	1115	0	—		1115	0
Maskeliya	170	10·33	7000	0	—		7000	0
Brownlow-Kintyre	171	1	500	0	—		500	0
Kandapola-Uḍa Pusselláwa	174	10	4500	0	—		4500	0
Supplementary Estimate—(compensation Agra road)	14	57	25252	57	—		9583	28

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

No. 1.

LETTER from the Government Agent, Anurádhapura, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, No. 54 of 10th February, 1882.

I HAVE the satisfaction of reporting that Tissawęwa has risen this year to 9ft. 9in. above sill of sluice, being 4ft. 6in. higher than has been registered before, and some feet higher than has been known within living memory, the old road to Puttalam having been submerged between 3 and 4 feet.

2. A height of 9ft. 9in. is, however, only a partial measure of success: the water must rise 5ft. 9in. more to come up to spill-level, which is 15ft. 6in. above sill of sluice, and something more to flow over and fill Basawakkulam.

3. The "open" of Tissawęwa is computed at 370 acres, and the acreage of Basawakkulam, when full, is 252 acres. The real acreage of Tissawęwa is not known, but it probably is more than double the present open, as with only 9ft. 9in. of water it goes back over the Puttalam road and floods it 6in. deep for some distance at the 45th mile-post.

4. The extent to which Tissawęwa has filled this year is proof of the value of the restoration of the Yóda-ela for thirteen miles, and of the wisdom of beginning the work from Tissawęwa southwards, Tissawęwa being the most important and useful tank between Kalawęwa and Anurádhapura. Had the restoration been commenced from the other end—*i. e.*, from the south, at Kalawęwa—no benefit would have been derived in Anurádhapura from the work till the whole was completed, and it is to Anurádhapura, as the chief centre, that we must look in the first instance for large extensions of cultivation.

5. Every mile of the Yóda-ela as it is restored brings into Tisawęwa and so to Anurádhapura, the drainage of several square miles of country which would pass, but for the work of the Yóda-ela, away to the river and the sea.

6. The total rainfall as registered in Anurádhapura during the rainy season—October, November, and December—has been :

			Inches.
1879	...	...	31·59
1880	...	...	30·38
1881	...	...	27·85

Average of twelve years, 1870–81, 25·60 inches.

7. The Yóda-ela was restored for thirteen miles in 1879 before the rainy season set in.

8. Tissawęwa rose between 1st and 3rd of January, 1880, to 5ft. 3in. It was at the same height between 25th and 31st March, 1880. It fell as low as 2in. between 26th September and 2nd October, 1880.

9. In 1881 it was 5ft. 2in. between 17th and 24th January; it went down to 2in. on 24th October; it rose to 7ft. 4in. on 26th December, and to 9ft. 9in. on 9th January, 1882.

10. In December, 1877, the great flood occurred, and from my personal observation and marks, I think it was 3 feet higher than the flood of January, 1882, taking the rise of the Malwatu-oya as the test.

11. The flood of 1877 brought Basawakkulam up to 14ft. 2in. or 10in., below spill. This flood only brought it up to 12ft.

12. Basawakkulam went down in 1881 only to 7ft. 11in.—that was on 21st October; it rose gradually to 11ft. on 29th December, and to 12ft. on 3rd January, 1882.

13. In the great flood of 1877, when the Yóda-ela was not yet restored, Tissawęwa rose only to between 5 and 6ft.; the edge of the old Puttalam road was just touched by the water, the road was not flooded, and Basawakkulam rose to 14ft. 2in. In both cases this was with local drainage.

14. This year, with a smaller flood, but with part of the Yóda-ela restored, Tissawęwa, with an area double or treble that of Basawakkulam, rises from 2in. to 9ft. 9in., while Basawakkulam rises only from 7ft. 11in. to 12ft.,—that is to say, Tissawęwa rose 9ft. 7in., while Basawakkulam rose only 4ft. 1in. with a rainfall of 27·85 inches.

15. When Kalawęwa with its Yóda-ela of 54 miles is completed, a perennial stream will, it may be hoped, flow through Tissawęwa and Basawakkulam and a long chain of tanks to the north-west until the waters finally find their way to the head works of the ancient projected system, of which the unfinished Giant's tank formed a part.

16. The importance of Kalawęwa is now fully recognized, and I may, perhaps, be allowed here to quote the following extracts from the Governor's speeches in opening and closing Council bearing on Kalawęwa.

17. In 1877, in opening Council, His Excellency said: "I have not failed to give my attention to the magnificent project brought under your notice by my predecessor for the restoration of the ancient Kalawęwa tank. If I take upon myself the responsibility of postponing the commencement of the surveys necessary before the great work can be initiated, in favour of measures of lesser (it may be) but more immediate importance to the well-being of the people, it is not because I question or undervalue the great ultimate utility of that work, or the benefit which Ceylon itself would derive if the ancient works were restored, the now useless jungle-covered plains converted into flourishing rice-fields, and the desolate country once more covered with a teeming population; but because there are other works which I think have a more immediate claim upon the Government. Because I postponed this work I do not abandon it."

18. The next mention I find was in the speech at the opening of Council in 1880:—"It is proposed to expend the sum of Rs. 50,000 in carrying on the work of building sluices for the village tanks in the North-Central Province, of which the bunds have been repaired by the villagers on an understanding that the Government would contribute the sluices.

19. "It was my intention, if the state of the public finances had permitted, to have proposed for execution next year the great work of restoring the ancient tank of Kalawęwa. In anticipation of doing this I caused a contour survey to be made, which showed that with a depth of 15½ feet the tank would cover an area of 1,773 acres, and would hold up 421,000,000 cubic feet of water.

20. "I took an opportunity during the recess of personally visiting the tank in company with the Lieutenant-Governor, the Acting Government Agent of the Province, and the Irrigation Officers, and I am satisfied that the work is practicable, and can be carried out with every prospect of permanent success. The reports of the officers who have been engaged in the survey will be laid before you, and I hope that the time is not distant when this great work will be accomplished.

21. "It is impossible to over-rate the importance of storing the river water during the wet weather so as to have a reserve to fall back upon in seasons of prolonged drought. The village tanks are of much use in this way, but in many of them the water sinks too low even in an ordinary dry season to be available for irrigation; and some of the smaller tanks dry up altogether."

22. The only notice in last year's speech at the opening of the Council was:—"It is again necessary to defer the execution of large irrigation and other new works, which I should have been glad to propose for your consideration, if the state of the revenue permitted a sufficient appropriation to be made."

23. At the close of the session His Excellency said: "I especially lament the enforced reduction in the vote for irrigation works."

24. Particulars of this great work are given in the following Sessional Papers and reports:—

Sessional Paper XLIX. of 1877,
Do. XXIV. of 1877,
Do. III. of 1880,
Do. XXVII. of 1880,
Administration Reports, 1876, pp. 65, 66,
Do. 1878, pp. 109—111,
Do. 1880, pp. 57, 58

25. In the latest Administration Report on this Province for 1880, Mr. Geo. Templer says: "It was intended on the commencement of the year to repair the bund at Kalabalala tank. His Excellency the Governor carefully inspected the work and told the people that it should be carried out without delay. The benefits which the work would effect have been so vividly described that it would be waste of time to reiterate them. Of the success of the scheme I have never heard a doubt expressed by any one capable of forming an opinion. The usual objection to the execution of large irrigation schemes in Ceylon, such as Kanthalai and Tissamáháráma, is the want of population at the spot. This objection does not apply to Kalabalala. There are 10,000 people who would immediately benefit by the scheme, and on their behalf I earnestly appeal to Government to carry out this most important work, the execution of which at the earliest possible date has been most distinctly promised. It is difficult to explain to people who have never resided in the North-Central Province the importance of a certain water supply: without it the people are at once crippled; with it they can easily obtain more than enough to live in contentment and prosperity. A good deal has been done for them, but not anything like what was promised. They were told that if they repaired their tanks they should have sluices; as a fact, nearly every tank is ready to be sluiced, but not one-tenth of the required number of sluices have been supplied."

26. The restoration of the Kalawęwa is unhappily delayed for want of funds, but while we are waiting for the necessary moneys to carry it to completion, much good can in the meantime be accomplished by year by year restoring a small portion of the Yóda-ęla in continuation of the 13½ miles already restored with the benefits explained in this communication.

27. I trust that even with the reduced votes for irrigation, it may be possible to provide a small sum yearly for carrying on the canal or Yóda-ęla, every mile of which drains some square miles of country.

J. F. DICKSON.
Government Agent.

LETTER from the Government Agent, Anurádhapura, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, No. 73 of 4th March, 1882.

I HAVE read with great interest Mr. Henry Parker's reports on irrigation in the Northern Province contained in the Sessional Papers XLVIII. of 1880 and I. and XLI. of 1881.

2. I observe that Mr. Parker (paragraph 41 of report on Giant's tank, Sessional Paper XLI.) conjectures that the works on which he has reported were designed by the same engineer who constructed the Yóda-ęla, 54 miles in length, from Kalawęwa to Anurádhapura.

3. I have long conjectured that the uncompleted Giant's tank formed part of the same irrigation system as the works of which Kalawęwa is generally regarded as the head.

4. It may probably not be known to Mr. Parker that we have surveyed the Yóda-ęla from Tisawęwa further on in a north-westerly direction above Basawakkulam, Bulankulam and Galkadawola for a distance of about twelve miles, and that from an examination of the bunds remaining in the Pichchampatti Tulana of the Wilachchiya kóralé, there is every reason to suppose that the Yóda-ęla, commencing from Kalawęwa, runs on for some fifty miles north of Anurádhapura, and finally falls into the Malwatu-oya, probably near about the Tekkam.

5. I need not point out the important bearing which this has on the water-supply available for works lower down the valley.

6. Already we have restored 13½ miles of the Yóda-ęla south of Tisawęwa, and hold up all the ordinary drainage of the western watershed of the Malwatu-oya for that distance. Even in the flood of January this year, which was larger than any flood since 1862, except that of December, 1877, all the water draining from the west of the ęla was held up, and none was allowed to pass into the river.

7. We are now engaged in tracing out the canals by which the drainage of the eastern watershed of the Malwatu-oya was held up, and are gradually maturing the restoration of the ancient system by which both banks of the Malwatu-oya, for many miles above and below Anurádhapura, were an almost unbroken stretch of paddy for a depth of one to one-and-a-half miles from each bank of the river.

8. I may here, perhaps, mention a tradition that the water-supply was insufficient, and that King Mahasen commenced a canal to bring the waters of the Ambanganga into this valley. The canal is said to have been designed to be six miles long, and I have seen what is said to be three miles of it already cut.

9. The work connected with Kalawęwa also irrigated the now barren lands in the North-Western Province between Kalawęwa and the sea, as well as the lands in this Province in the valleys of the Kala-oya and the Malwatu-oya.

10. I would suggest that Mr. Parker's attention be invited to these points, and, if possible, that he be allowed to complete his interesting and valuable surveys by tracing out the course of the Yóda-ęla, north of

Anurádhapura, and of the other canals which started from the Kálawewa, as well as the sources of the supply of Kálawewa and the various canals and works on both banks of the Malwatu-oya.

11. We do not at present know to what cause to assign the stoppage of the works at the Giant's tank —whether to political changes in the island, or to Tamil invasions, or to floods, or to insufficient water supply.

12. To make sure that it is not the last, it is, I submit, necessary to determine what will be the effect of the restoration of the works which have now been for some years in progress in this Province at the head and in the middle of the valley.

JOHN F. DICKSON,
Government Agent.

N 2.

LETTER from the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Péráduniya, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, No. 1 of 7th January, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you a proposal which will, I trust, commend itself to you as conducing to the improvement of the condition of the native inhabitants of the northern portion of Ceylon, and to the utility of this Establishment to the Colony generally, namely, that the experimental garden at Anurádhapura may be placed directly under the Botanical Department, and worked on the same plan as that at Henaratgoda.

2. The garden in question, at present under the care of the Government Agent, occupies about two acres of land at Toluwila under the great bund of Nuwarawewa tank, about 1½ mile from Anurádhapura. It was found about six years ago. The situation, though perhaps not the best that could have been selected—having a poor sandy soil and being liable to floods in the wet season—possesses the great advantage of a stream of water across its area, which I am informed never can dry during the hot season of last year. The jungle on either side is unappropriated, and thus available for any further extension that may seem desirable, and being on one side somewhat higher than the garden level would be free from floods in the rainy season.

3. The possession of this Department of a place in which it is possible to cultivate plants requiring a long dry season (as those of the Indian plains generally) is a desideratum.

The chain of three gardens we at present possess all lie in the wet regions of Ceylon, and in none of them is it possible to grow satisfactorily plants of the class represented by cotton, tobacco, senna, jute, safflower, &c., or such trees as sandalwood, red sandalwood, sal, &c. With the prospect of cultivation both by European planters and natives extending in the hot dry districts of the Colony, an experimental garden in their bound becomes very desirable.

4. The garden will also serve to introduce into these districts some of the useful plants of moister climates; indeed, under Mr. Dickson's enlightened care it has already done so, and Arabian coffee, guavas, and even cocoa, as well as jak and del trees are now growing there, besides fruits more evidently suited to the climate, as oranges and pomegranates, and trees such as casuarina and grevillea robusta, &c. The utility of such a centre will doubtless prove very great in a community which possess so little variety in cultivated food plants if only water is to be obtained.

5. For the past six months the garden has been under the charge of a native gardener trained at Péráduniya, and he has greatly improved it. It is with the desire of ensuring that this shall be maintained and increased, and that a character of permanence may be given, by freedom from the dangers consequent on changes in the Government Agency, that I now advocate the transfer to my Department.

6. Should my proposal meet with the sanction of Government, it will be necessary to provide for the maintenance of the garden. The present staff of a conductor and three coolies is sufficient, and with the contingent expenses will require a sum not less than Rs. 1,000 per annum, which is, I believe, the amount now at the disposal yearly of the Government Agent for the North-Central Province for the maintenance of experimental gardens.

HENRY TRIMEN.

LETTER from the Government Agent, Anurádhapura, to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, No. 16 of 17th January, 1882.

I HAVE the honour to return the enclosure of your letter, No. 2 of 13th instant, and to state that I concur in the proposal of the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens to place the experimental garden at Anurádhapura directly under the Botanical Department.

2. It would possibly not be considered advisable to increase at the present time the number of experimental gardens in Ceylon; but as this garden exists as an experimental garden, and is favourably reported on by the Director of the Botanic Garden, I submit that his proposal to take charge of it and so make it the means of showing what the interior of Ceylon can produce if due advantage is taken of its unrivalled means of irrigation, combined with a dry hot climate for eight months in the year, is an offer not to be lost.

3. It is impossible for the Government Agent to do justice to it. Its skilful management is, I venture to think, of great importance to the interests of Ceylon generally, because it is to the successful cultivation of the dry hot plains of the Island, where the largest forest reserves are to be found, that we must look, as I humbly think, to promote the future prosperity of the Colony. Holding this opinion, I am naturally anxious to attract European enterprise to this Province, and Europeans will be best encouraged to take up cultivation here if they first see the result in an experimental garden conducted with the skill and knowledge which only the Director of the Botanic Garden can bring to it.

4. The garden at Anurádhapura is one of three experimental gardens opened in this Province at the end of 1876, and I have a vote for them of Rs. 1,000 a year. If the proposal of the Director is accepted, I can give up Rs. 500 a year of my vote, and with the other Rs. 500 a year keep up the two other gardens until they can be sold on fair terms, as it would not be necessary to keep them up as experimental gardens when once the Anurádhapura garden was firmly established on a proper footing under scientific management.

JOHN F. DICKSON.

LETTER from the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to the Government Agent, No. 38 of 14th February, 1882.

WITH reference to your letter No. 16 of the 17th ultimo, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Director of the Botanic Garden, Péráderiya, and I am to state that the Governor will be prepared to approve the garden near Anurádhapura being handed over at once to the Director, and the other two gardens being sold when opportunity offers, and as little money as possible spent on them in the meanwhile.

J. A. SWETTENHAM,
for Colonial Secretary.

I.

REPORT of the Government Agent, Northern Province, called for by Colonial Secretary's Circular of the 12th September, 1871, of the modes of culture, curing and manufacture of Tobacco as carried on in the Northern Province.

Tobacco is cultivated in this Province in all parts of the District of Jaffna, and in some villages of the Mullaittívu and Mannár districts. There is little or none cultivated in the Nuwarakálawiya district, owing very probably to the want of wells in that district from which to irrigate the gardens, the irrigation of tobacco being almost entirely carried on from wells and "thoravoes" as they are called (in Tamil தறவு,) which are merely temporary wells sunk in tanks and in sandy districts. The quality of the tobacco, of course, varies according to the nature of the soil, the quantities and description of manure used, the care and labour bestowed upon its cultivation, and the process of curing gone through.

The best smoking tobacco according to the native taste is grown in the Pachchilappalai, Púnakari and Teumorachchi divisions of the Jaffna District, and in Illuppáikkadavai and Mantotte divisions of the Mannár District, and Puthukkudiyiruppu of the Mullaittívu District.

The tobacco grown in the Vadamorachchi, Valikamam East, Valikamam North, and a few villages in Valikamam West, in Jaffna, and in the Navakuli parish of the Teumorachi division, and Allaippiddy of the Island division, is considered the best for export to India and for the markets of the Southern, Western and Central Provinces of this Island.

Seed.

In each garden one or two plants are allowed to run to seed in order to supply the seed for the next season. The heads of the plants, on which are the seed pods, are cut off and left in the sun, and when sufficiently dry are kept wrapped up in clothes or in baskets and hung up in smoke till next season.

Process of Cultivation.

The cultivation of tobacco is carried on in what is called "garden lands," and sometimes in paddy fields immediately after the harvest. After the tobacco crop has been taken off the "garden lands" they are sown with fine grain, the heavy manuring required for the tobacco being availed of for the dry grain cultivation.

The cultivation is commenced about the end of October and continues to about the end of April. The seed is sown in nurseries. A nursery consists of a small patch of ground raised about one foot from the ordinary level and heavily manured with different descriptions of leaves and cattle or goats' dung. The seed is sprinkled over these and covered with thin layers of earth and pressed down with the foot, and completely covered with cocoanut or palmirah leaves. Water is sprinkled over them once a day. In about eight days the cocoanut or palmirah leaves are removed. When the seeds commence to germinate a "pandal" (பந்தல்) two or three feet high is placed over them to shelter them from sun, rain and dew, and they are daily sprinkled with water for about ten days. The cover is then removed, and water is sprinkled once a day for another month, at the expiration of which time, if the seedlings are found to be too close to one another, another bed similar to the nursery bed is prepared, into which some of the seedlings are temporarily transplanted, and sheltered as before for about eight days. In about 2½ months from the time of sowing the seedlings are transplanted into gardens which have been prepared for them in the following manner, viz :—When the seed is first sown in the nurseries, the preparation of the garden is commenced by manuring thus,—by penning cattle on them and thus securing the dung, by burying leaves of various descriptions in them, and by folding goats or sheep in them in order to secure the manure, or by spreading cow dung over them. They are then ploughed, and about the middle of January holes for the reception of the young plants are made about a yard apart, in which cattle manure and leaves are buried, and one or two seedlings planted in each, which are covered over with small boughs of trees and leaves to protect them from the sun. The young plants are watered once or twice a day, as necessary, for about fifteen days. The ground around the plants is slightly hoed, and they are kept without being watered for a day or two. At about this time if any of the plants die they are replaced. After ten days the land is again hoed and left for one or two days to dry. Furrows are made between the plants, with smaller furrows to the roots of each plant, and water is passed through them all so as to wet the roots of the plants without wetting the intervening spaces of ground. Cattle or goat dung is again spread over the land, which is again hoed and levelled, and the earth is hoed up round the plants and left for two or three days, and then formed into small squares enclosing two or four plants so as to form small reservoirs round them, into which water is conveyed every other day. By about the 10th of March the plants begin to blossom, and the tops are lopped off leaving about twelve leaves on the stems, the lopped-off tops being left on the ground. Any off-shoots that may appear are carefully removed. About from forty days to sixty days after lopping, according to the nature of the soil, the leaves will be fully matured and ready for cutting. The tobacco plants are subject to damage or injury by insects and various worms called Alukkanavan (அலுக்கனவன்), Kottián (கொட்டியன்) and Erivandu (எரிவண்டு.) The cultivators are obliged to carefully pick off those insects immediately from the plants. The insect (அலுக்கனவன்) appears when there is an absence of rain for any length of time. If the plants are allowed to run to seed the quality of the leaves is affected, they become small, get brown, wither and fall off.

There are three descriptions of leaves taken from each plant—the first sort, Terivu (தெரிவு), the second sort, Idai (இடை), the third sort Sachchu (சச்சு). The number of leaves on a plant averages from ten to twelve, of which there are of the first sort five leaves, the second sort two, the third sort three to five. The first sort are the upper leaves, the second sort the middle leaves, the third sort the bottom leaves.

Curing.

When the leaves are ready for cutting the general practice is to cut the plant off short, and leave it on the ground. The leaves are then cut with part of the stem attached to them and left in a heap for from one to three days, according to circumstances; they are then taken up, tied together in bundles of about five, and hung up in the smoke in a kudil (குடில்), or hut, closely walled round with mud and cadjans, and smoked for a day or more. The leaves are then taken out and hung up in the shade in the air, and when quite dry they are piled up and pressed down. The bundles are then untied and the leaves sorted, and again tied into bundles of 50 each and piled up into heaps. The tobacco made by this process is called Vellaichcharakku (வெள்ளைச்சரக்கு). Another process, by which what is called the Karuppucharakku (கருப்புச்சரக்கு) is cured, is as follows:—After the plants have been cut and left to the action of the sun for some time, they are hung for three days in the air in the shade, and then the leaves are separated, allowing part of the stem

to remain with each leaf; they are then buried in heaps of cowdung, either fresh or old, or are buried in trenches in the ground and allowed to remain for about three days; they are then taken out and tied in bundles of five each, and smoked, and then left for three days "to cool," as it is termed, and then piled in heaps, covered and pressed; they are then again hung up and smoked, and left hanging in the kudil, or hut, for from two to four days; they are then taken down, sorted, made up into bundles of 50 leaves each, and bagged.

The first process of curing is carried on in general with regard to tobacco exported to India; the second with regard to smoking and chewing tobacco and tobacco exported to the markets of Galle and Colombo.

Manufacture.

The only manufacture is that of cigars of a rough description. The process of curing the smoking tobacco has already been referred to.

The process of manufacturing in some places is merely to roll up pieces of tobacco in a good leaf, and tie the end up with a thread. Another process is to soften the leaves with fresh water, the first sort being used for the outside and the second sort and broken pieces for the inside. The cigars are tied together in small bundles of ten, and a decoction (சாறு) prepared by boiling the tobacco fibre in toddy, arrack, or young cocoanut water is sprinkled over them, and they are then packed in boxes containing from 20,000 to 50,000 each. This decoction (சாறு) is used not only to increase the flavour of the cigars, but it is also to preserve them from injury by insects. A coarse description of snuff is prepared (but in no great quantity) by roasting the tobacco leaves of the first sort in fire and reducing it into a thin fine powder and mixing a small quantity of chunam to increase its strength. This manufacture is entirely for local consumption.

The greater portion of the tobacco grown in the Jaffna Peninsula is exported in leaf to Galle and Colombo, in the Island, and to Cochin and other parts of India.

What is called the first description is exported to Galle and Colombo; the second description and any surplus of the first description to Cochin, &c.; the third sort is principally taken to Mátalé.

For export, the tobacco is tied up in bundles called "sippam" (சிப்பம்), which are nothing more than bundles of tobacco weighing from 75 lb. to 1½ cwt., pressed and tied up in ola (palmirah leaf) mats.

The bales of tobacco sent to Galle and Colombo weigh from one to one and-a-half cwt. The bales exported to Cochin weigh generally about three quarters of a cwt.

The tobacco exported to India is sprinkled with salt water before being tied up in bales.

From 1858 to the end of 1869 an export duty of 4*d.* a cwt. was levied on tobacco exported beyond sea. This duty was abolished in 1870 with other export duties.

The annexed statement, furnished by the Customs, shows the quantity and value of the tobacco exported beyond sea and coastwise from 1856 to 1870, and the duty recovered on that exported beyond sea.

I have no means of ascertaining the quantity taken to Mátalé by land. I believe it to be between 3,000 to 5,000 cwts. annually, and that consumed in the Province would be perhaps 9,000 cwts., which will make the total annual crop from 50,000 to 60,000 cwts., and the value from £80,000 to £100,000.

The extent of land cultivated with tobacco in the Jaffna Peninsula must average about 4,500 acres.

The average price of the tobacco is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.		Rs.	cts.		
First sort ...	3	0	0	or	30	0	per cwt.	— 1,440 leaves.
Second sort ...	2	2	0	or	20	0	do.	— 2,880 do.
Third sort ...	0	16	6	or	8	25	do.	— 4,320 do.

The following is an extract from a report made to me by the Second Mudaliyár of the Kachchéri regarding the cost of cultivating and the yield of an acre of land in the Jaffna Peninsula.

"To grow tobacco in a piece of land, not less than three people must form a company, for, in the manner plantations are watered in the Jaffna Peninsula from wells, the work cannot be done by a less number; but in some villages of Tenmarachchi and in the Pachchilappali, Púnaryn, and the two districts of Mullaittivu and Mannár, where the plantations are watered from Thuravoo (துறவு), or temporary tanks, one or two people can cultivate a piece of land, and the extent of cultivation will be very much limited. The quantity of tobacco yearly cultivated in the latter being comparatively very small, I think it right to pass over such manner of growing tobacco in illustrations.

"The three people in a company can cultivate tobacco on an extent of one acre during one season of a year. The rent of four lachams (1 rood) of tobacco ground varies from 15*s.* to 40*s.*, and at that rate rent for an acre will be £3 to £8 (Rs. 30 to Rs. 80).

"The cultivation for a season will occupy their labour for six months; the value of their labour at 15*s.* each per month for three people for a period of six months will be £13 10*s.*

"The people commence to manure and prepare the land for tobacco in October or November, and the land is first manured by penning black cattle; these cattle are either procured from their owners for feeding, or they are the property of the cultivators themselves, and they do not pay for this manure; but it should be observed that to keep up the black cattle in the winter, by feeding them entirely with grass, will occupy nearly the whole time in the day. Again, the cultivators bury green leaves. One cartload of green leaves will be wanted for a lacham, and at that rate 16 cartloads for an acre will be, at 5*s.* a cartload, £4.

"Again, the land is manured by sheep; 60 paddies (பட்டி), each containing 100 sheep, will be required for four lachams, and for an acre extent 240 paddies (பட்டி), and one paddy (பட்டி) manure will cost at least 1*s.*; for an acre extent £12. Total cost, £32 10*s.* to £37 10*s.* (Rs. 325 or Rs. 375).

"When I submitted a paper to the late Mr. Dyke some several years ago, I had calculated on 1,000 plants to be planted in every three lachams. Since that, as people began to apply more manure and to raise the quality of tobacco, it is found necessary now to plant 1,000 for every four lachams—so in an acre of land 4,000 plants are planted.

"The tobacco planted in a very good soil and in a highly manured land will yield—

			£	s.	d.		Rs.
1st sort leaves	5 for 4,000 — 20,000 at £2 per 1,000	...	40	0	0	...	(400)
2nd "	2 " 4,000 — 8,000 " 15*s.* "	...	6	0	0	...	(60)
3rd "	3 " 4,000 — 12,000 " 5*s.* "	...	3	0	0	...	(30)
	The produce of an acre ...		£49	0	0		(Rs. 490)

"The difference between £37 10*s*. (Rs. 375) and £49 (Rs. 490) is the profit, and for each of the cultivators the profit will be £3 15*s*. (Rs 37·50). This profit the cultivators can yearly expect if the market price in Travancore does not fall to what it is now, and if the tobacco crops have not met with heavy rains or gales when they are in plants.

"When the cultivators do not take lands on rent the owner of the lands defrays all expenses and divides the profits into nine shares, and takes six shares for himself, and the three shares are divided among the three cultivators, which will give nearly £5 10*s*. each; and cultivating on "varam" is much less profitable to the cultivators, for, in the other case, an amount was allowed as hire for their labour, and in addition to that there is a profit of £3 15*s*.

"Much of the cultivation is under the latter system—that is, "varam."

"True copy."

W. C. TWYNAM,
Government Agent.

Jaffna Kachcheri,
30th December, 1871.

NOTES REFERRED TO.

1.—*Tobacco.*

The best smoking tobacco is also grown in the divisions of Achchelu in Valikámam East, and Chutumulai in Valikámam West.

2.—*Process of Cultivation.*

As a general rule, immediately after manuring, the ground is first hoed and then ploughed as often as is necessary to fit it for planting the seedlings.

3.—*Description of Leaves.*

The second sort (இலை) generally averages from three to five leaves, and the third sort two to three leaves.

4.—*Manufacture of Snuff.*

In addition to chunam, a few drops of gingely oil or cow-ghee is also used to increase its flavour and to preserve it from damage.

5.—*Extent of Cultivation.*

The extent under cultivation at present must average about 6,000 acres, showing an increase by one-third of what was cultivated in 1871, and the total annual crop would be fairly estimated from 70,000 to 80,000 cwts.

The largest export beyond the Island was 41,986 cwt. in 1880.

Manuring.

The following leaves are generally buried for manuring the ground for cultivation of tobacco:—Pannai (பசுனை), Káviláy (காவிலாய்), Kuiñai (குய்ஞ்ஞ), Ikkeeri (இக்கீரி), Chatturakkally (சதுரக்கள்ளி), Kándai (கானைடை), Pirandai (பிரண்டை), Kaddámanakku (கட்டாமணக்கு), Chooria (சூரிய), Vedduk-kunáry (வெடுக்குநாறி), Margosa (வேம்பு), Punku (புங்கு). One cartload of the above leaves, &c., would cost from 2 to 3 rupees.

Smoking.

Cocoanut husks and dried nuts of palmirahs, with other common firewood, are used for smoking the tobacco.

"True copy."

W. C. TWYNAM,
Government Agent.

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

PART II.—SCIENTIFIC.

PUBLIC WORKS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR 1881.

THE total expenditure of the Department during the last year was Rs. 2,568,461·37, being Rs. 1,286,393·99, less than the previous year, or a decrease of 33·37 per cent.

The details of this expenditure may be classed as follows:—

	1881.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Establishment, including Allowances and Contingencies ...	311,182	89	336,054	38	—		24,871	49
Upkeep of Roads, Bridges, Canals and Irrigation Works ...	1,589,928	63½	1,816,222	35	—		226,293	71½
Repairs of Buildings ...	85,769	65½	92,944	80½	—		7,174	65
Departmental Charges and Miscellaneous ...	112,602	17	288,694	15½	—		176,091	98½
New Works and Buildings ...	113,645	76	316,399	65	—		202,753	89
Alterations and Additions to Buildings	6,918	89	50,430	57	—		43,511	68
New Roads and Additions to Roads...	208,598	19	568,266	38	—		359,668	19
New Bridges ...	51,538	22	94,289	11	—		42,630	89
Inland Navigation ...	—		—		—		—	
Irrigation Works ..	88,156	96	291,554	46	—		203,397	50
	2,568,461	37	3,854,855	36	—		1,286,393	99

The funds from which the expenditure has been met are as follows:—

	1881.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts.
Supply Bill, 1881 ..	1,960,973	79	3,108,875	21½	—		1,147,901	42½
Supplementary Supply Bill ...	24,587	43	65,591	72½	—		41,004	29½
Unexpended balances of previous years	54,951	94	77,878	67	—		22,926	73
Road Ordinance Funds ...	234,246	49	236,254	98	—		2,008	49
Private contribution ...	84,738	3	196,766	1	—		112,027	98
Loan Board Funds ...	60,611	21	8,039	66	52,571	55	—	
From other Departments ...	58,808	9	11,436	28	47,371	81	—	
Surplus Funds ..	3,118	65	49,681	16	—		46,562	51
From vote for Colombo Waterworks	86,425	74	100,331	66	—		13,905	92
	2,568,461	37	3,854,855	36	99,943	36	1,386,337	35

The expenditure in each Province, including the cost of Establishment divided proportionately over the Provinces, is as follows:—

	1881.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Western Province ...	800,176	38	1,204,778	30½	—		404,601	92½
North-Western Province ...	169,452	91½	240,853	88½	—		71,400	97
Southern Province ...	216,996	53	295,037	51	—		78,740	98
Eastern Province ...	157,074	98	269,337	94	—		112,262	96
Northern Province ...	228,148	27	202,659	54	20,488	73	—	
North-Central Province ...	110,149	49½	187,703	11	—		77,553	61½
Central Province ...	892,162	80	1,454,485	7	—		562,322	27
	2,568,461	37	3,854,855	36	20,488	73	1,306,882	72

The increase of expenditure in the Northern Province was for the completion of the Elephant Pass causeway and bridges, 2,200 feet in length. This great work now gives uninterrupted and free communication by a well-formed and bridged road from the extreme Northern point (Point Pedro) to the extreme Southern point (Dondra Head) of Ceylon.

I annex a diagram showing the detail of the expenditure in the Department since the year 1840, as well as the total expenditure and the cost of Establishment.

The following items are included under this heading :—

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Fixed Salaries	*168,728*	*70*		
Provisional Salaries	*137,987*	*81*		
			306,716	*51*
Allowances	1,140	0		
Office Contingencies ...	3,326	38		
			4,466	38
		Rs	311,182	89

The cost of the staff of the Department, including office contingencies and all allowances other than travelling allowances, bears a proportion of 12·11 per cent. to the total expenditure of the Department. The decrease in the corresponding cost of Establishment in 1880 as compared with 1879 was upwards of Rs. 40,000, and a still further reduction of Rs. 24,871·49 was effected in this year.

In October the usual examination was held, when the following officer passed the examination for the senior division :—Mr. J. MacDonnell.

A special examination for the senior division was held in January last, when the following officers passed :—Mr. T. Jonstone, Mr. A. Taffs.

Owing to the reduction of expenditure, seven officers have been lent to other Departments: four to the Railway works, two to the Prisons Department for the supervision of the convict labour employed on the Colombo Breakwater works, and one to the Telegraph Department for the extension of the Telegraph lines.

The staff of the Department was maintained in an efficient state throughout the year.

PIONEERS.

Return of Pioneer Force on the 31st December, 1881.

	Number employed.	Nominal strength of Division.	Deficiency.	Excess.
Divisions ..	7 ...	7 ...	— ...	—
Sergeant-Majors ...	6 ...	7 ...	1 ...	—
Sergeants ...	14 .	14 ...	— ...	—
Corporals ..	15 ...	14 ..	— ...	1
1st Class Artificers ...	59 ...	56 ..	— ...	3
2nd do ...	90 ...	84	— ...	6
3rd do ...	265 ..	210 ...	— ...	55
Pioneers and Boys ...	206 ...	315 ...	109 ..	—
	655	700	110	65

Deficiency ...	110
Deduct excess ...	65
Actual deficiency ...	45

	1881.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
Strength of Force ...	655 ...	765 ...	—	110
Re-enlisted ...	20 ...	16 ...	4 ...	—
Discharged ...	11 ...	74 ...	— ...	63
Deserted ...	56 ...	81 ...	— ...	25
Deaths ...	46 ...	40 ...	6 ...	—
Pensioned ...	16 ...	35 ...	— ...	19

The following figures show the number of the force at the end of the last five years :—

	Nominal strength.	Actual.	Decrease.	Decrease per cent.
31st December, 1876 ...	1,685 ...	1,093 ...	592 ...	35
Do. 1877 ...	1,685 ...	1,102 ...	583 ...	34·60
Do. 1878 ...	1,685 ...	1,324 ...	361 ...	21·42
Do. 1879 ...	1,100 ...	979 ...	121 ...	11
Do. 1880 ...	700 ...	765 ...	— ...	—
Do. 1881 ...	700 ...	655 ...	45 ...	6·46

As no recruiting was carried on, the strength of the force fell to 655 at the end of the year. With the exception of one detachment employed on irrigation works in the North-Central Province, all the pioneers have been lent to the Contractors for the contruction of the railway from Náwalapitiya to Náu-oya, where their work is favourably reported upon by the Chief Resident Engineer.

Transport Establishment.

The following is the state of the Transport Establishment at the end of the last year as compared with the end of 1880 :—

	1881.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.
Elephants ...	5 ...	13 ...	— ...		8
Bullocks ...	90 ...	115 ...	— ...		25
Sling-carts ...	81 ...	96 ...	— ...		15
Hand-carts ...	795 ...	894 ...	— ...		99
Water-carts ..	69 ...	75 ...	— ...		6
Waggons and Trucks ...	30 ...	34 ...	— ...		4
	1,070	1,227	—		157

There is a considerable reduction under the different heads of transport, owing to extension of the contract system for the upkeep of existing roads as well as for the construction of new roads.

The following elephants were sold during the year :—

Gúnaya,	1st-class elephant,	sold for	Rs. 800	Ambah,	3rd-class elephant,	sold for	Rs. 800
Kapuri,	do.	do.	900	Ramah,	do.	do.	1,000
Valle,	3rd-class elephant,	do.	500	Virah,	1st-class elephant,	do.	1,000
Selli,	do.	do.	500				

The 2nd-class elephant, Punchi, during a heavy thunderstorm escaped from the working party while employed in building an anicut across the Kirindi-oya, in the depths of the forest in the Wallawé district, and joined a wild herd. She has evaded all efforts made for her capture. Of the elephants sold, four were sent to Europe for different Zoological Gardens, and the others were purchased for temple processions and agricultural purposes; of the five elephants remaining in the Department, three are lent to the Contractors for the Dimbula Railway and the other two used in the Department.

Upkeep of Roads, Canals, and Irrigation Works.

Upkeep of Roads.

The following tabular statement shows the length of the roads and the expenditure on the upkeep for the years 1881 and 1880 :—

	Miles.—1881.	Miles.—1880.
Mileage of metalled road ...	1,300·82 ...	1,289·84
Do. gravelled road ...	885·33 ...	831·63
Do. natural road ...	622·25 ...	641·25
	2,808·40	2,762·72

	1881. Rs.	cts.	1880. Rs.	cts.
Total expenditure on principal roads ...	1,457,708	63½ ...	1,656,689	71
Total expenditure on minor roads ...	25,497	29 ...	28,585	15
	1,484,205	92½	1,685,274	86
Average rate per mile on principal roads ...	Rs. 519	5 ...	Rs. 599	65

A length of 45·68 miles of new road was added to the principal roads during the year, and the average cost of the upkeep of the roads during the year was Rs. 80·60 per mile less than last year (1880). This is due to the upkeep of the roads having been let on contract at rates below their upkeep cost in previous years, and also to a general falling off in the amount of traffic over the roads in the coffee districts.

The system of letting the upkeep of the roads on contract is being largely extended, and is found to work fairly satisfactorily; cases arise where, the contractor failing to carry out the contract and allowing the roads to fall into bad order, the contracts have to be cancelled and the work taken over by the Department. The upkeep of the whole length of the main road from Pérádeniya *viâ* Gampola, Nuwara Eliya, and Badulla, to Batticaloa, a length of 175·25 miles, was let on contract at the end of the year.

The increase in the mileage of principal roads in 1881 as compared with 1880 is thus accounted for :—

	Miles.
Nambápána road	2
Hawanwella to Bulatkohópitiya	3·20
Hapwella to Bópé	3
Kukulu Kóralé tavalam road	6
Kelani to Biyagama	8
Demataguda to Wellanpitiya	1·50
Haragama to Kurunda-oya	1·25
Dimbula road	3·24
Agra road	4·20
Kandegoda-Udapussellawa road	4
	27·19
Deduct—Old Batticaloa road taken over by Badulla Local Board ...	1·50
	45·68

Upkeep of Canals.

		Miles.—1881.		Miles.—1880.
North-Western Province	...	62·00	...	62·00
Northern Province	...	50·00	...	50·00
Western Province		55·25	...	55·25
		167·25		167·25
Expenditure	...	Rs. 32,130·77	...	Rs. 52,648·28

The expenditure on the upkeep of canals is less than that of the previous year, the mileage being the same.

Cost of Upkeep of Irrigation Works.

The comparative cost of upkeep of Irrigation works is shown in the following statement:—

	1881.		1880.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Western Province ...	777	21	791	47	—		14	26
North-Western Province ...	3,500	9	3,843	14	—		343	5
Southern Province ...	12,835	80	12,252	38	583	42	—	
Eastern Province ...	9,616	23	9,896	39	—		280	16
Northern Province ...	399	95	—		399	95	—	
Central Province ...	1,319	27	1,199	49	119	78	—	
North-Central Province ...	5,574	95	5,534	83	40	12	—	
	34,023	50	33,517	70	1,143	27	637	47

There is a slight increase in the cost of upkeep of Irrigation works over that of last year, owing to additional works being completed for the upkeep of which provision must be made.

Summary.

		1881. Rs.	cts.		1880. Rs.	cts.
Upkeep of Roads and Bridges	...	1,523,774	36½	...	1,730,056	37
Do. Canals	..	32,130	77	...	52,648	28
Do. Irrigation Works	...	34,023	50	...	33,517	70
		1,589,928	63½		1,816,222	35

UPKEEP OF BUILDINGS.

The total sum expended upon repairs of buildings during the last year was Rs. 85,769·65½.

		Rs.	cts.
Repairs of buildings under the general vote	... ...	67,215	83½
Repairs to Police stations	... ...	7,272	25
Upkeep of Queen's Houses, Colombo, Kandy, and Nuwara Eliya	...	3,502	41
Railing in two Landing Waiters' tables at the Customs, Colombo	...	140	0
Rebuilding a wall at the Customs Warehouse, Colombo	...	224	0
Upkeep of jetties and cranes, Customs, Colombo ...	...	1,738	50
Alterations and repairs to the Landing Surveyor's Office, Customs, Colombo	...	164	0
Alterations and repairs to the Back Bay Custom-house and grain shed, Trincomalee	.. ...	288	55
Alterations to the Post Office, Kandy	.. ...	923	15
Fixing a panel door for private entrance to the General Post Office, Colombo		45	0
Upkeep and repair of rest-houses in the North-Western Province	...	1,303	74
Upkeep and repair of rest-houses in the Southern Province	...	1,296	60
Repairs of Mantota rest-house	... ...	604	76
Repairs to Anurádhapura rest-house	... ...	468	60
Repairs to Tiripane rest-house	... ...	94	62
Repairs to Alut-oya rest-house	... ...	487	64
	Rs.	85,769	65½

DEPARTMENTAL CHARGES AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The items under this heading are as follows:—

Departmental Charges.

			Rs.	cts.
For surveying and tracing roads	...	...	1,576	29
For keep of sick bullocks	...	...	487	35
For constructing two ding-carts	...	...	81	67
For controlling the traffic on certain roads	...	...	279	0
For subsistence of sick elephants	...	...	4,000	0
For repair of ferry boats and iron pontoons	...	...	1,880	91

	Rs.	cts.
For the working of the Factory	[illegible]906	82
For purchase of tools	[illegible]	[illegible]
For general service	[illegible]	[illegible]
For construction of iron hand-carts	[illegible]	[illegible]
For purchase of drawing materials	[illegible]	[illegible]
For surveying and drawing instruments	[illegible]	30
For purchase of Pioneer clothing	4,[illegible]	27
For removal of Pioneers to Náwalapitiya	[illegible]	[illegible]
For rent of house occupied by Superintending Officer, Negombo ...	[illegible]	0
For rent of Public Works Office, Galle	[illegible]	0
For rent of Public Works Office, Kandy	1,[illegible]	0
For travelling expenses to the Director of Public Works and his Assistants	52,089	69
Rs.	100,857	59

Miscellaneous.

	Rs.	cts.
For widening the mouth of the Kelani river	146	36
For cutting the bar of the Kalugangá	474	6
For constructing the clock-work of the lighthouse at Trincomalee ...	356	22
For ground rent of Public Works Department building at Katugastota ...	105	0
For compensation for land for the diversion of the Ratnapura road at Mitotamulla	85	50
For compensation for land required for Police Magistrate's house, Kakwána	387	50
For payment of clerks and watchers on account of water pipes ...	1,401	50
For coating the water pipes	5,987	20
For clearing the jungle in the Labugama reservoir	1,000	0
For repairs to the Maligakanda buildings and the Beira salt sheds ...	330	0
For clearing the sheds at the Government Factory for storing cement ...	199	98
For putting in thorough repair two fire engines belonging to the Police Department	249	96
For painting wall cases at the Museum	80	0
For purchase of land for rest-house, Galle District	442	50
	Rs. 11,744	59

Departmental Charges ...	Rs.	100,857·59
Miscellaneous ...	„	11,744·58
Total—	Rs.	112,602·17

New Works and Buildings.

The chief items under this heading are the following :—

	Rs.	c
For the erection of refuge house, Dimbula	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
For the erection of a police station at Pagwila	1,634	[illegible]
For purchase of materials for the erection of a house for the jailor, Bogambra prison	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
For the erection of a police station at Pelmadulla	6,180	
For improvement of stamp vault, Kandy Kachchéri	31	
For interior fittings and flooring to the administration offices, kitchen, and North transept, new Lunatic Asylum	18,[illegible]	[illegible]
For bungalow for Police Magistrate, Pasyála	1,0[illegible]	49
For improvements to Galle harbour	8,477	78
For building a Custom house store near the Batticaloa bar	8,[illegible]	[illegible]
For building a grain shed at Mullaittivu	2,[illegible]	[illegible]
For an obelisk at Pasa Pyl	2,156	[illegible]
For erecting three public latrines in the town of Badulla	1,139	65
For providing building materials for completing the Chilaw jail ...	12,[illegible]	31
For raising the boundary wall of the Chilaw new jail	6[illegible]	56
For erecting new offices for the Supreme Court, Colombo	47,879	82
For the erection of sadjan sheds for the storage of salt	3,195	0
For building rest-house at Akuressa	500	0
	Rs. 118,645	76

Alterations and Additions to Buildings.

	Rs.	cts.
For improvements and additions to the General Hospital buildings, Colombo ...	218	13
For fittings to the laboratory	1,[illegible]	0
For fitting a new gate to the Academy, Colombo	86	0
For converting old jail into quarters for clerks at Anuradhapura ...	1,[illegible]	40
For repairs and alterations to the girls' school, Kandy	385	86
For additions and alterations to the post-office buildings, Trincomalee ...	2,110	0
For building a temporary bathe for suitors and clerks of the Supreme Court, Colombo	[illegible]	0
	Rs. [illegible]	[illegible]

New Roads and Additions to Roads.	Amount. Rs.	cts.		Previous Expenditure. Rs.	cts.
For metalling Badulla-Batticaloa road	13,666	59	...	210,426	67½
For bridle-road from Talawana to Neboda ...	7,500	0	...	—	
For Uda Pussellâwa road ...	8,380	24	...	381,980	22¾
For compensation for land taken for the construction of the Uda Pussellâwa road	13,560	28	...	—	
For compensation for damages done to estates by the construction of the road from the Agras to the Coffee Company's land .	25,506	94	...	—	
For the construction of bridle-path from Haldummulla to Horton Plains	2,600	0	...	—	
For opening road to the cemetery at Negombo ...	904	77	...	—	
For compensation for damages done by the formation of the Kukula Kôralé tavalam road	540	0	...	610	0
For road from Labugama to Hapwella	77,007	36	...	96,679	96
For the construction of the road to connect Dikoya with the railway station on Carolina estate ...	55,248	13	...	—	
For improvement of the North Coast road ..	1,688	92	...	—	
For improvement of the South Coast road ...	1,999	96	...	10,432	71
Rs	208,598	19			

New Bridges.

The following is the expenditure under this heading :—

	Rs.	cts.
For bridges for the Elephant Pass Causeway ...	51,492	22
For completing the bridge works at Girinlla ...	166	0
Rs.	51,658	22

Irrigation Works.	Expenditure up to end of 1880. Rs.	cts.		Expenditure in 1881. Rs.	cts.		Total. Rs	cts.
Southern Province.								
For supply channel for a scheme of irrigation under Tissamaharáma tank and Ellagala channel...	—		..	989	77	...	989	77
Eastern Province.								
For Irrakamam supply channel... ...	37,200	0	...	5,747	56	...	42,947	56
For payment of deficiency of rice issued to laborers	—		...	749	62	...	749	62
North-Central Province.								
For construction of sluices to village tanks ...	245,031	73¾	...	19,847	96	...	264,879	69¾
Western Province.								
For repairing sluice at Weyanwattawewa ..	—		...	314	9	...	314	9
North-Western Province.								
For construction of sluices to village tanks ..	49,561	77	..	4,440	53	..	54,002	30
For surveys of proposed irrigation works ...	10,782	71	...	860	98	...	11,643	69
Central Province.								
For erection of anicut across the Kirinde-ganga ...	1,247	41	...	8,144	66	...	9,392	7
For opening a water-course from the Teldeua anicut to the fields at Teldeua ...	—		...	1,179	1	...	1,179	1
For construction of a sluice at Meddebeddewewa	—		...	178	60	..	178	60
For construction of a sluice at Ekiriyankumbura...	—		...	965	58	...	965	58
For tracing a channel, Bilhul-oya to Hapawewa. .	—		...	295	37	...	295	37
For surveying and clearing a trace for a channel from Gal-oya anicut to Meddegama fields ...	—		...	30	51	...	30	51
Northern Province.								
For construction of sluices to tanks ...	2,176	32	...	5,139	25	...	7,315	57
For erection of temporary bungalow for irrigation officer at Vavúniyá-Vilánkulam ...	—		...	100	0	...	100	0
For building covered drain in connection with sluice at Peramanu-kulam village tank ...	—		...	99	89	...	99	89
For surveying an upper reservoir on the Aruvi-áru	—		...	349	98	...	349	98
For Giant's tank surveys	497	2	...	749	98	...	1,247	2
			Rs.	50,178	29			

Pay and Allowances to Irrigation Officers.

Southern Province	... Rs.	5,057	0	North-Western Province	... Rs.	4,845	27
Eastern do.	...	1,966	0	Central do.	...	854	0
North-Central Province	...	9,643	36	Northern do.	...	12,197	58
Western do.	...	415	46				
					Rs.	37,978	67

Total, Irrigation Works.—Rs. 88,156·96.

The irrigation works throughout the Island are in good order and remunerative and beneficial to the Government and the people, and the result of the year's operations of the Department is satisfactory both as regards the cost and stability of the works.

J. F. CHURCHILL,
Acting Director of Public Works.

21st April, 1882.

To accompany Report of the Director of Public Works for the year 1881.

P. W. D.

DIAGRAM SHEET

SHEWING FLUCTUATIONS OF

EXPENDITURE

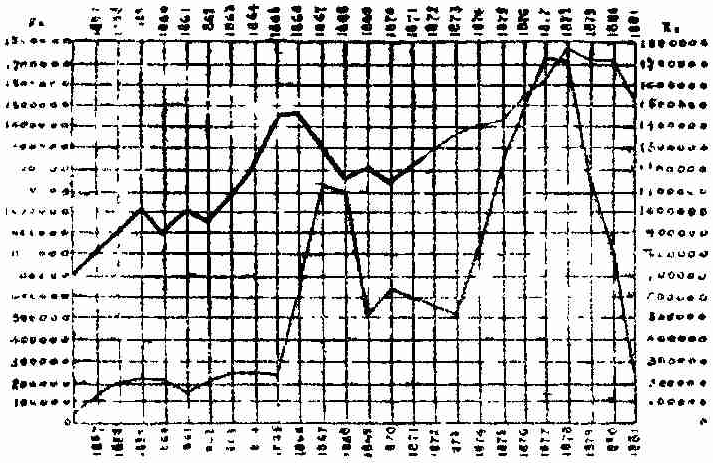
TO

1881 INCLUSIVE.

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE

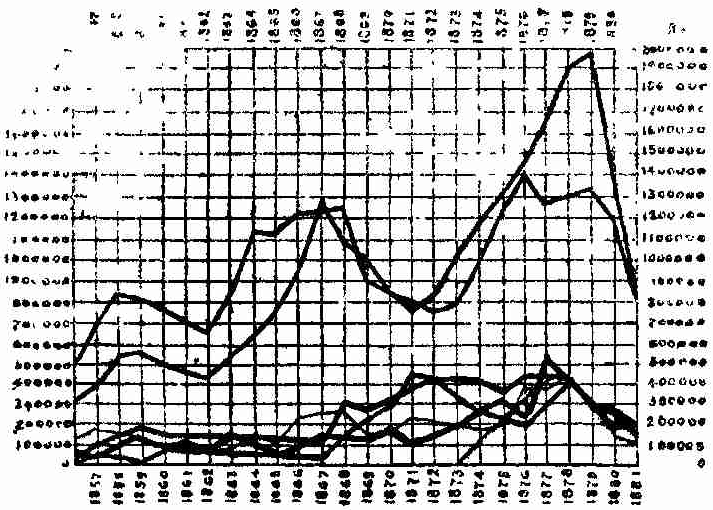
To accompany the Report for the

DIAGRAM
SHEWING
ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE
REPAIR & CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS



Bridges
New Roads.

DIAGRAM
SHEWING
FLUCTUATION OF EXPENDITURE
IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES
FOR THE LAST 25 YEARS



Note The expenditure includes the proportion of Establishment &c.

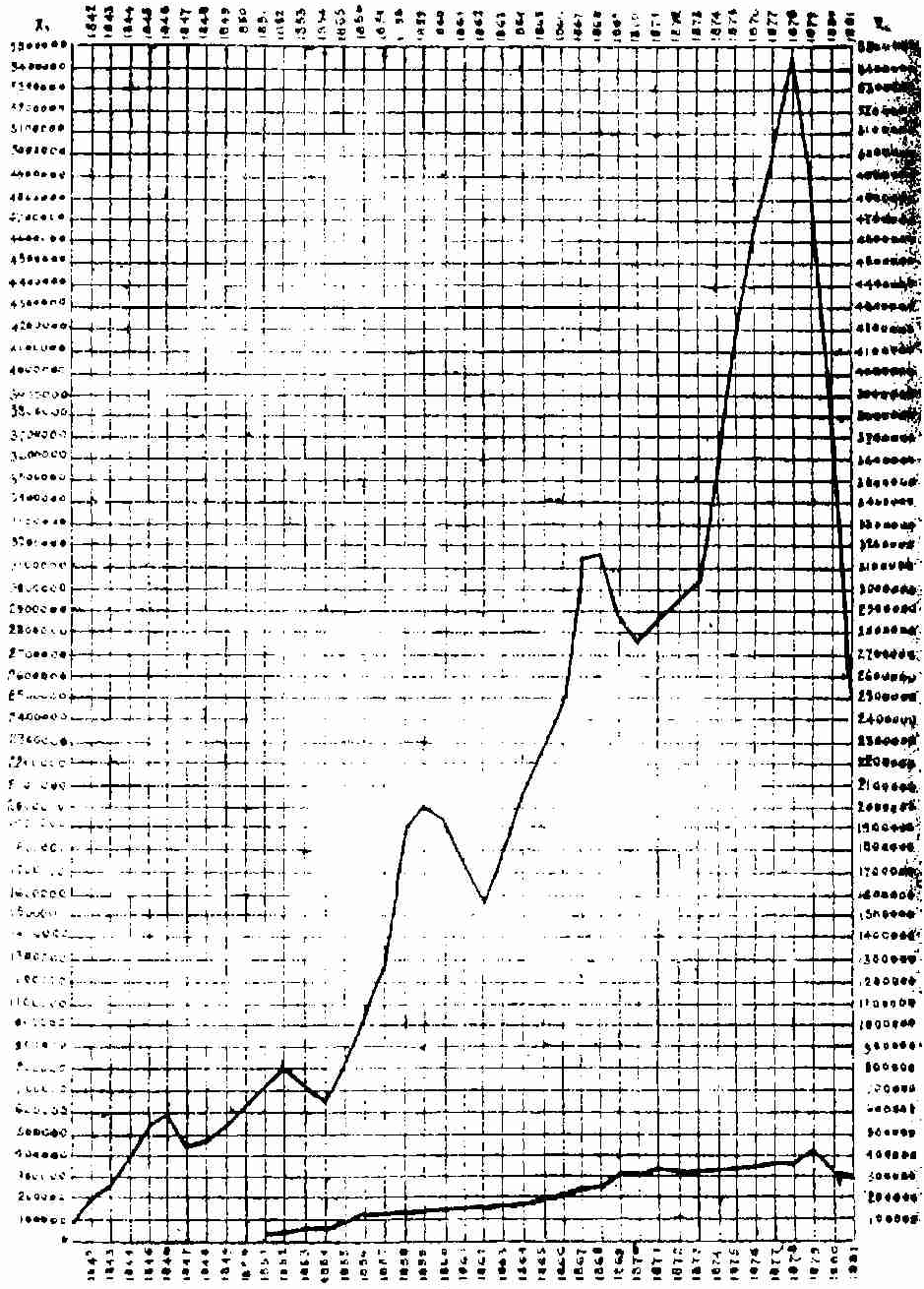
Western Pro. . . *Northern Pro. . .*
Central Pro. . . *North-W Pro. . .*
Southern Pro. . . *Eastern Pro . . .*
North Central Pro. . .

DIAGRAM
the Director of Public Works
year 1881.

DIAGRAM.

SHEWING

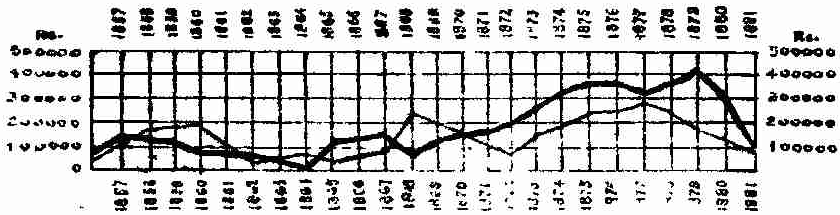
FLUCTUATION OF TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE
FOR THE LAST 40 YEARS



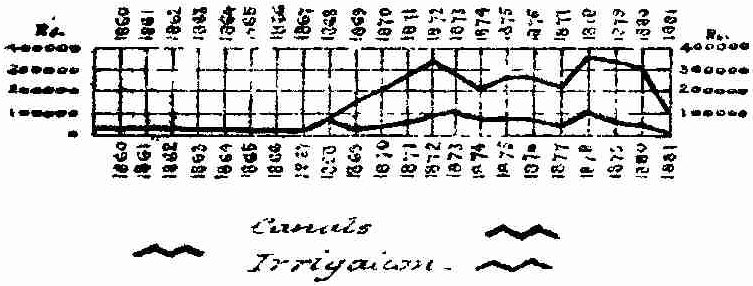
Total Expenditure . . ~~
Establishment . . . . ~~

Note The Establishment was combined with that of the Survey Department until the year 1852 it cannot therefore be given before that date

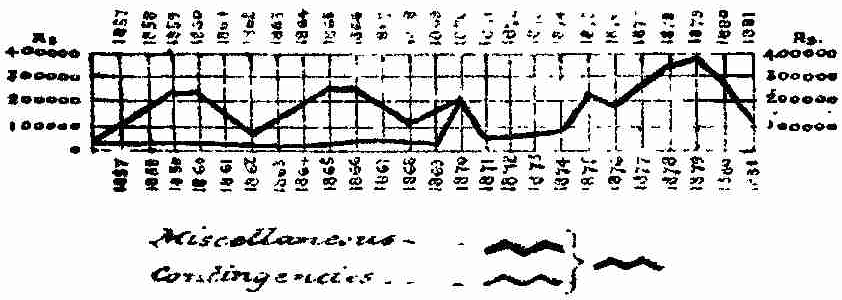
BUILDINGS



CANALS & IRRIGATION



SUNDRIES



SURVEY.

REPORT ON THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

In submitting the detailed report on the Survey Department for the past year, I have the unpleasant duty of recording a large decrease in the revenue from the sale of Crown lands.

This is attributable to two causes: first, to the great depression caused by the scourge of leaf disease amongst the coffee estates and native gardens in the Central, Western, and North-Western Provinces, whereby all classes have been more or less affected; and, second, to the very important fact that, as compared with former years, very few large blocks of high land have been sold for coffee, cinchona, or tea cultivation, the reserves of Crown forest at elevations of from 2,500 to 5,000 feet being nearly exhausted.

The return from the Central Province alone is over Rs. 200,000 short of last year's. It is gratifying, however, to be able to record that the revenue from the Western Province is very little short of what it was last year, although the prices realized have been lower; while there is a considerable increase in the returns from the Eastern, Southern, Northern, and North-Central Provinces.

On the whole, there has been sold and otherwise disposed of 1,341 acres more this year than last, with a corresponding increase in fees of Rs. 8,377, which shows that the work of the Department has increased, notwithstanding the immense decrease in the revenue, as compared with the years 1873 to 1878, when land suitable for coffee and cinchona was selling at the enormous price of Rs. 200 an acre.

The total amount realized by the sale and settlement of Crown lands in 1881 was Rs. 434,663, including fees, the lowest return since 1868, when it was only Rs. 385,140.

Of lands sold, and given at half or improved valuation during the year, 4,286 lots, containing in extent 22,023 acres, were disposed of for Rs. 363,002, or at an average rate of Rs. 16·48 per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to Rs. 53,643.

Certificates were given for 2,000 lots, containing in extent 4,795 acres, the survey fees on which amounted to Rs. 14,414.

No fees were recovered on temple lands during the year. The arrears for temple land title plans and the fees to be recovered on preliminary plans in the hands of the Commissioner are the same as they were at the close of last year, viz., Rs. 73,113·42.

The fees recovered for tracings, copies of title plans, and maps prepared in the office, amounted to Rs. 3,605·08.

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown during the year was 6,286, comprising 26,818 acres, and the total sum realized by land sales, including survey fees and fees for tracings, &c., amounted, as already stated, to Rs. 434,663.

The gross expenditure of the Department, from its own votes, amounted to Rs. 374,181·23, but there should be deducted from this expenses on account of

	Rs.	cs.
Chena Land surveys	7,347	40
Railway surveys	3,145	37
Miscellaneous work, including coast and harbour surveys, old boundary questions, and numerous other surveys for public purposes ...	29,014	64
Meteorological observations and instruments, including salaries paid out of general vote	3,586	95
Lithography do. do do. ...	2,553	79
Rs.	45,648	15

leaving Rs. 328,533·08 due to the general work of the Department. There were also expended from a special vote for Waterworks, Rs. 506·71.

During the year 1881, 342 lots containing 7,217 acres, 1 rood and 17·50 perches, were disposed of to Europeans for Rs. 108,995·17, against 265 lots containing 11,244 acres, 1 rood and 14·25 perches, for Rs. 322,974·13 in 1880; and to natives, 5,944 lots containing 19,600 acres, 1 rood and 20 perches, were disposed of for Rs. 322,062·48, against 4,002 lots containing 14,233 acres, 3 roods and 15·50 perches, for Rs. 326,145·71 in 1880.

The rate per acre realized for land sold to Europeans was much lower than in the previous year, and 130 per cent. less than in 1879, viz.:—

From Europeans,	1880	... Rs.	28·71
"	1881	... "	15·10
From Natives,	1880	... "	22·91
"	1881	... "	16·43

the Europeans who purchased in the Central Province having paid on an average Rs. 19·04 per acre, and those in the Western Province Rs. 12·90; whereas the natives in the Central Province paid on an average Rs. 14·51 per acre, and those in the Western Province Rs. 16·53 per acre.

The lowest average rates per acre were paid in the North-Western Province, in which 237 lots, containing 1,916 acres, were sold for Rs. 21,263, or at Rs. 11·09 per acre.

The details of lands disposed of are as follows :—

Western Province.

2,228 lots, comprising 10,306 acres, were sold and granted for 180,255 rupees, or at an average rate of Rs. 17·49 per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to Rs. 25,223.

Certificates were given for 4,678 lots, containing 3,382 acres, on which the amount realized in fees was Rs. 10,979·10.

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown was 3,906, the acreage 13,688, and the sum realized, including fees, was 216,457 rupees. In the previous year the number of lots was 2,977, the acreage 9,917, and the sum realized 231,474 rupees.

Central Province.

542 lots, containing 3,803 acres, were sold and granted for 72,271 rupees, or at the rate of 19 rupees per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to Rs. 8,711·38.

Certificates were given for 245 lots containing 970 acres, the fees on which amounted to Rs. 2,533·17.

The total number of lots alienated from the Crown was 787, the acreage 4,772, and the sum realized, including survey fees, was Rs. 83,516. In the previous year the number of lots was 353, the extent 8,306, and the sum realized, including fees, was Rs. 287,547.

Southern Province.

749 lots, containing 2,793 acres, were sold and granted for Rs. 46,820, or at the rate of Rs. 16·76 per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to Rs. 7,298.

Certificates were given for 55 lots containing 83 acres, the fees on which amounted to Rs. 274.

804 lots were therefore alienated from the Crown, comprising 2,876 acres, and the sum realized, including fees, was Rs. 54,393. In the previous year the number of lots was 854, the extent 2,483 acres, and the sum realized was Rs. 49,138.

Eastern Province.

187 lots, containing 1,857 acres, were sold and granted for Rs. 23,161, or at an average rate of Rs. 12·47 per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to Rs. 4,267.

Certificates were given for one lot containing 254 acres, the fees on which amounted to Rs. 356.

The number of lots alienated from the Crown was therefore 188, the extent 2,111 acres, and the sum realized, including fees, was Rs. 27,784. In the previous year the number was 240, the extent 1,595 acres, and the sum realized Rs. 20,759.

North-Western Province.

237 lots, containing 1,916 acres, were sold and granted for Rs. 21,263, or at an average rate of Rs. 11·09 per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to Rs. 4,409.

Certificates were granted for 21 lots containing 105 acres, the fees on which amounted to Rs. 271.

258 lots were therefore alienated from the Crown, comprising 2,022 acres, and the total sum realized was Rs. 25,944. In the previous year the number of lots was 301, the extent 2,392 acres, and the total sum realized Rs. 47,871.

Northern Province.

207 lots, containing 840 acres, were sold for Rs. 12,028, or at an average rate of Rs. 14·32 per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to Rs. 2,382.

The total receipts including fees were Rs. 14,410, while the total for 1880 was only Rs. 6,849.

No certificates were given.

North-Central Province.

136 lots, containing 508 acres, were sold for Rs. 7,205, or at an average rate of Rs. 14·18 per acre, exclusive of survey fees which amounted to Rs. 1,349.

The total sum realized therefore was Rs. 8,554, while the total amount realized in 1880 was only Rs. 5,481.

No certificates were given.

Preliminary Plans.

819 preliminary plans, containing 13,604 lots, and 51,204 acres and 23 perches, were forwarded to the Government Agents during the year.

3,706 title plans, representing an area of 21,715 acres, 3 roods and 8·13 perches, were prepared in triplicate.

Triangulation.

The minor triangulation was carried on with the work of the different officers in their respective districts; 73 new trigonometrical stations were erected and fixed during the year, and 324 were refixed with reference to the meridian of Pidurutalagala.

For the last three months of the year I had two assistants exploring, selecting, and clearing points with the view of extending the principal triangulation of the Island through the flat country north of Puttalam, Anuradhapura, and Lake Kokkulai, to connect it with the Madras coast series of the Great Indian Trigonometrical Survey at Ramesaram, Delft, and Kacholitivu, and I am glad to say that, notwithstanding the great difficulties that have been encountered, very fair progress has been made.

Work done by the Officers of the Department.

In addition to the details of ordinary work given in Appendix I., the following extra works were undertaken by this Department :—

Batticaloa harbour survey in search of the "Brennus" rock ;
Survey of lands required for the Nanu-oya railway ;
Survey of the sea-coast, &c.

The topographical survey of the mountain range in the Nuwara Eliya District, on a scale of 5 inches to a mile, of which the late Mr. G. B. Capper had been engaged for nearly two years, was, after his removal to Batticaloa in March on promotion, entrusted to Mr. W. H. Thornton, but he made such slow progress with the work that after he had been allowed six months' trial, I removed him from it and did not appoint any special topographical surveyor in his place.

It was with considerable reluctance that I decided to discontinue the work which had been inaugurated by Colonel Fyers, but I considered that the cost of sketching on the large scale was almost prohibitory and out of proportion to its value at the present time.

In place of this expensive and elaborate work on a large scale, I am getting the hills roughly sketched on lithographs or tracings prepared on a scale of one inch to a mile by the different surveyors in their respective districts.

Areas surveyed during the Year.

The areas surveyed during the year were as follows :—

	A.	R.	P.
Central Province	9,057	2	0
Western Province	20,719	1	2
Southern Province	7,723	2	3
Eastern Province	4,534	3	1
North-Western Province	7,780	3	16
Northern Province	3,568	1	38
North-Central Province	1,860	0	22
Chena surveys (Western Province) ...	4,378	2	30
Do. (Southern Province) ...	2,285	1	37
Total surveyed ..	61,408	2	29

The extent surveyed is 16,050 acres short of last year's work, chiefly owing to the reduction of the Chena Staff of surveyors from the commencement of the year.

Meteorological Observations.

Meteorological observations were taken regularly at all the principal stations during the year, except Badulla, and I take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to those gentlemen who have been kind enough to send in rainfall returns regularly.

Weather telegrams were sent daily to the Government of India throughout the year.

In Appendix VII. will be found a diagram showing the average monthly rainfall at the principal stations in the Island.

Movement of Officers.

Colonel Fyers went to Europe on leave on the 9th April, and Mr. H. J. MacVicar on 14th April.

Mr. Reynolds returned from leave to Europe on 15th July, and was sent to the Southern Province as Acting Chief Surveyor.

Mr. F. H. Grinlinton was granted leave from 1st January.

Mr. H. L. Ward returned from leave to Europe on 23rd September.

Mr. S. J. More was granted leave from 21st July, and Mr. W. A. Coulter from 15th August.

Mr. R. Langslow, of the Chena Staff, accepted an appointment under the Government of the Straits Settlements during the latter part of the year.

It is my painful duty to have to record in this report the murder of Mr. G. B. Capper, Chief Surveyor at Batticaloa, on the 9th September, by a dismissed cooly,—an unprecedented occurrence in the history of the Department. Mr. Capper was an officer of considerable ability, zealous and painstaking in all his work, and his loss was severely felt.

Mr. J. D. Jayasinha, one of the most trustworthy and best clerks and draughtsmen in the Department, died on the 12th September after a very short illness.

Miscellaneous.

In addition to the ordinary office work of the Miscellaneous Department, 183 cases were disposed of, nearly every one of which required an explanatory plan, and some of them more than one. The plan of the Reclamation ground was reconstructed several times. Elaborate and costly plans of Anurádhapura were prepared for the Government Agent of the North-Central Province. The compilation and indexing of the new edition of the Itinerary, and the preparation of a map for it, entailed a good deal of labour. Numbers of tracings and copies of plans were prepared for owners of estates. Copies of missing preliminary plans were prepared for Government Agents. Diagrams of the rising and setting of the moon were prepared for use of the Colombo Municipality and the public, and a number of copies of the rainfall diagram were prepared for distribution.

I was appointed to act as Surveyor-General from the 9th April, during Colonel Fyers' absence on leave, and I made a tour of inspection to Galle, Mátara, Tangalla, Hambantota, and Tissamaháráma in July and August.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, 6th May, 1882.

J. STODDART,
Acting Surveyor-General.

APPENDIX.

A.

ABSTRACT showing the Number of Lots, Acreage, Purchase Amount, and Fees of Lands sold or otherwise alienated from the Crown, in the respective Provinces, during the year 1881.

PROVINCES.	Lots sold and granted at half value.					Lots sold on Certificates, Free Grants, &c.			Total receipts for each Province.
	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Purchase Amount.	Average rate per acre.	Fees.	No. of Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	
		A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Central ...	542	3802 2 34	72271 27	19 0	8711 38	245	969 3 12·50	2583 17	83515 82
Western ...	2228	10306 0 25	180254 91	17 49	25228 0	1678	3982 0 7	10979 10	216457 1*
Eastern ...	187	1856 2 3	23161 0	12 47	4266 80	1	254 2 0	359 0	27783 80
Southern ...	749	2792 2 37	46819 75	16 76	7298 50	55	83 1 16	274 50	54392 75
Northern ...	207	840 0 14	12027 77	14 32	2382 20	—	—	—	14409 97
North-Western ...	237	1916 1 35	21263 0	11 9	4409 70	21	105 0 20	271 50	25944 20
North-Central ...	136	508 0 34	7205 0	14 18	1349 10	—	—	—	8554 10
Fees for Tracings, &c	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3605 8
Total ...	4286	22022 3 22	363002 70	16 48	53640 68	2000	4794 3 15·50	14414 27	434662 73

* Including chena.

B.

ABSTRACT of Lands sold and granted and otherwise disposed of to Europeans and Natives in 1881.

PROVINCES.	EUROPEANS.						NATIVES.					
	Lots.	Extent.			Amount and Fees.		Lots.	Extent.			Amount and Fees.	
		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	cts.		A.	R.	P.	Rs.	cts.
Central ...	211	3143	2	13·50	59864	47	876	1628	3	33	23651	35
Western ...	62	2777	3	36	36103	20	3844	10910	0	36	180853	81*
Eastern ...	14	780	2	39	6628	30	174	1330	1	4	21160	50
Southern ...	37	349	0	28	4256	20	767	2526	3	30	50135	35
Northern ...	—	—			—		207	840	0	14	14409	97
North-Western ...	18	165	3	26	2147	30	240	1855	2	29	23796	90
North-Central ...	—	—			—		136	508	0	34	8554	10
Total ...	342	7217	1	17·50	108995	17	5944	19600	1	20	322062	48

* Including chena.

RETURN of Preliminary Plans forwarded to Government Agents during the year 1881.

PROVINCES.	No. of Plans.	No. of Lots.		Total No. of Lots.	Extent in Acres.						TOTAL.		
		Crown.	Claim.		Crown.			Claim.					
					A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Central ...	264	567	3073	3640	10352	1	32	5685	0	1·55	16037	1	23·55
Western ...	343	2045	4758	6803	13307	3	13	8474	1	22	21782	1	0*
Eastern ...	24	549	6	557	2674	1	17	30	1	19	2704	2	36
Southern ...	72	439	527	966	1204	0	36·25	442	2	35·96	1647	0	32·21
Northern ...	27	861	25	886	1092	0	36	14	0	33	1106	1	23
North-Western ...	34	83	379	462	2493	1	33·25	993	2	5·12	3486	3	35·37
North-Central ...	65	291	499	790	1035	0	25	2224	0	5	3259	0	30
Total ...	819	4335	9269	13604	33159	2	21·50	17864	2	1·68	51024	0	23·18

* Including chena.

D.

Return of Lands sold or otherwise disposed of during the year 1881.

Provinces.	Crown Lands sold.				Encroachments sold or given at a valuation.				Granted at half-value.				Old grants or grants made in terms of the Minute of 8th August 1844.			Free grants or settlements for certificates against the Crown			Total results of Sales, &c., of each Province during the year 1881				
	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Fees.	Lots.	Extent.	Amount.	Fees.	Amount including Fees.
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	270	3067	60166	6596	216	472	4799	1455	56	253	7304	659	—	—	—	245	970	2533	787	4772	72271	11245	83516
Western ...	1956	9837	169392	23701	—	—	—	—	270	469	10862	1523	—	—	—	1678	3362	10379	3906	13688	180254	36203	216457
Eastern ...	173	1830	22567	4179	7	22	372	65	7	5	222	23	—	—	—	1	254	356	188	2111	23161	4623	27784
Southern ...	399	2262	35136	5447	309	488	10368	1687	41	43	1316	165	—	—	—	55	88	274	804	2876	46820	7573	54393
Northern ...	207	840	12028	2362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207	840	12028	2362	14410
North-Western ...	217	1887	20638	4315	—	—	—	—	20	30	425	95	—	—	—	21	105	271	258	2022	21263	4691	25944
North-Central ...	126	508	7205	1349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	508	7205	1249	8454
Fees for Tracings, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3605
Total ...	3350	20231	327134	47971	532	982	15539	3207	394	810	20129	2465	—	—	—	2000	4794	14413	6286	26817	363002	68866	494663

E.

Return of Title Plans prepared and forwarded to Government Agents during the year 1881.

Provinces.	Sets of Three.	Plans.	Extent in Acres. A.	R.	P.
Central	648 ...	1,938 ...	5,462	8	7
Western	1,784 ...	5,352 ...	10,581	3	29·71
Eastern	72 ...	216 ...	575	1	4
Southern	680 ...	2,040 ...	2,550	3	6·42
Northern	254 ...	762 ...	990	0	17·25
North-Western ...	214 ...	642 ...	1,227	3	5
North-Central	56 ...	168 ...	225	0	18·75
Total ...	3,708 ...	11,118 ...	21,715	3	8·13

F.

EXPENDITURE of the Department for the Year 1881.

			Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Fixed salaries			66,395	71		
Provisional salaries			190,261	50		
Allowances			1,456	25		
Revenue services			99,849	29		
Miscellaneous			401	65		
Transport			15,206	83		
Rent			1,110	0		
					374,181	23
From Waterworks vote ...	Rs. 500 71					
Chena land surveys			7,347	40		
Railway surveys			3,145	57		
Miscellaneous work, including Coast and Harbour surveys, surveys of old boundary questions, and for various other public purposes, &c.			29,014	64		
Meteorological Observations, including Instruments and salaries paid out of general vote			3,586	95		
Lithography, including Instruments and salaries paid out of general vote, &c.			2,553	79		
					45,648	15
					Rs. 328,533	8

G.

ABSTRACT of Crown Lands sold, Revenue and Expenditure, and Title Deed Plans issued, from 1833 to 1881.

Period.	Lands sold and settled		Revenue from Land Sales, including Fees.	Expenditure.	Expenditure in excess of Revenue.	Revenue in excess of Expenditure.	Title Plans issued in triplicate	
	Lots.	Extent.					Sets.	Extent.
		Acres.	£	£	£	£		Acres.
1833 to 1843	2693	267373	142758	Combined with Civil Engineer's Department.	—	—	8893	371397
1844	71	7703	18270		—	—	479	42027
1845	329	12450	31480		—	—	970	41364
1846	200	3590	12103	4583	—	7570	206	4239
1847	180	4508	6496	4785	—	1711	101	2210
1848	88	2761	4672	4711	89	—	85	4977
1849	82	786	2265	7368	5103	—	141	3227
1850	148	2962	2603	4360	1758	—	71	6319
1851	95	939	1605	3785	2090	—	108	1068
1852	48	1848	2479	4159	1680	—	144	1859
1853	53	2200	3324	4510	1186	—	47	2126
1854	87	8209	9927	4725	—	5202	68	3555
1855	57	7286	16410	4720	—	12140	68	5475
1856	183	11656	22805	8450	—	14355	91	11786
1857	493	19795	37027	11365	—	25662	188	14494
1858	873	15752	33425	18051	—	15375	340	14323
1859	2000	23447	38589	24358	—	14232	906	14981
1860	3704	33600	51628	28081	—	23547	2369	34865
1861	5987	28329	44166	22595	—	21571	2488	30535
1862	3572	25602	45300	17883	—	27417	2540	21553
1863	1663	27990	72608	17606	—	55202	2053	31912
1864	3542	34122	76567	17458	—	59109	2670	42262
1865	4609	41150	68276	17274	—	51002	2002	29960
1866	8553	45546	72021	19307	—	52714	2473	46869
1867	7384	44019	45267	23094	—	22163	2779	36178
1868	5832	27358	36514	24974	—	13540	2999	28753
1869	6421	37369	57954	25820	—	32144	3043	22805
1870	8074	31781	57236	26146	—	32080	2771	22700
1871	5608	40853	70580	26099	—	44481	3555	32144
1872	5223	47445	69565	26916	—	43652	5884	59046
1873	4973	54541	103089	27488	—	75651	4760	55538
1874	5940	41429	108484	27556	—	80928	4998	35861
1875	4349	54274	65203	28747	—	36456	4456	63495
1876	8619	38052	117122	30204	—	86918	5237	38100
1877	8184	34184	148570	35331	—	113239	5470	31610
1878	3544	30976	133513	37038	—	96475	5189	35465
1879	4982	26742	72500	36725	—	35774	4077	27496
1880	4878	31619	65186	28884	—	36302	3339	34542
1881	6396	20818	43466	37418	—	6048	3708	31716
	115660	1203904	2014331	700081	—	1183109	84493	1[illegible]567

* Deduct £4,[illegible] for Chena Land Surveys, Railway Surveys, Miscellaneous Work, including Coast and Harbour Surveys, Surveys of old boundary questions, and for various other public purposes, &c.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The Hon. Colonel A. B. Fyers, R.E., Surveyor-General (on leave).
The Hon. J. Stoddart, Acting Surveyor-General.
G. H. Symonds, Rs. 5,500 per annum, Office Assistant to the Surveyor-General.
H. J. MacVicar, Rs. 2,250 per annum (half salary), Trigonometrical Assistant (on leave).
C. H. Allen, Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,750 per annum (half salary), Acting Trigonometrical Assistant.

FIELD.

Western Province.

		Rs. cts.		
Chief Surveyor (acting) ...	J. W. Robertson ...	5,250 0 3,250 0	per annum ...	Colombo Office, in charge of Surveys in the Western Province.
District Surveyor ...	H. L. Ward ...	4,500 0	do. ...	Hapwella.
Do. ...	S. Snowden ...	4,000 0	do. ...	Ratnapura.
Acting District Surveyor...	C. C. M. Fyers ...	1,750 0 1,596 87½	do ...	Kalutara.
Assistant Surveyor ...	X. S. Daniels ...	3,193 75	do. ...	Negombo.
Do ...	G. E. Leembruggen ...	3,193 75	do. ...	Alutkúru kóralé.
Do. ...	J. Jayasinghe .	2,737 50	do. ...	Siyané kóralé.
Do. ...	J. G. Sisouw ...	2,737 50	do. ...	Pánaduré.
Do. ...	J. W. Vimer ...	2,281 25	do. ...	Kalutara
Do. ...	F. W. B. Campbell	2,281 25	do. ..	Pánaduré.
Do ...	O. Ohlmus ..	1,825 0	do ...	Kégalla.
Do. ...	J. W. Davidson .	1,825 0	do. ...	Kalutara.
Do. ...	H. Leembruggen ...	1,460 0	do. ...	Hápitigam kóralé.
Do. ...	V. A. Van Cuylenberg ...	1,095 0	do ...	Mirigama.
Do. ...	Geo. De Saram ...	1,095 0	do. ...	Hapwella.
Do ...	J. E. Carey ..	1,095 0	do. ...	Mahara.
Chena Land Surveyor ...	D. A. Tambiah ...	1,460 0	do. ...	Kóṭṭé.
Supernumerary Surveyor...	A. E. Van Rooyen .	1,095 0	do. ...	Kóṭṭé.
Do. ...	J. T. Trowell ..	1,095 0	do. ...	Kóṭṭé.

Central Province.

Chief Surveyor (acting) ...	D. G. Mantell .	4,000 0 3,250 0	per annum ...	Kandy, in charge of Surveys in the Central Province.
District Surveyor ...	E. F. Vansittart ...	2,500 0 2,250 0	do. ...	Mátalé.
Do ...	P. D. Warren .	2,000 0 2,000 0	do. ...	Badulla.
Do.	W. H. Thornton	2,250 0 2,000 0	do ...	Nuwara Eliya.
Do. ...	F. W. Thomson .	3,250 0	do. ...	Kandy.
Assistant Surveyor ...	C. P. Martanus ...	3,193 75	do ...	Mátalé.
Do. ...	J. L. Hampton ...	3,193 75	do.	Badulla.
Do. .	H. Erskine . .	3,193 75	do . .	Náwalapitiya.
Do. ...	J. Hardy Harris ..	2,737 50	do. ...	Badulla.
Do. ..	R. W. Case ..	2,737 50	do. ...	Gampola.

Southern Province.

Chief Surveyor (acting) ...	T. J. Reynolds ...	3,250 0 2,750 0	per annum ...	Galle, in charge of Surveys in the Southern Province.
District Surveyor ...	J. Ingleby ...	4,500 0	do. ...	Kosgoda.
Acting District Surveyor...	R. B. Young ...	1,750 0 1,596 87½	do. ...	Mátara.
Assistant Surveyor ...	R. B. Campbell ...	2,737 50	do ...	Hambantota.
Do. ...	A. J. Misso ...	2,281 25	do. ...	Mátara.
Do. ...	T. H. Lloyd ...	1,825 0	do. ...	Kataluwa.
Do. ...	P. A. Daniels	1,095 0	do. ...	Kosgoda
Chena Land Surveyor ...	T. F. Gudsatje ...	2,281 25	do. ...	Tangalla.

North-Western and North-Central Provinces.

Chief Surveyor (acting) ...	W. A. R. Fyers ...	2,750 0 2,500 0	per annum ...	Kurunégala, in charge of surveys in the North-Western and North-Central Provinces.
Assistant Surveyor ...	A. Fernando ...	3,193 75	do. ...	Kalpitiya.
Do. ...	R. W. J. Crabbe ...	1,825 0	do. ...	Kurunégala.
Do. ...	J. J. Fernando ...	1,825 0	do. ...	Puttalam.
Do. ...	F. H. Leembruggen ...	1,095 0	do. ...	Anurádhapura.
Supernumerary Surveyor...	C. Speldewinde ...	1,460 0	do. ...	Anurádhapura.

Eastern Province.

Chief Surveyor ...	F. H. Grinlinton ...	5,000 0	per annum ...	Batticaloa, in charge of Surveys in the Eastern Province (on leave).
Assistant Surveyor ...	J. J. O'Dowd ...	3,193 75	do. ...	Batticaloa.
Do. ...	F. Meerwald ...	2,281 25	do. ...	Batticaloa.
Do. ...	A. [illegible] ...	1,825 0	do. ...	Kalmunai.

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

		Rs. cts.		
District Surveyor ..	H. G. E. VanDeerlin ..	2,000 0 1,750 0	per annum ...	Jaffna.
Do. ...	H. P. Lovering ..	3,250 0	do. ...	Mannár.
Assistant Surveyor ...	N. D. Caldera ...	2,281 25	do. ...	Mullaittivu.

ON LEAVE TO EUROPE.

The Hon. Col. A. B. Fyers, R.E., Surveyor-General.
Trigonometrical Assistant ... H. J. Macvicar.
Chief Surveyor ... F. H. Grinlinton.
District Surveyor ... W. A. Coulter.
Do. ... S. J. Morc.

OFFICE.

ACCOUNTANTS, CLERKS, STOREKEEPER, AND REGISTRARS.

Mr. J. H. E. Gomes ...	... 2,500 0	per annum ...	Accountant.
„ E. Ohlmus ...	... 1,800 0	do. ..	Chief Clerk.
„ D. C. Da Silva ..	... 900 0	do. ...	Clerk.
„ G. A. Rode ..	... 2,281 25	do. ...	Registrar of Field Plans.
„ S. E. Ludekens ...	... 1,277 50	do. ...	Storekeeper.
„ C. E. De Valliere ...	... 730 0	do. ...	Clerk.
„ R. Gomis ...	... 730 0	do. ...	do.
„ E. H. Schokman ...	.. 730 0	do. ..	do.
„ H. P. Perera ...	... 730 0	do. ...	do.
„ B. J. Smith ...	... 547 50	do. ...	do.
„ D. J. Perera ...	.. 547 50	do. ..	do.

COMPUTORS.

Mr. C. VanCuylenberg ...	... 1,200 0	per annum ..	Computor of Areas.
„ E. Joseph ...	... 1,100 0	do. ...	do.
„ M. Rodrigoe ...	... 1,000 0	do. ...	do.
„ W. M. De Silva ...	... 730 0 360 0	do. ...	Meteorological Computor.
„ F. G. Pedier ...	... 730 0	do. ...	Computor of Areas.

WESTERN, NORTHERN, AND NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE PLANS.

	Per annum. Rs. cts.
Mr. F. Fernander ...	2,737 50 456 25
„ W. A. Dharmaratna ...	1,500 0
„ M. De Coorey ...	1,000 0
„ B. VanRooyen ...	900 0
„ C. E. Wallbeoff ...	1,825 0
„ J. R. Franciscus ...	912 50
„ J. H. Peries ...	912 50
„ E. Rode ...	912 50
„ F. Perera ...	912 50
„ C. F. De Cuyper ...	730 0
„ B. De Silva ...	730 0
„ J. L. Peries ...	730 0
„ M. P. Rodrigoe ...	730 0
„ W. Don James ...	547 50
„ Migel Silva ...	547 50
„ Peter De Abrew ...	547 50
„ R. Da Silva ...	547 50

CENTRAL AND NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE PLANS.

Mr. C. VanRooyen ...	2,737 50
„ F. De Fonseka ...	1,277 50
„ J. R. De Silva ...	912 50
„ D. J. Wanigasooriya ...	912 50
„ A. N. De Silva ...	912 50
„ W. F. Wijayasekara ...	912 50
„ H. D. Thomas ...	730 0
„ H. J. De Livera ...	547 50
„ G. A. Fernando ...	547 50

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PROVINCE PLANS.

Mr. A. Perera ...	2,281 25
„ B. Perera ...	730 0
„ J. F. De Fonseka ...	730 0
„ H. Fernando ...	547 50

PREPARATION OF TITLE PLANS.

Mr. J. W. De Wase ..	2,200 0
„ E. De Run ...	1,825 0
„ J. M. De Zilva ...	1,825 0

PREPARATION OF TITLE PLANS—*contd.*

	Per annum. Rs. cts.
Mr. R. B. Corner ...	1,277 50
„ J. S. De Silva ...	912 50
„ H. R. Peries ...	912 50
„ M. Ekanayaka ..	912 50
„ E. Bracker ...	912 50
„ L. Mack ...	730 0
„ D. E. W. Abayaratne ...	547 50
„ Joseph Perera ...	547 50
„ F. De Alwis ...	547 50
„ R. D. Joseph ...	547 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. C. De Silva ...	1,277 50
„ J. C. Fernando ...	547 50
„ L. M. Perera ...	547 50
„ S. J. Rodrigoe ...	547 50

CLERKS AND DRAUGHTSMEN UNDER CHIEF SURVEYORS.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Mr. E. Koelman ...	1,095 0
„ M. F. Peries ...	730 0

WESTERN PROVINCE.

Mr. E. G. De Waas ...	730 0
„ W. C. Fernando ...	730 0

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

Mr. W. M. Loos ...	730 0
„ D. J. W. Edirisinha ...	730 0

EASTERN PROVINCE.

Mr. P. H. F. Perera ...	912 50

NORTH-WESTERN AND NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Mr. P. H. M. Perera ...	912 50

NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Mr. K. L. D. Charles ...	730 0

2.

RETURN of Field Surveyors' Progress and Cost of Work for the Year ending 31st December, 1881.

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingencies.	Transport.	Total.	Rate per Acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	
WESTERN PROVINCE.													
Mr. G. H. Symonds ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Office Assistant to the Surveyor-General.
" D. G. Mantell ...	—	—	—	—	2166 72	516 57	25 69	425 4	3134 2	—	—	—	Chief Surveyor, Western Province. (See also Central Province.)
" J. W. Robertson.	—	—	—	—	1729 89	224 82	134 83	463 15	1552 69	—	—	—	Acting Chief Surveyor, Western Province. (See also Southern Province.)
" H. L. Ward ...	—	—	—	—	1076 6	441 8	76 53	16 75	1610 42	—	—	—	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (District Surveyor.) Plans incomplete.
	—	—	—	—	48 94	20 57	3 47	—	72 98	—	—	—	Surveying Title Plans and Hagwella Bazaar. (Leave to Europe from 7th August, 1880, to 23rd September, 1881.)
									1683 40				
" W. A. B. Fyers ..	—	—	—	—	750 0	231 36	20 0	80 0	1081 36	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work, &c. (See also North-Western Province.)
" W. A. Coulter ...	134	443 0 5	115 1 37	558 2 2	1656 25	901 68	2 97	—	2560 90	4 58	4 0 26	1559 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres. District Surveyor.)
	1	186 1 0	—	186 1 0	88 88	39 30	—	—	128 18	0 68½	186 1 0	274 40	Do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	477 12	189 20	—	—	666 32	—	—	—	Re-opening old Title Plan boundaries, &c.
	—	—	—	—	111 10	—	—	—	111 10	—	—	—	Sick. (Leave to Europe from 15th August, 1881.)
									3466 50				
" S. Snowden .	54	592 0 30	39 0 24	631 1 14	3459 20	1589 52	90 2	224 68	5363 72	8 48	11 2 30	1358 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (District Surveyor.)
	1	145 3 0	—	145 3 0	54 35	24 20	—	—	78 55	0 53	145 3 0	225 20	Do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	77 77	29 19	—	—	106 96	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	264 25	101 83	—	61 17	427 25	—	—	—	Re-opening old boundaries and surveying a native claim.
	—	—	—	—	144 43	—	—	—	144 43	—	—	—	On leave.
									6120 91				
" C. H. Allen ...	—	—	—	—	3909 60	—	—	—	3909 60	—	—	—	Colombo Office, Acting Trigonometrical Computor.
" C. C. M. Fyers ...	177	1371 2 29	133 1 35	1505 0 24	2744 52	1697 88	—	49 0	4491 40	2 98	8 2 0	3631 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (Acting District Surveyor.)
	6	1245 3 0	—	1245 3 0	446 25	265 60	—	28 87	740 72	0 59	207 2 20	1797 60	Do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	105 0	69 87	—	—	174 87	—	—	—	Defining old boundaries, &c.
									5406 99				
" X. S. Daniels ...	544	386 0 16	504 1 19	890 1 35	2651 25	1572 7½	—	66 49	4289 81½	4 82	1 2 21	2854 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	542 50	45 0	—	—	587 50	—	—	—	Re-opening old boundaries and serving as juror.
									4877 31½				

E.—*continued.*

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingencies.	Transport.	Total.	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
Western Province—*continued.*		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	
Mr. G. E. Leembruggen	683	298 2 26	715 3 31	1014 2 17	2913 75	1491 43	—	—	4405 18	4 34	1 1 37	3435 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	70 0	57 54	—	—	127 54	—	—	—	Surveying the Attanagalu-oya.
	—	—	—	—	70 0	71 32	—	—	141 32	—	—	—	Defining old boundaries, &c.
	—	—	—	—	140 0	—	—	—	140 0	—	—	—	Sick.
									4814 4				
„ J. Jayasinghe ...	302	580 1 6	558 1 24	1138 2 30	2152 50	1312 0	—	—	3464 50	3 4½	3 3 3	3136 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	387 50	284 65	—	—	672 15	—	—	—	Surveying the Attanagalu-oya.
	—	—	—	—	187 50	129 70	—	—	317 20	—	—	—	Surveying Title Plans and identifying former Surveys.
									4413 85				
„ J. G. Sisouw ...	390	1270 0 27	410 0 15	1680 1 2	2407 50	1531 77	—	—	3939 27	2 34	4 1 9	4567 40	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	105 0	66 30	—	—	171 30	—	—	—	Re-opening, re-surveying, and laying out Title Plan boundaries, &c.
	—	—	—	—	225 0	—	—	—	225 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									4335 57				
„ O. Ohlmus ...	160	549 0 33	152 0 30	695 1 23	1395 0	1133 64	—	—	2518 64	3 62	4 1 15	1726 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	3	507 1 0	—	507 1 0	270 0	220 23	—	—	490 23	0 96½	169 0 13	759 60	Do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	15 0	11 22	—	—	26 22	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c., unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	45 0	40 22	—	—	85 22	—	—	—	Re-opening old boundaries, &c.
	—	—	—	—	110 0	—	—	—	110 0	—	—	—	Sick.
									3230 31				
„ J. W. Viner ...	229	900 0 25	46 3 26	947 0 11	1875 0	1279 1	8 70	55 87	3218 58	3 39½	4 0 21	2512 20	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	2	753 2 0	—	753 2 0	237 50	164 64½	—	—	402 14½	0 53	376 3 0	1004 80	Do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	62 50	83 16	—	—	145 66	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	25 0	22 25	—	42 0	89 25	—	—	—	Surveying encroachments, &c.
	—	—	—	—	81 25	—	—	—	81 25	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									3936 88½				
„ F. W. B. Campbell	291	121 3 15	346 1 33	468 1 8	974 61	941 70	24 35	—	1940 66	4 14½	1 2 17	1555 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	46 64	38 27	—	—	84 91	—	—	—	Re-opening old boundaries, &c.
	—	—	—	—	10 0	9 55	6 88	43 19	69 62	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	220 0	—	—	—	220 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also North-Western Province.)
									2315 19				

R. W. J. Grabbe	39	123 1 1	43 3 9	166 3 10	275 0	218 52	—	—	493 52	2 95	4 1 4	441 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	355 0	285 62	5 25	—	643 87	—	—	—	Surveying the Kalu-ganga.
	—	—	—	—	20 0	15 10	—	—	35 10	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station. (See also North-Western Provinces.)
									1172 49				
„ J. W. Davidson	329	630 0 3	41 3 17	731 2 20	1740 0	1426 83	—	—	3166 83	4 32½	2 0 35	2222 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	176 2 0	—	176 2 0	45 0	39 36	—	—	84 36	0 47½	176 2 0	282 40	Do above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	48 0	33 84	—	—	73 84	—	—	—	Defining old boundaries, &c.
									3325 3				
„ H. Loembruggen	92	452 2 38	127 2 0	580 0 38	850 0	839 33	—	—	1689 33	2 91	6 1 9	1456 20	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	116 1 0	—	116 1 0	24 0	23 34	—	—	47 34	0 40½	116 1 0	190 40	Do above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	354 0	—	—	—	354 0	—	—	—	Sick.
									2090 67				
„ V. A. VanCuylenburg.	435	1174 1 26	440 0 4	1614 1 30	777 0	1206 60	4 81	3 57	1991 98	1 23	8 2 72	4742 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	6	850 2 0	—	850 2 0	123 0	254 78	—	—	377 78	0 44	141 3 0	1322 40	Do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	21 0	18 36	—	—	39 36	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c.
	—	—	—	—	45 0	76 60	—	—	121 60	—	—	—	Laying out and opening old boundaries, &c.
	—	—	—	—	129 0	—	—	—	129 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2659 62				
„ Geo. De Saram	758	2657 1 36	760 3 22	3408 1 17	1050 0	1655 40	13 0	—	2718 40	0 79½	4 1 39	8195 70	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres
	—	—	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	45 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2763 40				
„ C. Speldewiede	—	—	—	—	141 0	—	—	—	141 0	—	—	—	In Colombo under tuition and surveying in the Cinnamon Gardens and Kollapitiya. (See also North-Western and North-Central Provinces.)
„ J. E. Carey	63	—	109 0 8	109 0 8	492 0	678 10	—	—	1170 10	—	—	310 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres. A portion of the survey incomplete, rate per acre cannot be determined.
	—	—	—	—	40 0	50 30	—	—	90 30	—	—	—	In Colombo under tuition.
									1260 40				
„ A. E. VanRoyen	150	—	396 3 33	396 3 33	313 0	423 21½	—	—	736 21½	1 85	2 2 23	1120 50	Surveying village lots under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	10 0	20 50	—	—	30 50	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c.
	—	—	—	—	62 0	25 30	—	—	87 30	—	—	—	In Colombo under tuition.
	—	—	—	—	10 0	20 50	—	—	30 50	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									884 51½				
„ J. T. Trowell	—	—	—	—	423 0	433 25	—	—	856 25	—	—	—	Surveying village lots under 100 acres. (Plans incomplete.)
	—	—	—	—	78 0	8 40	—	—	86 40	—	—	—	In Colombo under tuition.
									942 65				

E.—*continued*

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingencies.	Transport.	Total.	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	
Western Province—*continued.*													
Mr. D. A. Tambiah ...	80	—	250 0 0	250 0 0	117 0	121 85	—	—	238 85	0 95	3 0 20	641 0	Surveying village lots under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	108 0	—	—	—	108 0	—	—	—	In Colombo under tuition.
									346 85				
Chena Survey.													
Mr. R. Langslow ...	93	—	3403 3 19	3403 3 19	881 25	370 90	10 71	2 2	1264 88	0 37	36 2 16	5400 30	Surveying Chenas under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	—	7 18	—	—	7 18	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	81 25	65 99	—	—	147 24	—	—	—	Re-opening Title Plan boundaries.
	—	—	—	—	81 25	—	—	—	81 25	—	—	—	On leave. (Resigned.) (See also Southern Province.)
									1500 55				
" T. F. Ondatje ...	112	—	468 3 23	468 3 23	693 75	320 86	—	—	1014 61	2 16	4 0 29	1124 70	Surveying Chenas under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	56 25	40 22	—	—	96 47	—	—	—	Re-opening old boundaries
	—	—	—	—	300 0	—	—	—	300 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also Southern Province.)
									1411 8				
" D. A. Tambiah ...	243	—	505 3 28	505 3 28	368 0	360 90	—	—	728 90	1 44	2 0 18	1682 0	Surveying village lots under 100 acres.
North-Central Province.													
Mr. H. P. Lovering ...	73	281 1 32	82 2 19	364 0 11	1127 49	789 48	7 75	23 87	1947 59	5 35	4 3 37	998 30	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (Isolated & scattered lots.) (District Surveyor.)
	—	—	—	—	99 0	56 0	1 0	—	156 0	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	398 53	129 18	—	—	527 71	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c. (See also Northern Province.)
									2631 30				
" F. H. Leembruggen	483	146 0 19	622 0 38	768 1 17	640 0	1136 43	11 0	—	1987 43	2 58½	1 2 14	2485 60	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	51 0	73 12	—	—	124 12	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	66 0	98 12	8 37	—	172 49	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work, &c
	—	—	—	—	138 0	—	—	—	138 0	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									2422 4				
" C. Speldewinde ..	9	227 2 34	—	227 2 34	260 0	315 91	10 0	—	605 91	2 65	25 1 6	489 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (Six miles connections.)
	—	—	—	—	8 0	9 99	—	—	17 99	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	129 0	160 53	—	—	289 53	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c.
	—	—	—	—	40 0	59 45	—	37 50	136 95	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations. (See also Western and North-Western Provinces.)
									1049 38				

Northern Province													
Mr. H. P. Lovering ...	84	—	216 2 31	210 2 31	841 61	561 84	69 16	91 42	1584 3	7 29½	2 2 12	657 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (Isolated lots.)
	—	—	—	—	451 38	260 0	22 0	39 0	772 38	—	—	—	Surveying roads and sea coast. (District Surveyor.)
	—	—	—	—	288 31	—	—	—	288 31	—	—	—	Sick and leave. (See also North-Central Province.)
									2644 72				
„ H. G. Vandeerlin	739	1013 3 27	1739 2 12	2744 1 39	3248 55	1731 16½	26 73	231 62	5238 6½	1 90½	3 2 34	6358 40	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (District Surveyor.)
	—	—	—	—	124 99	61 98	—	—	186 97	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	49 65	25 45	—	34 12	109 22	—	—	—	(Irrigation Surveys.) Surveying and marking off encroachments of Channel and Tanks at Sankani.
	—	—	—	—	74 0	19 88	—	—	93 88	—	—	—	Re-opening old Title Plan boundaries, &c.
									5628 13½				
„ N. D. Caldera ...	189	597 3 25	9 1 23	607 1 8	1437 50	1075 32½	1 2	39 37	2553 21½	4 20½	3 0 34	1761 90	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	367 50	435 22½	—	15 75	838 47½	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	50 0	53 60	—	—	103 60	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c.
	—	—	—	—	268 75	221 0	—	—	489 75	—	—	—	Re-opening old boundaries.
	—	—	—	—	137 50	—	—	—	137 50	—	—	—	On leave.
									4122 54				
Central Province.													
Mr. J. Stoddart ..	—	—	—	—	2250 9	402 30	19 15	164 90	2836 44	—	—	—	Chief Surveyor, Central Province.—Acting Surveyor-General from 9th April, 1881.
„ D. G. Mantell ...	—	—	—	—	4692 14	1229 91	106 75	852 33	6881 13	—	—	—	Chief Surveyor, Central Province (acting). See also Western Province.
„ E. F. Vanslittart..	72	857 1 24	141 1 35	998 3 19	3791 10	2126 70	29 28	660 0	6607 8	6 61	13 3 20	1986 70	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	74 0	50 0	—	20 0	144 0	—	—	—	Railway encroachments
	—	—	—	—	786 33	219 84	—	—	106 17	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									7757 25				
„ G. B. Capper ...	—	—	—	—	944 48	379 95	6 63	147 50	1478 56	—	—	—	Hill sketching. (See also Eastern Province.)
„ S. J. More ...	154	282 2 17	71 3 17	354 1 34	1271 40	630 40	20 37	—	1922 17	5 41	2 1 8	942 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres. } Proceeded to Europe on leave from 1st July, 1881.
	—	—	—	—	168 47	200 68	1 86	—	371 1	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	69 36	27 18	—	—	96 54	—	—	—	Surveying roads at Kandapola, and streams at Maturata.
	—	—	—	—	68 91	101 10	—	2 0	172 1	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
	—	—	—	—	473 96	—	—	—	473 96	—	—	—	Sick.
									3035 69				

E.—*continued.*

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingencies.	Transport	Total.	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	
Central Province—*continued.*													
Mr. P. D. Warren ...	113	1845 0 37	306 2 12·94	2151 3 9·94	3629 12	2040 70	121 38	63 0	5254 20	2 44	19 0 7	4093 32	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres
	—	—	—	—	287 95	289 4	—	—	576 99	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	32 61	17 53	—	—	50 14	—	—	—	Surveying streams unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	168 72	106 40	—	—	275 12	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work.
	—	—	—	—	65 87	41 4	—	262 15	369 6	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
	—	—	—	—	269 91	—	—	—	269 91	—	—	—	On leave
									6795 42				
„ W. H. Thornton...	2	33 0 25	—	33 0 25	23 8	12 80	—	2 50	38 38	1 14	16 2 0	85 0	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (See also Eastern Province.)
	—	—	—	—	2478 85	1108 18	59 17	653 79	4299 99	—	—	—	Hill sketching.
	—	—	—	—	748 4	350 12	—	—	1098 16	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work.
	—	—	—	—	82 60	—	—	—	82 60	—	—	—	Sick.
									5519 13				
„ F. W. Thomson...	1204	1030 0 38	—	1030 0 38	2797 15	1388 29½	14 98	25 50	4226 92½	4 10	0 3 17	4383 70	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	81 27	158 45	—	—	237 72	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	358 48	39 8	—	—	397 56	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									4861 20½				
„ C. P. Martinus ...	432	145 2 35	319 0 13·56	464 3 8·50	2485 0	1636 72	17 18	10 17	4149 7	8 92	1 0 12	1760 3	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	43 75	105 39	8 19	—	157 33	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	490 0	166 70	—	—	656 70	—	—	—	Miscellaneous Surveys in connection with the Mátalé Railway.
	—	—	—	—	17 50	11 20	3 42	—	32 12	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
	—	—	—	—	157 50	—	—	—	157 50	—	—	—	On leave.
									5152 72				
„ J. L. Hampton ...	70	1194 0 19	149 3 12	1343 3 31	2021 25	1561 26	36 39	85 50	3704 40	2 75	19 0 32	2547 20	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	78 75	160 79	—	—	239 54	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	525 0	398 69	—	—	923 69	—	—	—	Surveying roads and streams unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	297 50	89 2	—	—	386 52	—	—	—	Miscellaneous works.
	—	—	—	—	61 25	46 33	—	31 50	139 8	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
	—	—	—	—	210 0	75 40	—	—	285 40	—	—	—	Sick and leave.
									5675 63				

„ H. Erskine ...	293	937 2 19	95 0 11·46	1032 2 30·46	2356 25	2029 20	11 0	949 87	5346 32	5 16	3 2 4	2463 40	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres.—Chiefly Railway Surveys.
	—	—	—	—	72 50	190 26	—	—	262 76	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	250 0	237 0	—	—	487 0	—	—	—	Surveying roads, streams, &c., unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	135 0	—	—	—	135 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									6231 8				
„ J. H. Harris ...	371	1004 0 35	413 1 27·75	1417 2 22·75	1630 0	1851 29	4 0	189 0	3674 29	2 73	3 3 11	3128 0	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	510 0	388 28	—	—	898 28	—	—	—	Surveying roads unconnected with applications. Also miscellaneous work.
	—	—	—	—	67 50	34 80	—	62 87	165 17	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
	—	—	—	—	330 0	—	—	—	330 0	—	—	—	Sick and on leave.
									5267 74				
„ R. W. Case ...	40	157 3 19	72 0 4	229 3 23	1026 25	816 23	5 12	18 35	1865 95	8 11	5 3 0	694 30	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (See also North-Western Province.)
	—	—	—	—	18 75	15 43	—	—	34 18	—	—	—	Triangulation.
									1900 13				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.													
Mr. W. A. B. Fyers ..	—	—	—	—	3804 71	1293 78	13 97	1108 88	6221 34	—	—	—	Chief Surveyor in charge of Surveys, North-Western and North-Central Provinces. (See also Western Province.)
	—	—	—	—	48 38	21 14	—	161 88	231 40	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
	—	—	—	—	157 26	67 17	—	—	224 43	—	—	—	Sick.
									6677 17				
„ A. Fernando ...	305	1240 2 36	2338 0 28	3578 3 24	2406 25	995 54	4 50	49 87	3456 16	0 96	11 1 25	7722 60	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	770 0	694 35	26 54	260 62	1751 51	—	—	—	Triangulation in connection with Coast line Surveys.
	—	—	—	—	17 50	48 0	—	—	65 50	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work.
									5273 17				
„ R. W. Case ...	743	—	1560 0 11	1560 0 11	1056 25	982 66	19 20	—	2058 11	1 31	2 0 14	4765 0	Surveying applications above and under 100 acres. (See also Central Province.)
	—	—	—	—	62 50	43 62	—	—	106 12	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
	—	—	—	—	193 75	—	—	—	193 75	—	—	—	On leave.
									2357 98				
„ F. W. Campbell...	30	666 0 14	59 0 39	725 1 13	573 0	788 36	—	47 25	1408 61	1 94	24 0 30	1386 0	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres. (See also Western Province.)
	—	—	—	—	75 0	11 20	—	—	86 20	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work.
									1494 81				

E.—*continued*

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots.	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Contingencies.	Transport.	Total.	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	
North-Western Province—*continued.*													
Mr. R. W. J. Crabbe	63	53 0 0	182 2 10	235 2 10	970 0	853 91	24 0	—	1847 91	7 83	3 2 39	426 0	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres. (See also Western Province.)
	—	—	—	—	50 0	37 50	—	—	87 50	—	—	—	Surveying roads unconnected with application work.
	—	—	—	—	155 0	85 53	—	44 55	285 8	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work.
									2220 49				
„ **J. J. Fernando** ...	192	842 1 9	697 2 29	1539 3 38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Surveying applications under and above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	992 0	1317 32½	39 0	88 59	2436 91½	1 58	8 0 2	3114 40	
	—	—	—	—	81 0	126 30	—	—	207 30	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work.
	—	—	—	—	33 0	45 65	—	7 0	85 65	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
	—	—	—	—	111 0	—	—	—	111 0	—	—	—	Sick.
									2840 88½				
„ **C. Speldewinde** ...	23	141 0 39	—	141 0 39	184 0	158 57	—	—	337 57	2 38	6 0 27	352 10	Surveying applications under 100 acres. (See also Western and North-Central Provinces.)
	—	—	—	—	16 0	—	—	—	16 0	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work.
	—	—	—	—	12 0	17 83	—	—	29 83	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing stations.
									383 40				
Southern Province.													
Mr. J. W. Robertson	—	—	—	—	3162 47	826 46	7 71	143 0	4146 64	—	—	—	In charge of the Province. See also Western Province.
	—	—	—	—	718 3	214 4	—	—	932 7	—	—	—	Sea-coast Survey.
									5078 71				
„ **T. J. Reynolds** ...	—	—	—	—	2588 3	552 56	14 0	433 50	3588 9	—	—	—	In charge of the Province.
	—	—	—	—	88 13	—	—	55 48	143 61	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									3731 70				
„ **R. B. Young** ...	234	588 3 14	175 1 31	764 1 5	2289 52	1165 81	—	—	3456 39	4 52	3 1 2	2040 10	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
	3	364 2 0	—	364 2 0	682 50	395 67	—	—	1078 17	2 98	121 2 0	588 0	Do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	35 0	18 39	—	—	53 39	—	—	—	Surveying road from Akuruge-da to Malimada
	—	—	—	—	227 50	121 45	—	—	348 95	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries of old work and testing.
	—	—	—	—	61 25	—	—	—	61 25	—	—	—	Sick.
									4988 9				

„ R. B. Campbell ...	234	1716 3 3	46 2 10	1763 1 13	1800 0	1723 12	—	159 23	3682 35	2 8	7 2 5	4956 80	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	4	895 0 0	—	895 0 0	45 0	48 0	—	—	93 0	0 10	223 3 0	1275 20	Do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	60 0	46 31	—	—	106 31	—	—	—	Levelling the irrigation channel at Tikáwa.
	—	—	—	—	165 0	181 0	—	96 67	442 67	—	—	—	Surveying the Coast and hirinda river.
	—	—	—	—	105 0	112 27	—	—	217 27	—	—	—	Defining boundaries of old Surveys.
	—	—	—	—	74 0	88 67	34 50	—	198 17	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	382 50	—	—	—	382 50	—	—	—	Sick.
	—	—	—	—	105 0	—	—	—	105 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									5227 27				
„ J. Ingleby ...	461	702 2 14	345 2 10	1048 0 24	2808 83½	1143 74	13 13	57 0	4022 70	3 83	2 1 3	3044 0	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	65 74	27 48	—	—	93 22	—	—	—	Coast and lake survey.
	—	—	—	—	865 97	361 71	0 43	57 0	1225 11½	—	—	—	Miscellaneous work. Visiting Surveyors. Re-opening boundaries of old Title Plans, &c.
	—	—	—	—	177 79	—	—	—	177 79	—	—	—	Sick.
	—	—	—	—	165 0	—	—	—	165 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									5743 82½				
„ T. H. Lloyd ...	273	473 1 5	476 1 20	949 2 25	1685 0	1276 72½	8 62	9 0	2979 34½	3 13½	3 1 26	2647 80	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	110 0	69 56	2 75	—	182 33	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries of old Title Plans, and surveying the Sea coast.
	—	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	30 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									3191 67½				
„ A. J. Mason ...	387	151 0 37	477 0 23	628 1 20	1812 50	959 75	6 7	102 50	2880 82	4 58	1 2 19	2074 60	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	318 75	156 45	—	25 50	500 70	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries of old Title Plans, &c.
	—	—	—	—	6 25	3 4	—	—	9 29	—	—	—	Surveying roads unconnected with applications.
	—	—	—	—	143 75	—	—	—	143 75	—	—	—	On leave.
									3534 56				
„ P. A. Daniels ..	546	186 3 34	879 0 2	1065 3 36	831 0	1141 41	2 50	—	1974 91	1 85	1 3 32	3273 50	Surveying applications under 100 acres.
	1	244 1 0	—	244 1 0	15 0	22 35	1 12	—	38 47	0 15½	—	344 0	Do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	249 0	296 15	3 94	11 62	560 71	—	—	—	Triangulation.
									2574 9				
Chena Survey.													
Mr. T. F. Ondaatje ..	161	—	1173 2 7	1173 2 7	968 75	618 28	24 7	81 72	1692 82	1 44	7 1 6	4199 80	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
	4	—	975 3 0	975 3 0	187 50	130 20	—	—	317 70	0 32½	243 3 30		Do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	37 50	22 48	—	90 24	150 22	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
	—	—	—	—	37 50	—	—	44 99	82 49	—	—	—	On leave.
									2243 23				
„ R. Langslow ...	50	21 1 25	114 3 5	136 0 30	831 25	396 81	—	148 90	1375 96	10 11	2 2 35	425 50	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	25 0	18 6	—	44 62	87 68	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									1463 64				

See also Western Province.

See also Western Province.

I.—*continued.*

Name of Surveyor.	No. of Lots	Extent. Crown.	Extent. Claim.	Extent. Total.	Salary.	Revenue Services.	Commutation.	Transport.	Total.	Rate per acre.	Average Extent of Lots.	Survey Fees.	Remarks.
Eastern Province.		A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	A. R. P.	Rs. cts.	
Mr. G. R. Capper ...	—	—	—	—	28 8 97	479 1	—	669 62	4457 60	—	—	—	In charge of the Province. (Also see Central Province.)
	—	—	—	—	111 12	—	—	22 50	133 62	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									4591 22				
„ J. J. O'Dowd ...	187	417 0 30	46 1 1	463 1 31	1050 0	809 55½	—	—	1859 55½	4 2	2 1 35	1691 9[illegible]	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
	5	848 3 0	—	848 3 0	253 75	267 90	—	59 50	581 15	0 63	282 3 26	1170 0	Do. above 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	261 27	117 65	10 75	121 74½	451 30½	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	658 75	248 84	37 53	119 4[illegible]½	1044 5[illegible]½	—	—	—	Surveying Batticaloa and Batticaloa road.
	—	—	—	—	647 48	121 38	22 49	141 75	9[illegible] 10	—	—	—	In charge of office, &c., &c., &c.
	—	—	—	—	569 0	4 4 48	101 12	—	1065 0[illegible]	—	—	—	Batticaloa harbour survey.
	—	—	—	—	61 25	38 26	98 25	16 62½	214 38½	—	—	—	Travelling on duty when changing station.
									6151 77				
„ W. H. Thornton...	—	—	—	—	272 24	126 69	2 50	—	2[illegible] 43	—	—	—	Triangulation.
	—	—	—	—	77 77	44 31	—	—	122 [illegible]	—	—	—	Fixing flood levels.
	—	—	—	—	155 57	68 68	—	—	244 25	—	—	—	Office work.
	—	—	—	—	358 91	63 34	—	25 0	477 25	—	—	—	Travelling from Trincomalee to Batticaloa and detention on the road, owing to bad weather. } See also Central Province.
									1195 1				
„ F. F. Maerwald...	80	1366 1 18	—	1366 1 18	1631 25	1292 68	7 32	40 25	2971 50	2 17	17 0 12	3291 0	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	162 50	149 69	8 21	—	320 81	—	—	—	Surveying the Sea-coast.
	—	—	—	—	62 50	36 25	—	—	98 75	—	—	—	Re-opening boundaries of old Title plans.
	—	—	—	—	50 0	—	—	—	50 0	—	—	—	Sick.
	—	—	—	—	375 0	—	—	—	375 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									3815 56				
„ A. J. Seneviratna	540	1769 1 28	87 3 4	1857 0 32	1455 0	1309 29	20 37	54 74	2839 40	1 52	3 1 30	5041 50	Surveying lots under 100 acres.
	—	—	—	—	5 0	4 48	—	—	9 48	—	—	—	Surveying a channel.
	—	—	—	—	140 0	125 44	6 30	55 36	327 10	—	—	—	Do. Coast line.
	—	—	—	—	40 0	13 44	—	—	53 44	—	—	—	Serving as Juror and re-opening boundaries of old lots.
	—	—	—	—	185 0	—	—	—	185 0	—	—	—	On leave.
									3414 42				

Surveyor-General's Office,
Colombo, 6th May, 1882.

J. STODDART,
Acting Surveyor-General.

THE METEOROLOGY OF CEYLON IN 1881.

LATITUDES, LONGITUDES AND ELEVATIONS OF THE METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS.

Stations.	Lat. N.	Long. E.	Elevation.	How obtained.	
	° ′	° ′	feet.		
Colombo	6 56	79·52	40	Bar. Cistern.	By levelling.
Ratnapura	6 42	80·24	109	Do.	do.
Puttalam	8·2	79 50	11		By Bar.
Anurádhapura ...	8 22	80·23	312	Do.	do.
Mannár	8·59	79 55	12	Do.	do.
Jaffna	9 40	79 56	9	Do.	By levelling.
Trincomalee	8·33	81·15	175	Do.	By Bar.
Batticaloa	7·43	81·44	26	Do.	do.
Hambantota	6 7	81·7	40	Do.	
Galle	6·1	80·14	48	Do.	By levelling.
Kandy	7·18	80 40	1650	Bar. Cistern.	By levelling in connection with railway levels.
Nuwara Eliya ...	6·59	80 47	6240	By Bar. checked by Trigonometry and levels.	
Badulla	6·59	81·5	2225	By levelling.	
Vavúniyan-Vilánkulam...	?	?	?		

Solar Radiation.

Table I. gives the mean of the maximum readings for each month; the maximum and minimum readings and days of the month on which they occurred; and the mean, maximum, and minimum difference of sun above the maximum shade temperature.

Nocturnal Radiation.

Table II. gives the mean of the minimum readings for each month; the maximum and minimum readings and days of the month on which they occurred; and the mean, maximum, and minimum depression below the minimum temperatures.

The results of this table are very unsatisfactory owing to the varied system of exposure (mostly on supports), a few inches above the ground. Pads on the Indian system have recently been issued, and it is hoped better results will follow a more uniform system.

Air Temperatures.

The mean temperature of the air has hitherto been deduced from the readings of the maximum and minimum thermometers only. In constructing this table this method was found to give unsatisfactory results, and the method used at many of the Indian Stations has therefore been substituted, viz., the means of 9·30, 3·30, and minimum observations.

The thermometers throughout have been verified at Colombo at various temperatures by comparison with a standard thermometer tested at Greenwich Observatory.

Table III. gives monthly, and annual mean, and extreme temperatures; the means of each hour of observation of the maximum and minimum temperatures, and the extreme temperatures of each month, and the year; together with the mean daily and extreme monthly and annual ranges. Also the mean temperature of each month, and that of the year.

Atmospheric Pressure.

All barometers have been verified at Colombo by comparison with a standard tested by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, who compare with the standard at Kew.

Table V. gives monthly means and ranges, the highest and lowest readings in each month and the year, and the extreme monthly and annual range.

Table VI. gives the mean pressure of each month reduced to its sea level value, from Colonel Fyers' tables.

Winds.

Table VII. gives the number of times that each of eight wind directions and calms were observed at 9·30, and 3·30, by an ordinary vane (except at Colombo, where the number of miles travelled is recorded by a Casella's enlarged anemograph); the trigonometrical resultant of the observations computed by Lambert's formula, and the mean diurnal movement of the air.

Hygrometry.

Table VIII. gives the monthly means of the readings of the wet bulb, the mean range and adopted wet bulb temperature for each month (the average of the 9·30, 3·30 and minimum readings); also the difference of the several values and the corresponding air temperatures.

Table IX. shows the mean vapour tension of the several months, &c., deduced from corresponding readings of the wet and dry bulb thermometers.

Table X. the mean relative humidities similarly obtained. This and the preceding tables are compiled from the tables accompanying "The Indian Meteorologists Vade Mecum."

Cloud Proportion.

Table XI. gives the monthly means of observations and also the daily averages.

Rainfall.

Tables XII. and XIII. give the amount of rainfall and the number of days on which rainfall was measured at the fourteen principal Stations.

C. H. ALLEN,
Acting Trigonometrical and Meteorological Assistant.

TABLE I.—EQUILIBRIUM TEMPERATURES OF SOLAR RADIATION FOR 1881.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January	126·2	11th	139·0	21st	110·0	39·6	53·3	22·6
February	129·9	5th	140·0	1st	117·0	41·6	49·8	30·1
March	143·4	15th	149·0	—	142·0	55·9	58·5	54·8
April	146·9	29th	151·0	2nd	140·0	57·5	61·0	51·6
May	148·7	23rd	155·0	11th	139·0	53·8	65·6	52·4
June	144·2	3rd	150·0	—	129·0	56·0	61·8	45·3
July	143·3	2nd	148·0	—	130·0	58·1	61·4	47·0
August	143·6	29th	149·5	—	130·0	58·7	63·2	56·0
September	146·4	22nd	153·0	—	140·0	60·8	67·3	53·4
October	149·5	3rd and 16th	160·0	6th	143·0	62·7	73·8	59·6
November	146·4	7th	156·0	11th	134·0	60·5	70·8	50·3
December	146·1	24th	152·0	1st	130·0	61·0	64·6	49·3
Year	143·1	—	160·0	—	110·0	56·0	73·8	22·6
Means of extremes	—	—	150·2	—	132·0	—	62·7	47·7
2.—RATNAPURA—(*Incorrect*)								
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January	142·9	2nd and 11th	150·0	17th	120·0	59·0	67·0	35·5
February	148·2	15th	154·0	23rd and 24th	140·0	60·9	67·0	53·5
March	147·1	22nd	159·0	26th	140·0	56·4	68·0	49·5
April	148·4	6th	157·0	4th and 26th	144·0	57·8	65·5	53·0
May	147·2	1st	153·0	5th	141·0	55·9	68·0	51·0
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	145·9	15th	149·0	6th	140·0	58·2	62·0	55·5
August	147·7	8th	156·0	9th, 10th, and 15th	140·0	61·5	68·0	54·5
September	145·7	14th	155·0	20th	133·0	59·0	68·5	48·5
October	147·2	17th	151·0	30th	140·0	58·4	61·0	52·5
November	146·5	26th and 27th	152·0	11th	132·0	59·4	65·0	47·5
December	147·2	17th	150·0	6th	140·0	63·5	67·0	57·0
Year	146·7	March 22nd	159·0	January 17th	120·0	59·1	68·5	47·5
Means of extremes	—	—	154·1	—	139·1	—	66·1	50·7
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.								
January	137·4	11th and 27th	154·0	18th	98·0	50·2	72·0	22·0
February	152·2	13th and 27th	160·0	2nd	136·0	66·8	75·0	52·0
March	157·4	14th	166·0	8th	144·0	67·2	74·0	54·0
April	156·4	17th	162·0	25th and 26th	153·0	65·0	69·0	61·0
May	148·5	1st	158·0	12th	135·0	56·6	67·0	47·0
June	149·8	18th	155·0	8th	142·0	58·2	65·0	52·0
July	152·6	19th, 21st, & 27th	158·0	10th	140·0	59·8	65·0	50·0
August	149·6	6th	160·0	7th	135·0	57·5	66·0	47·0
September	153·6	20th	180·0	6th and 12th	145·0	61·2	91·0	52·0
October	150·9	14th and 15th	160·0	11th	135·0	60·3	66·0	47·0
November	142·8	1st	156·0	5th	115·0	58·2	68·0	34·0
December	140·4	4th, 11th, & 12th	152·0	25th	112·0	58·8	70·0	30·0
Year	149·3	September 20th	180·0	January 18th	98·0	60·7	75·0	22·0
Means of extremes	—	—	160·1	—	132·6	—	70·8	45·8
5.—MANNÁR.								
January	122·9	30th	141·5	10th	95·0	42·7	62·0	12·0
February	151·0	25th	158·0	2nd	116·0	68·9	74·6	37·2
March	154·2	14th	161·5	19th	141·8	68·0	65·5	54·8
April	156·8	19th	165·0	10th	147·0	67·3	74·2	58·0
May	157·3	27th	169·0	24th	141·0	67·4	79·0	51·2
June	152·9	4th	165·0	2nd	141·5	65·7	75·0	53·1
July	149·2	21st and 25th	160·0	4th and 13th	129·0	63·6	73·8	44·0
August	149·9	23rd	161·2	5th	126·5	64·1	75·5	42·0
September	142·6	26th	157·0	20th	124·5	66·6	69·0	40·0
October	148·8	21st	158·0	28th	133·0	61·7	80·0	48·0
November	129·8	1st	166·0	11th	95·5	46·4	78·2	16·5
December	117·6	6th and 17th	133·0	2nd	91·0	37·7	53·2	10·5
Year	144·4	May 27th	169·0	December 2nd	91·0	59·2	79·0	10·5
Means of extremes	—	—	158·8	—	123·5	—	71·7	38·9
6.—JAFFNA.								
January	129·1	3rd	142·8	10th	98·7	48·7	59·6	21·9
February	140·6	25th	152·5	15th	116·8	57·1	68·0	40·8
March	148·2	5th	157·5	21st	142·0	60·0	69·5	55·7
April	149·3	5th	158·5	25th	141·6	58·1	66·0	50·3
May	141·7	3rd	151·0	24th	127·0	52·0	57·7	40·0
June	137·8	4th	145·6	7th	130·0	50·1	51·6	42·0
July	137·9	26th	143·0	10th	131·7	51·6	54·7	46·9
August	137·4	23rd	152·0	16th	111·0	51·2	63·0	27·4
September	139·3	24th	150·4	22nd	125·0	53·6	63·4	41·5
October	141·7	16th	151·3	25th	129·4	54·8	62·3	40·2
November	133·6	16th	150·6	10th	95·2	50·3	66·8	16·9
December	120·4	14th	143·0	28th	85·0	41·0	61·7	9·0
Year	138·1	—	158·5	—	85·0	52·4	69·5	9·0
Means of extremes	—	—	149·9	—	119·7	—	62·1	36·0

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	122·6	23rd	139·0	18th	83·0	40·2	56·0	5·2
February	136·5	16th	140·0	5th	127·0	50·3	51·8	49·0
March	141·6	28th	145·2	18th	125·5	51·7	55·2	39·7
April	143·2	19th	149·0	5th	139·4	49·4	51·2	46·0
May	136·8	1st	145·2	23rd	130·2	41·0	50·2	35·1
June	134·6	4th	143·6	10th	125·7	39·6	44·4	34·5
July	134·8	16th	139·8	6th	125·4	40·7	43·4	35·2
August	134·6	6th	144·0	5th	120·0	41·8	50·0	28·0
September	135·1	16th	146·8	20th	112·5	42·3	55·5	26·5
October	135·8	8th	146·5	28th	126·3	44·7	50·5	41·1
November	133·5	14th	145·0	11th	97·0	48·3	57·5	18·4
December	124·7	4th	143·2	1st	93·0	41·0	57·0	13·0
Year	134·4	—	149·0	—	83·0	44·2	57·5	5·2
Means of extremes	—	—	144·3	—	117·1	—	51·9	30·4
8.—BATTICALOA.								
January	137·6	25th	151·5	10th	114·0	54·8	68·0	34·0
February	145·5	26th	153·6	5th	131·2	60·6	67·6	47·2
March	149·5	14th	153·5	21st	140·4	61·7	66·5	52·4
April	148·8	17th	155·2	7th	143·8	57·3	61·4	54·0
May	150·3	24th	160·0	5th	142·0	56·5	63·4	50·2
June	146·3	1st	157·0	22nd	140·0	52·0	57·6	46·6
July	148·2	11th	158·0	28th	140·5	54·5	61·0	49·9
August	147·2	2nd	158·6	27th	139·8	54·7	63·1	50·8
September	143·8	19th	157·2	5th	140·0	56·6	65·7	52·0
October	145·9	11th	152·0	28th	131·5	57·2	62·2	45·5
November	138·3	29th	151·0	11th	112·9	50·3	66·5	26·7
December	135·0	16th	153·0	1st	109·0	51·7	69·0	28·5
Year	144·7	—	160·0	—	109·0	55·5	69·0	26·7
Means of extremes	—	—	155·0	—	132·1	—	64·3	44·8
9.—HAMBANTOTA.								
January	140·1	24th	150·0	15th	98·0	55·0	63·0	19·0
February	143·0	6th	150·0	27th	140·0	56·0	64·0	49·0
March	142·4	17th	150·0	19th	134·0	54·6	60·0	47·0
April	141·6	25th	150·0	13th	135·0	52·2	59·0	47·0
May	137·6	17th	155·0	1st	126·0	49·2	68·0	38·0
June	134·8	27th	141·0	8th	120·0	48·1	54·0	36·0
July	132·3	8th	141·0	13th	124·0	46·1	45·0	43·0
August	132·1	24th	143·0	20th	124·0	46·0	50·0	35·0
September	135·0	4th	143·0	11th	99·0	48·4	57·0	19·0
October	138·6	29th	148·0	7th	130·0	53·4	61·0	44·0
November	136·8	5th	146·0	11th	120·0	51·9	64·0	37·0
December	139·0	26th	146·0	19th	120·0	54·2	62·0	39·0
Year	137·6	—	155·0	—	98·0	52·1	68·0	19·0
Means of extremes	—	—	147·0	—	122·5	—	58·9	37·7
10.—GALLE.								
January	143·5	17th	154·0	16th	122·0	61·7	71·0	42·2
February	145·9	5th	151·0	1st	138·0	62·1	68·0	57·0
March	147·0	18th	156·0	23rd	140·0	61·5	73·0	54·5
April	146·2	13th	155·0	8rd	137·0	59·8	67·0	53·0
May	141·3	13th	151·0	1st	133·0	56·0	67·0	47·6
June	137·9	29th	147·0	7th	119·0	54·9	65·6	37·2
July	138·5	20th	144·0	1st	132·0	55·8	61·0	51·0
August	139·7	23rd	147·0	26th	132·0	57·5	65·8	50·0
September	138·6	29th	149·0	13th	109·0	55·9	66·0	28·0
October	143·8	23rd	153·0	20th	135·0	60·8	69·5	54·2
November	142·2	18th	158·0	8th	113·0	60·0	75·2	33·0
December	146·4	23rd	157·0	11th	135·0	64·1	75·0	53·0
Year	142·6	—	158·0	—	109·0	59·2	75·0	28·0
Means of extremes	—	—	151·8	—	128·7	—	68·7	48·7
11.—KANDY.								
January	132·3	12th	144·0	16th	94·0	54·3	65·2	18·4
February	141·4	24th	147·4	7th	133·0	59·7	64·4	52·8
March	144·0	20th	152·0	1st	136·0	60·0	69·2	54·6
April	145·6	26th	158·4	28th	134·4	61·0	75·9	48·4
May	140·1	10th	148·4	11th	122·0	55·1	62·8	40·6
June	130·8	18th	154·2	29th	113·0	57·5	75·4	36·6
July	130·8	21st	140·5	1st	106·5	50·3	58·1	31·5
August	127·2	15th	144·5	10th	104·8	48·9	64·5	28·1
September	136·0	26th	145·5	13th	120·6	56·3	62·3	46·6
October	138·9	27th	145·8	17th	112·6	57·7	67·3	29·6
November	137·8	15th	145·0	10th	112·6	59·1	66·6	37·6
December	136·0	22nd	145·0	13th	125·6	60·8	66·4	48·6
Year	136·9	—	158·4	—	94·0	56·2	75·9	18·4
Means of extremes	—	—	147·6	—	117·9	—	66·5	39·4

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January ...	122·9	28th	136·1	15th	80·0	57·6	73·1	22·0
February ...	133·4	22nd	142·1	7th	128·1	66·6	72·1	60·1
March ...	135·9	16th	142·1	29th	121·1	65·4	68·1	53·3
April ...	135·8	5th	149·1	6th	110·1	64·0	76·1	43·1
May ...	133·5	20th	142·1	10th	110·1	62·0	69·1	41·1
June ...	116·2	18th	140·1	6th	86·1	49·9	73·1	21·6
July ...	122·8	7th	125·1	16th	90·1	55·6	75·1	25·5
August ...	108·3	4th	140·1	2nd	85·1	42·4	61·1	25·6
September ...	121·6	27th	140·1	10th and 11th	95·1	52·1	68·6	27·1
October ...	127·6	24th	147·1	30th	110·1	58·8	78·1	44·1
November ...	119·5	18th	141·1	12th	88·1	53·5	73·6	29·1
December ...	129·2	6th	140·1	7th	110·6	61·5	70 1	42·1
Year ...	125·5	..	149·1	—	80·0	57·2	78·1	21·6
Means of extremes ...	—	—	140·6	—	101·2	—	71·5	36·2

TABLE II.—TEMPERATURES OF NOCTURNAL RADIATION IN 1881.

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
1.—COLOMBO.								
January ...	64·5	12th, 13th, & 14th	69·0	9th and 10th	60·0	7·6	13·7	3·0
February ...	66·5	26th	70·0	20th	63·0	6·4	10·8	4·8
March ...	70·0	17th	73·5	2nd and 3rd	68·0	4·5	6·0	2·3
April ...	71·4	29th	75·8	21st	67·0	5·1	6·8	1·8
May ...	73·6	24th	77·6	2nd and 8th	66·0	6·1	10·3	3·8
June ...	73·5	27th	76·0	30th	70·0	5·4	8·1	2·8
July ...	73·4	22nd	75·0	13th	69·0	4·0	6·0	2·3
August ...	72·5	21st	75·0	3rd	69·0	4·3	8·8	3·0
September ...	71·7	21st	75·0	14th	68·0	5·6	7·4	3·8
October ...	70·0	2nd and 11th	74·0	29th	64·0	5·9	8·3	2·0
November ...	68·0	27th and 28th	72·0	8th	61·0	6·4	12·3	2·8
December ...	69·9	4th	72·0	25th	68·0	4·3	8·5	2·8
Year ...	70·4	—	77·6	—	60·0	5·5	13·7	1·8
Means of extremes ..	—	—	73·7	—	66·1	—	8·9	2·9
2.—RATNAPURA.—*Not recorded.*								
3.—PUTTALAM.								
January ...	56·3	14th	61·4	29th	49·9	15·0	20·9	11·4
February ...	56·7	15th	62·9	14th	52·9	13·2	16·4	5·9
March ...	59·3	18th	63·9	1st and 8th	51·9	14·9	17·9	10·9
April ...	63·4	3rd, 8th, and 11th	65·9	25th	58·9	13·5	16·9	8·9
May ...	65·1	4th	68·9	1st	59·9	13·3	14·4	8·9
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	65·8	17th	67·9	26th	60·9	10·1	14·0	8·0
August ...	67·8	6, 12, 29, & 30th	69·9	3rd	60·9	8·9	15·6	7·4
September ...	68·3	9th	70·4	7th	63·4	8·7	14·9	5·9
October ...	66·5	3rd, 4th, and 7th	69·9	30th	58·9	10·0	14·4	4·9
November ...	63·0	5th	64·9	29th	59·9	11·3	13·9	8·9
December ...	62·2	6th	65·9	20th	59·4	10·8	14·4	5·9
Year ...	63·1	—	70·4	—	49·9	11·8	20·9	4·9
Means of extremes ...	—	—	66·5	—	57·9	—	15·8	7·9
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.								
January ...	59·1	11th	65·0	29th and 30th	52·0	11·1	16·5	7·6
February ...	57·4	3rd and 15th	63·0	11th	51·0	13·6	21·6	10·6
March ...	59·8	17th and 18th	65·0	5, 9, 15, 16, & 17th	55·0	14·1	20 1	9·6
April ...	63·7	25th and 29th	68 0	1st	59·0	12·8	17·6	9·6
May ...	69·0	21st, 22nd, & 23rd	72·0	2nd	62·0	9·2	14·6	6·6
June ...	68·7	23rd	72·0	9, 12, 13, 17, & 20th	67·0	9·6	12·6	7·6
July ...	68·9	15th	71·0	25th	65·0	8·9	12·6	7·6
August ...	68·6	—	70·0	22nd and 24th	67·0	8·8	10·6	7·6
September ...	68·4	—	70·0	21st	62·0	9·0	14·6	6·6
October ...	65·3	12th	70·0	31st	56·0	11·4	15·6	8·6
November ...	63·2	6th and 15th	65·0	18th	52·0	10·3	20·6	8·6
December ...	63·4	7th	66·0	26th	51·0	10·3	12·6	8·6
Year ...	64·6	—	72·0	—	51·0	10·8	21·6	6·6
Means of extremes ...	—	—	68·1	—	59·1	—	15·8	8·2

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Shade and Radiation.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
5.—MANNÁR.								
January	64·5	9th and 13th	66·5	30th	57·5	9·9	14·5	7·8
February	63·0	15th	68·0	24th	57·0	11·5	14·5	7·0
March	62·7	28th	66·5	12th	58·5	13·4	18·7	11·0
April	67·6	29th	72·4	22nd	64·8	12·7	15·8	9·5
May	73·2	6th and 22nd	76·0	1st	67·0	9·6	13·0	4·0
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	66·6	21st	72·0	26th	65·5	13·3	13·0	7·7
August	70·3	18th	72·2	8th	67·5	9·5	13·5	8·0
September	71·3	23rd	72·5	26th	68·0	8·7	9·8	7·5
October	70·1	—	73·0	30th	65·0	9·8	14·5	8·5
November	66·4	26th	69·5	14th	63·5	10·8	14·0	8·5
December	67·2	7, 8, 17, and 28th	69·0	19th, 23rd, & 27th	65·0	8·6	11·0	6·0
Year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Means of extremes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.—JAFFNA—(*Incorrect.*)								
7.—TRINCOMALEE.								
January	65·4	16th	68·7	29th	60·4	8·3	10·3	2·3
February	67·1	4th, 6th, & 26th	69·7	24th	62·9	7·4	8·8	5·6
March	67·2	21st	72·1	15th	62·7	7·6	9·1	5·7
April	70·7	29th	73·2	16th and 17th	64·4	7·2	8·0	6·7
May	70·7	22nd	75·0	16th	66·0	7·3	10·3	5·3
June	71·1	2nd	74·0	22nd	63·7	6·4	7·9	4·1
July	70·3	9th	72·5	22nd	66·2	5·5	11·2	1·7
August	69·5	2nd	72·2	22nd	62·2	5·5	9·2	2·9
September	66·7	8th	71·2	18th	64·7	9·1	11·7	6·1
October	68·1	6th, 7th, & 28th	70·2	13th	61·6	7·3	11·5	6·7
November	66·6	23rd	70·8	12th and 13th	64·2	7·0	8·8	3·2
December	66·9	9th	70·4	7th	60·4	7·0	10·1	4·3
Year	68·4	—	75·0	—	64·0	7·3	11·7	1·7
Means of extremes	—	—	71·7	—	—	—	9·7	4·5
8.—BATTICALOA—(*Incorrect.*)								
9.—HAMBANTOTA—(*Incorrect.*)								
10.—GALLE.								
January	69·3	15th	71·9	29th	62·5	4·2	6·8	3·5
February	69·5	22nd	72·2	9th	65·8	5·3	7·0	3·8
March	71·2	7th	75·5	1st and 12th	67·2	5·5	8·8	1·2
April	74·3	29th	79·8	8th	72·0	4·0	5·7	2·0
May	75·4	22nd	78·2	8th	71·0	5·2	6·8	3·4
June	71·9	—	77·0	9th	68·9	7·0	9·2	4·3
July	76·6	28th	77·0	1st	68·0	1·4	11·8	4·9
August	73·8	2nd	78·4	20th	70·4	3·5	7·0	1·6
September	73·7	3rd	76·0	14th	71·4	4·3	6·8	2·5
October	72·9	4th	74·2	21st and 28th	70·4	4·2	6·0	3·0
November	72·0	26th	75·0	12th	68·4	3·6	4·9	2·4
December	71·3	5th	75·5	22nd	68·9	3·5	5·2	1·2
Year	72·7	—	79·8	—	62·5	4·3	11·8	1·2
Means of extremes	—	—	76·7	—	68·7	—	7·2	2·7
11.—KANDY.								
January	56·0	1st and 13th	60·0	6th and 29th	51·0	15·0	20·4	11·4
February	56·2	4th	61·0	19th	50·0	16·0	24·5	12·0
March	56·2	20th	63·8	2nd	48·0	17·6	22·1	12·5
April	59·1	13th	62·8	22nd	56·4	12·1	17·2	13·6
May	60·6	30th	64·0	9th	56·2	16·0	20·3	13·0
June	61·8	2nd	65·0	18th	57·2	11·8	15·9	8·9
July	61·3	21st	65·0	26th	55·0	12·4	17·4	9·9
August	62·0	8th	68·2	13th	58·0	10·6	15·3	4·2
September	61·6	9th, 11th and 14th	62·6	9th	58·4	12·9	15·1	7·8
October	61·7	27th	64·0	3rd and 19th	60·0	11·9	14·5	7·4
November	61·8	24th	66·0	2nd	59·5	10·2	14·9	8·3
December	61·4	6th	65·6	24th and 27th	58·6	9·9	13·1	6·0
Year	60·0	—	68·2	—	50·0	13·0	24·5	6·0
Means of extremes	—	—	64·0	—	55·7	—	17·7	9·4

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	Maximum.		Minimum.		Difference, Sun and Shade.		
		Day.	°	Day.	°	Mean.	Max.	Min.
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.								
January	46·4	19th	56·0	4th, 8th and 9th	37·0	0·8	3·0	0
February	42·9	5th	53·0	26th	37·0	1·7	3·0	0
March	43·5	30th	53·0	16th	36·0	1·5	3·0	0
April	47·4	5th, 15th, & 20th	51·0	4, 12, 13 and 18th	43·0	1·5	3·0	0
May	50·0	30th	54·0	6th	43·0	1·6	6·0	0
June	51·7	9th	58·0	20th	40·0	2·2	12·0	1·0
July	50·4	1st, 2nd and 3rd	54·0	29th	44·0	1·4	3·0	0
August	51·4	11th	54·0	13th	49·0	1·0	2·0	0
September	50·3	12th	54·0	28th	45·0	1·1	2·0	0
October	48·8	19th	53·0	29th	43·0	2·0	3·0	1·0
November	48·1	18th	54·0	20th	41·0	2·1	2·0	1·0
December	49·3	22nd and 24th	53·0	6th	38·0	1·9	2·0	1·0
Year	48·3	—	58·0	—	36·0	1·6	12·0	0·3
Means of extremes	—	—	53·8	—	41·2	—	4·7	—

TABLE III.—MEAN AND EXTREME AIR-TEMPERATURES FOR 1881.

Month.	Mean.	9½ hours.	15½ hours.	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Highest Maximum.		Absolute range.	Lowest Minimum.	
							Day.	°		Day.	°
1.—COLOMBO.											
January ...	78·6	80·2	83·5	86·6	14·5	72·1	14th	90·7	21·4	29th	69·3
February ...	80·3	82·3	85·7	88·2	15·4	72·9	7th	91·2	20·6	12th	70·6
March ...	82·3	85·1	87·4	89·5	15·0	74·5	14th and 16th	91·2	18·9	3rd	72·3
April ...	83·5	86·0	88·1	89·4	12·9	76·5	12, 14, & 16th	91·2	19·2	21st	72·0
May ...	83·8	85·7	86·1	88·9	9·2	79·7	3, 5, and 8th	90·7	18·1	2nd	72·6
June ...	82·0	83·5	83·7	86·2	7·3	78·9	13th	90·2	15·4	30th	74·8
July ...	81·1	82·8	83·1	85·2	7·8	77·4	30th	87·6	13·6	13th	74·0
August ...	80·5	82·2	82·5	84·9	8·1	76·8	3rd	86·7	12·9	11th	73·8
September ...	81·0	83·1	82·6	85·6	8·3	77·3	7th	87·4	13·6	14th and 25th	73·8
October ...	81·0	83·0	84·3	86·8	10·9	75·9	28th	89·0	16·7	29th	72·3
November ...	79·5	81·7	82·5	85·9	11·5	74·4	15th	88·2	17·2	11th	71·0
December ...	78·6	79·9	81·8	85·1	10·9	74·2	6th	88·4	15·8	7th	72·6
Year ...	81·0	82·9	84·3	86·9	11·0	75·9	—	91·2	20·6	Feb. 12th	70·6
2.—RATNAPURA.											
January ...	77·1	78·0	81·0	81·9	7·5	74·4	8th	84·5	14·2	6th	70·3
February ...	79·5	78·5	84·2	85·1	9·2	75·9	14th	87·4	13·1	1st and 8th	74·3
March ...	80·6	80·1	84·3	86·3	8·8	77·5	5th	88·7	13·1	16th	75·6
April ...	80·5	80·7	83·1	86·3	8·5	77·8	18th	88·9	13·6	26th	75·3
May ...	81·6	81·8	84·0	85·6	6·5	79·1	6th	89·1	12·3	17th	76·8
June ...	79·7	79·8	81·4	82·8	5·0	77·8	22nd	85·5	9·7	30th	75·8
July ...	80·4	80·6	83·1	83·8	6·4	77·4	30th	86·6	11·3	25th	75·3
August ...	78·7	79·0	80·4	81·9	5·3	76·6	9th and 15th	85·1	9·8	17th and 18th	75·3
September ...	78·9	79·0	81·5	82·2	5·3	76·8	23rd	84·7	10·4	14th	74·3
October ...	79·0	79·3	81·2	83·6	7·0	76·6	14th	86·1	11·6	12th	74·5
November ...	77·6	77·5	79·8	82·3	6·9	75·4	1st	85·1	11·3	14th	73·8
December ...	77·2	76·8	79·6	81·6	6·4	75·2	30th Nov.	83·6	9·8	1st	74·3
Year ...	79·2	79·1	81·9	83·6	6·9	76·7	May 6th	89·1	18·8	January 6th	70·3
3.—PUTTALAM.											
January ...	76·5	77·4	80·8	83·9	12·6	71·3	31st Dec.	86·0	17·7	1st and 31st	68·3
February ...	77·9	79·6	84·1	87·3	17·4	69·9	27th	90·0	22·2	9th	67·8
March ...	81·0	82·5	86·4	90·7	16·5	74·2	23rd and 24th	92·5	22·7	8th	69·8
April ...	83·0	84·9	87·2	90·6	13·6	76·9	25th	94·0	19·7	2nd and 3rd	74·3
May ...	84·2	86·9	87·8	91·3	12·9	78·4	30th April	93·0	17·7	2nd	75·3
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	80·8	82·3	84·2	87·7	11·8	75·9	1st	91·0	17·1	10th	73·9
August ...	81·2	81·7	83·1	86·2	9·2	76·7	6th and 8th	88·0	12·2	8, 11, 12, 14, 22, and 28th	75·8
September ...	81·1	82·4	83·9	86·7	9·7	77·0	4th and 25th	89·0	13·2	1, 3, 11, & 12th	75·8
October ...	81·0	83·0	83·6	88·8	12·3	76·5	16th	92·6	19·7	18th	72·8
November ...	79·1	80·7	82·3	87·1	12·8	74·3	23rd	91·0	18·5	8th	72·5
December ...	76·7	77·7	79·4	83·7	10·7	73·0	14th	87·0	15·2	2, 4, 17, 18, and 19th	71·8
Year ...	80·2	81·7	83·9	87·6	12·7	74·9	April 25th	94·0	26·2	Feb. 19th	67·8

TABLE III.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	9½ hours.	15½ hours.	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Highest Maximum. Day.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute range.	Lowest Minimum. Day.	Lowest Minimum. °
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.											
January ...	74·7	75·3	73·7	81·2	11·0	70·2	5th	87·0	22·4	30th	64·6
February ...	77·4	78·7	84·4	85·4	14·4	71·0	26th	88·2	21·9	12th	66·3
March ...	80·9	80·8	88·5	90·2	16·8	73·4	27th	98·0	23·5	2nd	69·5
April ...	83·2	83·2	89·9	91·4	14·9	76·5	5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19th	95·0	19·4	22nd	75·6
May ...	83·5	83·9	88·4	89·9	11·7	78·2	27th	93·0	17·4	7th	75·6
June ...	83·8	83·9	89·2	91·8	13·3	78·5	22nd	95·0	18·4	12, 17, & 19th	76·6
July ...	84·3	84·4	90·7	92·8	15·0	77·8	27th	97·0	20·4	13, 20, 24, 26, 30, and 31st	76·8
August ...	83·6	83·4	89·9	92·1	14·7	77·4	6, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24, 28, 29, and 30th	94·0	18·4	8th	75·6
September ...	83·9	84·0	90·2	92·6	15·2	77·4	16th	97·0	21·4	27th	75·8
October ...	82·5	82·9	88·0	90·6	13·9	76·7	13th	96·0	22·4	30th	73·6
November ...	78·1	78·6	82·0	84·6	11·0	73·6	1st	89·0	17·4	17th	71·6
December ...	76·5	77·2	78·6	81·6	7·9	73·7	4th	85·0	13·4	17th and 18th	71·6
Year ...	81·0	81·2	86·5	88·7	13·3	75·4	—	97·0	—	—	64·6
5.—MANNÁR.											
January ...	76·7	77·2	78·5	80·2	5·8	74·4	9th and 10th	83·0	12·0	30th	71·0
February ...	78·0	78·6	81·3	82·1	7·6	74·5	20, 21 & 26th	85·0	13·5	24th	71·5
March ...	80·6	81·0	84·6	86·2	10·1	76·1	20th	90·1	17·1	3rd	73·0
April ...	84·3	84·5	88·2	89·5	[illegible]	80·3	29th	91·7	14·4	1st	77·3
May ...	85·6	85·8	88·2	89·9	7·1	82·8	3rd	91·0	17·0	4th	74·0
June ...	83·5	83·6	85·7	87·2	6·0	81·2	4th and 5th	90·0	10·5	21st	79·5
July ...	82·2	82·2	84·5	85·6	5·7	79·9	19th	86·7	8·7	26th	78·0
August ...	82·1	82·0	84·4	85·8	6·0	79·8	21st	87·5	8·5	6, 12, 13, 18, and 21st	79·0
September ...	82·3	82·4	84·4	86·0	6·0	80·0	26th	88·0	9·0	10th and 26th	79·0
October ...	82·7	83·2	85·1	87·1	7·2	79·9	24th	90·5	12·5	18, 19, & 29th	78·0
November ...	79·3	79·9	81·1	83·4	6·4	77·0	1st	87·8	13·8	13th	74·0
December ...	77·2	77·4	78·5	79·9	4·1	75·8	21st	83·0	9·0	6th	74·0
Year ...	81·2	81·5	83·7	85·3	6·8	78·5	—	91·7	20·7	—	71·0
6.—JAFFNA.											
January ...	76·1	77·3	78·6	80·4	7·9	72·5	8th	84·0	15·5	26th	68·5
February ...	77·5	78·9	81·1	83·5	11·1	72·4	10th	87·0	16·0	1st	69·0
March ...	81·5	82·1	85·8	88·2	11·6	76·6	29th	92·0	20·3	3rd	71·7
April ...	86·3	86·0	90·1	91·2	8·5	82·7	13th and 19th	93·0	15·0	1st	78·0
May ...	85·4	85·7	88·5	89·7	5·7	84·0	3rd	93·3	10·7	13th	82·6
June ...	84·3	84·8	85·9	87·7	6·6	82·1	4th	94·0	13·3	20, 21, & 30th	80·7
July ...	83·1	83·2	85·2	86·3	5·3	81·0	21st	89·0	8·0	7th and 8th	80·0
August ...	82·7	83·1	84·3	86·2	5·5	80·7	20th	93·0	13·4	10th	79·6
September ...	82·5	82·9	84·2	85·7	5·3	80·4	26th	89·0	13·0	21st	76·0
October ...	82·8	83·9	84·9	86·9	7·3	79·6	22nd	90·5	16·1	28th	74·4
November ...	79·0	80·3	80·7	83·3	7·4	75·9	21st	87·4	16·2	13th	71·2
December ...	76·3	77·2	77·2	79·4	5·0	74·4	11th	83·0	12·7	25th	70·3
Year ...	81·5	82·2	83·9	85·7	7·2	78·5	—	94·0	25·5	—	68·5
7.—TRINCOMALEE.											
January ...	76·6	77·8	78·0	82·4	8·7	73·7	11th	85·4	16·7	29th	68·7
February ...	78·2	80·0	80·1	85·3	10·8	74·5	15th	88·2	17·7	1st	70·5
March ...	80·5	82·8	83·8	89·3	14·5	74·8	19th	93·2	22·3	15th	70·9
April ...	84·0	86·5	87·7	93·8	15·9	77·9	29th	97·8	21·8	17th	76·0
May ...	84·6	86·0	89·7	96·8	17·8	78·0	21st and 22nd	98·0	26·2	16th	71·8
June ...	83·6	84·6	88·7	95·0	17·5	77·5	21st	99·5	25·6	22nd	73·9
July ...	83·4	84·2	89·2	94·1	17·3	76·8	14th	96·9	25·0	22nd, & 25th	70·9
August ...	81·5	82·9	85·5	92·8	16·8	76·0	6th	98·0	24·8	22nd	73·2
September ...	81·7	82·5	86·9	92·8	17·0	75·8	29th	96·4	25·8	18th	70·6
October ...	80·9	82·5	84·7	91·1	15·7	75·4	8th	96·0	23·9	18th	72·1
November ...	78·0	79·6	80·7	85·2	11·6	73·6	27th	89·5	19·4	12th	70·1
December ...	76·5	77·5	78·0	82·7	9·8	73·9	9th	89·4	19·0	19th	70·4
Year ...	80·8	82·2	84·4	90·1	14·4	75·7	—	99·5	30·8	—	68·7
8.—BATTICALOA.											
January ...	76·4	77·7	78·8	83·0	10·4	72·6	16th	87·6	18·3	9th	69·3
February ...	79·4	80·5	80·6	84·9	10·9	74·0	16th	89·8	19·4	13th	70·2
March ...	79·9	82·6	83·4	87·8	14·1	73·7	25th	90·5	20·7	16th	69·8
April ...	83·4	86·8	86·7	91·5	14·9	76·6	17th	93·8	19·2	16th	74·6
May ...	84·0	87·3	87·1	93·8	16·3	77·5	22nd	99·8	25·7	16th	74·1
June ...	83·8	86·9	87·3	94·3	17·2	77·1	4th	99·5	24·6	17th	74·9
July ...	83·6	86·8	87·5	93·7	17·3	76·4	8th	100·0	27·1	7th	72·9
August ...	82·4	86·3	85·1	92·5	16·6	75·9	1st	97·5	24·9	16th	72·6
September ...	81·6	85·1	84·6	90·2	15·2	75·0	8th	95·8	25·6	26th	70·2
October ...	80·7	83·9	84·1	88·7	14·5	74·2	7th	93·0	20·8	15, 17, 18, 29, and 31st	72·2
November ...	76·6	80·9	81·6	86·0	12·7	73·3	1st	89·5	18·3	16th	71·2
December ...	76·7	78·5	78·8	83·3	10·1	73·2	9th	87·0	16·8	26th	70·2
Year ...	80·8	83·6	83·8	89·1	14·2	74·9	—	100·0	30·7	—	69·3

TABLE III.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	9½ hours.	15½ hours.	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Highest Maximum. Day.	Highest Maximum. °	Absolute range.	Lowest Minimum. Day.	Lowest Minimum. °
9.—HAMBANTOTA.											
January ...	78·3	80·9	82·0	85·1	12·9	72·2	25th	88·0	16·9	29th	69·1
February ...	80·3	83·8	84·4	87·0	14·2	72·8	27th	91·0	19·9	1, 9, 10, 12, 13, 19, & 20th	71·1
March ...	81·0	84·3	85·0	87·8	14·1	73·7	17th	90·0	21·9	2nd	68·1
April ...	82·3	85·2	85·5	89·4	13·2	76·2	19 and 20th	92·0	17·9	26th	74·1
May ...	82·8	84·2	85·3	88·4	9·6	78·8	30th	95·0	21·9	2nd	73·1
June ...	81·5	82·7	84·8	88·7	11·7	77·0	2nd	99·0	23·9	14th & 30th	75·1
July ...	79·7	81·1	82·2	86·2	10·3	75·9	8th and 9th	96·0	21·9	13th & 25th	74·1
August ...	80·0	80·9	83·1	86·1	10·2	75·9	24th	93·0	18·9	1, 11, 18, & 20th	74·1
September ...	79·7	81·2	82·3	84·6	9·0	75·6	7th	89·0	14·9	14, 15, & 22nd	74·1
October ...	79·6	81·3	82·3	85·2	10·0	75·2	27th	88·0	14·9	28th	73·1
November ...	79·8	80·4	81·6	84·9	10·8	74·1	17th and 23rd	87·0	14·9	12 and 16th	72·1
December ...	78·7	81·0	82·2	84·8	10·8	74·0	1, 7, 8, 11, 18, 28, 30, & 31st	86·0	13·9	2 and 26th	72·1
Year ...	80·2	82·2	83·4	86·5	11·4	75·1	—	99·0	30·9	—	68·1
10.—GALLE.											
January ...	77·3	78·1	80·4	81·8	8·3	73·5	24th	87·5	18·5	29th	69·0
February ...	79·1	80·0	82·5	83·8	9·0	74·8	15th	87·0	14·7	9th	72·3
March ...	80·7	81·6	83·8	85·5	8·8	76·7	21st	89·2	14·3	2nd	74·9
April ...	82·1	83·0	85·0	86·4	8·1	78·3	20th	89·6	14·2	1st	75·4
May ...	82·6	83·2	84·1	85·3	4·7	80·6	3rd and 5th	87·0	10·6	2nd	76·4
June ...	80·4	80·9	81·4	83·0	4·1	78·9	1st and 3rd	85·0	9·1	30th	75·9
July ...	79·9	80·4	81·3	82·7	4·7	78·0	27th	84·8	10·2	1st	74·6
August ...	79·4	80·3	80·6	82·2	4·8	77·4	4th	84·0	8·6	8, 11, & 23rd	75·4
September ...	80·0	80·7	81·3	82·7	4·7	78·0	6th	84·8	9·4	15th	75·4
October ...	79·7	80·4	81·8	83·0	6·0	77·0	30th	85·0	11·9	28th	74·1
November ...	78·4	71·1	80·5	82·2	6·6	75·6	21st, 27th, and 29th	84·0	12·2	12th	74·8
December ...	78·2	78·9	80·6	82·3	7·2	75·1	5th	84·5	11·2	2nd and 20th	73·4
Year ...	79·8	80·5	81·9	83·4	6·4	77·0	—	89·6	20·6	—	69·0
11.—KANDY.											
January ...	73·8	74·8	75·5	78·0	6·9	71·1	2nd and 18th	80·0	10·6	22nd and 29th	69·4
February ...	76·2	77·7	78·6	81·7	9·5	72·2	25th	84·5	14·2	9th	70·4
March ...	78·2	80·0	80·7	84·0	10·2	73·8	12th	88·5	19·9	2nd	68·6
April ...	79·0	80·1	81·6	84·6	9·4	75·2	20th	88·2	15·4	26th	72·8
May ...	79·7	79·6	82·8	85·0	8·4	76·6	6th and 7th	87·5	13·5	12th	74·0
June ...	75·5	75·6	77·2	79·3	5·7	73·6	22nd	84·4	13·0	12th and 13th	71·4
July ...	76·7	76·1	79·2	80·5	6·8	73·7	28th	84·7	13·7	1st	71·0
August ...	74·6	75·0	76·2	78·3	5·6	72·6	13th	82·6	12·1	23rd	70·5
September ...	75·5	75·3	78·1	79·7	6·7	72·0	4th	83·6	13·4	14th	70·2
October ...	76·5	76·3	79·5	81·2	7·6	73·6	14, 15, & 16th	84·4	14·0	29th	70·4
November ...	74·4	74·6	76·7	78·7	6·7	72·0	27th	83·0	13·0	16th	70·0
December ...	73·3	73·1	75·4	77·2	5·9	71·3	27th	78·9	9·9	7th	69·0
Year ...	76·1	76·5	78·5	80·7	7·5	73·1	—	88·2	19·6	—	68·0
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.											
January ...	55·0	59·0	58·7	65·3	16·1	47·2	10th & 13th	69·0	31·0	4, 8, and 9th	38·0
February ...	58·3	63·4	61·6	67·8	23·2	44·6	23rd	71·0	31·0	9th and 26th	40·0
March ...	58·1	65·8	63·4	72·5	27·5	45·0	6th and 18th	78·0	38·0	10, 15, & 16th	40·0
April ...	60·1	66·7	64·8	71·8	22·9	48·9	19th	78·0	33·0	13, 18, 19 and 20th	45·0
May ...	61·1	67·0	64·7	71·5	19·9	51·6	27th	76·0	31·0	6th	47·0
June ...	57·6	60·0	58·8	66·3	12·4	53·9	22nd	74·0	24·0	23rd	50·0
July ...	57·7	61·4	60·3	67·2	15·4	51·8	13th	74·5	27·5	28th	47·0
August ...	55·8	58·2	56·9	65·9	13·5	52·4	30th	70·5	20·5	13th	50·0
September ...	58·3	62·8	60·6	69·5	18·1	51·4	2, 6, 16, and 26th	72·0	26·0	28th	46·0
October ...	57·7	62·2	60·0	68·7	17·0	50·8	14th	71·5	25·5	12th and 29th	46·0
November ...	56·8	61·3	59·0	66·0	15·2	50·2	19, 21, 27, & 29th	69·5	26·5	20th	43·0
December ...	57·1	61·0	59·0	67·7	16·5	51·2	6th and 8th	70·0	30·0	7th	40·0
Year ...	57·6	62·4	60·6	68·3	18·4	49·9	—	78·0	40·0	—	38·0

TABLE IV.—SEA LEVEL EQUIVALENTS OF MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURES IN 1881.

Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
+ 0·1 Colombo ...	78·7	80·4	82·4	83·6	83·9	82·1	81·2	80·6	81·1	81·1	79·6	78·7	81·1
+ 0·2 Ratnapura ...	77·3	79·7	80·8	80·7	81·8	79·9	80·6	78·9	79·1	79·2	77·8	77·4	79·4
+ 0·0 Puttalam ...	76·5	77·9	81·0	83·0	84·2	—	80·8	81·2	81·1	81·0	79·1	76·7	80·2
+ 0·7 Anurádhapura	75·4	78·1	81·6	83·9	84·2	84·5	85·0	84·3	84·6	83·2	78·8	77·2	81·7
+ 0·0 Mannár ...	76·7	78·0	80·6	84·3	85·6	83·5	82·2	82·1	82·3	82·7	79·3	77·2	81·2
+ 0·0 Jaffna ...	76·1	77·5	81·5	86·3	85·4	84·3	83·1	82·7	82·5	82·3	79·0	76·3	81·5
+ 0·4 Trincomalee...	77·0	78·6	80·9	84·4	85·0	84·0	83·8	81·9	82·1	81·3	78·4	76·9	81·2
+ 0·1 Batticaloa ...	76·5	78·5	80·0	83·5	84·1	83·9	83·7	82·5	81·7	80·8	78·7	76·8	80·9
+ 0·1 Hambantota...	78·4	80·4	81·1	82·4	82·9	81·6	79·8	80·1	79·8	79·7	78·9	78·6	80·3
+ 0·1 Galle ...	77·4	79·2	80·5	82·2	82·7	80·5	80·0	79·5	80·1	79·8	78·5	78·3	79·9

TABLE V.—MONTHLY MEANS AND EXTREMES OF PRESSURE IN 1881.

Month.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute range.
1.—COLOMBO.	29 +	29 +	29 +		29 +		29 +		
January ...	·887	·949	·826	·123	1·050	31st	·727	13th	·303
February ...	·905	·971	·840	·131	1·028	7th	·759	28th	·269
March ...	·874	·938	·810	·128	·990	30th	·760	5th	·230
April ...	·822	·876	·767	·111	·939	21st	·700	29th	·239
May ...	·787	·832	·743	·089	·919	15th	·670	2nd	·249
June ...	·801	·840	·762	·078	·928	14th	·669	3rd	·259
July ...	·848	·891	·805	·086	·955	7th	·740	26th	·215
August ...	·824	·871	·778	·093	·909	7th	·739	19th	·170
September ...	·849	·901	·797	·104	·957	18th	·735	10th	·222
October ...	·831	·886	·777	·109	·940	20th	·731	31st	·209
November ...	·822	·879	·766	·113	·930	24th	·693	12th	·237
December ...	·830	·885	·775	·110	·962	16th	·708	3rd	·254
Year ...	·840	·893	·757	·136	1·030	—	·669	—	·361
2.—RATNAPURA.									
January ...	·815	·879	·752	·127	·960	27th	·649	13th	·311
February ...	·827	·893	·762	·131	·963	1st	·677	26th	·286
March ...	·801	·863	·740	·123	·920	30th	·661	5th	·259
April ...	·769	·820	·718	·102	·870	7th and 26th	·653	11th	·217
May ...	·724	·770	·679	·091	·842	11th	·609	3rd	·233
June ...	·741	·776	·706	·070	·850	14th	·626	6th	·224
July ...	·773	·817	·729	·088	·873	11th	·662	26th	·211
August ...	·753	·795	·711	·084	·841	27th	·678	19th	·163
September ...	·773	·821	·726	·095	·883	2nd	·673	25th	·210
October ...	·755	·805	·706	·099	·853	20th	·659	12th	·195
November ...	·774	·821	·727	·094	·856	29th	·678	1st and 7th	·178
December ...	·774	·826	·723	·103	·890	16th	·677	2nd and 9th	·213
Year ...	·773	·824	·723	·101	·963	—	·609	—	·354
3.—PUTTALAM.									
January ...	·943	1·006	·881	·125	1·089	31st	·841	14th	·248
February ...	·994	1·116	·873	·243	1·097	7th	·788	14th	·309
March ...	·905	·967	·843	·124	1·027	30th	·789	3rd and 31st	·238
April ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
May ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	·851	·908	·794	·114	·960	31st	·715	27th	·245
August ...	·821	·871	·771	·100	·943	31st	·719	2nd	·204
September ...	·866	·917	·815	·102	·957	3rd	·742	26th	·215
October ...	·857	·911	·804	·107	·967	21st	·747	31st	·220
November ...	·850	·908	·793	·115	·965	24th	·718	12th	·247
December ...	·865	·926	·805	·121	1·020	16th	·753	2nd	·267
Year ...	·884	·948	·820	·128	1·097	—	·715	—	·382
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.									
January ...	·652	·706	·599	·107	·772	29th	·543	12th	·229
February ...	·665	·720	·611	·109	·816	7th	·530	28th	·286
March ...	·555	·596	·514	·082	·646	3rd	·443	14th	·203
April ...	·523	·563	·484	·079	·609	18th	·399	28th	·210
May ...	·471	·500	·443	·051	·570	15th	·394	5th	·176
June ...	·451	·484	·419	·065	·543	17th	·348	7th	·195
July ...	·494	·527	·462	·065	·597	7th	·335	25rd	·262
August ...	·488	·527	·450	·077	·567	20th	·385	24th	·182
September ...	·504	·552	·457	·095	·596	12th	·389	29th	·207
October ...	·505	·543	·468	·075	·594	22nd	·368	9th	·226
November ...	·504	·549	·460	·089	·589	26th	·396	1st	·193
December ...	·526	·560	·493	·067	·623	16th	·425	29th	·198
Year ...	·528	·569	·488	·081	·816	—	·335	—	·481

TABLE V.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute range.
	29 +	29 +	29 +		29 +		29 +		
5.—MANNAR.									
January	·912	·974	·850	·124	1·060	30th	·738	12th	·292
February	·936	1·006	·867	·139	1·085	6th	·784	3rd	·301
March	·875	·947	·804	·143	1·031	25rd	·740	5th	·291
April	·813	·879	·748	·131	·938	21st	·700	30th	·238
May	·732	·781	·683	·098	·870	11th	·611	3rd	·259
June	·723	·770	·677	·093	·843	14th	·583	1st	·260
July	·777	·825	·729	·096	·883	7th	·660	3rd	·223
August	·759	·811	·708	·103	·846	7th and 12th	·634	19th	·212
September	·791	·846	·737	·109	·895	2nd	·681	25th	·214
October	·804	·862	·747	·115	·941	26th	·682	12th	·259
November	·820	·873	·768	·105	·954	28th	·708	11th	·246
December	·853	·907	·799	·108	·902	16th	·729	29th	·264
Year	·816	·873	·759	·114	1·085	—	·583	—	·502
6.—JAFFNA.									
January	·974	1·032	·917	·115	1·100	31st	·829	12th	·271
February	·987	1·049	·925	·124	1·147	7th	·847	28th	·300
March	·929	·991	·850	·141	1·022	23rd and 30th	·792	6th	·230
April	·840	·912	·768	·144	·980	7th	·692	29th	·288
May	·762	·816	·709	·107	·921	11th	·603	22nd	·318
June	·748	·802	·695	·107	·922	29th	·594	5th	·328
July	·800	·853	·748	·105	·915	7th	·694	16th	·221
August	·780	·836	·724	·112	·887	31st	·672	18th and 19th	·215
September	·818	·875	·761	·114	·928	3rd	·675	10th	·253
October	·841	·898	·785	·113	·980	26th	·702	6th	·278
November	·861	·917	·806	·111	·982	29th	·660	12th	·322
December	·897	·948	·846	·102	1·050	17th	·762	29th	·288
Year	·853	·911	·795	·116	1·147	—	·594	—	·553
7.—TRINCOMALEE.									
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	·809	·858	·760	·098	·936	6th	·607	28th	·289
March	·736	·786	·686	·100	·821	20th	·583	5th	·238
April	·637	·689	·586	·103	·795	6th	·498	29th	·297
May	·553	·601	·506	·095	·741	17th	·406	23rd	·335
June	·531	·574	·489	·085	·624	14th	·402	1st	·222
July	·582	·632	·533	·099	·693	4th	·464	3rd	·229
August	·567	·567	·519	·096	·727	12th	·449	25th	·278
September	·604	·653	·535	·118	·739	18th	·447	10th	·292
October	·637	·700	·575	·125	·780	20th	·486	3rd	·294
November	·660	·715	·605	·110	·786	5th	·497	12th	·289
December	·682	·738	·627	·111	·811	20th	·547	29th	·264
Year	·636	·688	·584	·104	·936	—	·402	—	·534
8.—BATTICALOA.									
January	·958	1·002	·915	·087	1·058	31st	·818	12th	·240
February	·977	1·021	·933	·088	1·108	7th	·868	28th	·240
March	·921	·964	·878	·086	1·052	29th	·824	5th	·228
April	·863	·911	·815	·096	·969	7th	·746	29th	·223
May	·805	·846	·765	·081	·958	15th	·645	23rd	·313
June	·747	·786	·709	·077	·867	14th	·627	7th	·230
July	·781	·824	·739	·085	·936	10th	·685	2nd	·251
August	·761	·804	·719	·085	·871	28th	·660	31st	·211
September	·793	·843	·743	·100	·913	18th	·677	9th	·236
October	·822	·874	·770	·104	·974	31st	·701	12th	·273
November	·834	·881	·787	·094	·948	24th	·700	13th	·248
December	·858	·904	·812	·092	·953	23rd	·717	29th	·236
Year	·844	·888	·799	·089	1·108	—	·627	—	·481
9.—HAMBANTOTA.									
January	·847	·881	·814	·067	·907	16th	·772	18th	·135
February	·844	·868	·820	·048	·888	4th	·759	27th	·129
March	·832	·871	·793	·078	·907	3rd	·748	2nd and 4th	·159
April	·814	·856	·772	·084	·886	1st	·678	29th	·208
May	·790	·837	·744	·093	·971	11th	·642	2nd	·329
June	·778	·819	·738	·081	·935	14th	·636	4th	·299
July	·822	·875	·770	·105	·973	7th	·660	27th	·313
August	·804	·860	·748	·112	·925	4th	·660	3rd	·265
September	·848	·912	·775	·137	·975	17th	·723	4th	·252
October	·829	·902	·756	·146	·969	20th	·712	12th	·257
November	·839	·896	·783	·113	·963	4th	·704	12th	·259
December	·845	·898	·792	·106	·947	17th	·682	15th	·275
Year	·824	·873	·775	·098	·975	—	·636	—	·339

TABLE V.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Range.	Highest reading.	Date.	Lowest reading.	Date.	Absolute range.
10.—GALLE.	29 +	29 +	29 +		29 +		29 +		
January	·874	·933	·816	·117	1·025	31st	·738	13th	·287
February	·859	·960	·839	·121	1·023	6th	·732	26th	·291
March	·870	·929	·812	·117	·986	29th	·763	4th	·223
April	·815	·870	·760	·110	·933	21st	·687	29th	·246
May	·781	·829	·734	·095	·905	15th	·645	3rd	·260
June	·795	·834	·756	·078	·912	14th	·669	6th	·243
July	·843	·886	·800	·086	.956	7th	·737	26th	·219
August	·817	·864	·771	·093	·919	7th	·725	18th	·194
September	·846	·899	·794	·105	·970	18th	·734	10th	·236
October	·829	·883	·775	·108	·941	20th	·725	28th	·216
November	·818	·875	·761	·114	·927	24th	·688	12th	·239
December	·816	·873	760	·113	·949	16th	·707	3rd	·242
Year	·834	·886	·781	·105	1·025	—	·645	—	·380
11.—KANDY.	28 +	28 +	28 +		29 +		28 +		
January	·282	·334	·230	·104	·388	27th	·153	12th	·235
February	·298	·356	·240	·116	·426	7th	·182	28th	·244
March	·266	·325	·207	·118	·381	30th	·153	5th	·228
April	·206	·258	·155	·103	·328	7th	·080	29th	·248
May	·147	·192	·103	·089	·277	11th	·031	24th	·246
June	·147	·185	·110	·075	·262	14th	·038	1st	·224
July	·188	·231	·146	·085	·293	8th	·074	26th	·219
August	·172	·212	·133	·079	·250	12th	·100	24th	·150
September	·189	·236	143	·093	·286	18th	·086	10th	·200
October	·179	·230	·129	·101	·290	20th	·081	12th	·209
November	·177	·226	·128	·098	·295	24th	·072	12th	·223
December	·185	·236	·135	·101	·305	17th	·076	3rd	·229
Year	·203	·252	·155	·097	·426	—	·031	—	·395
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.	23 +	23 +	23 +		23 +		23 +		
January	1·047	1·077	1·017	·060	1·118	29th	·974	17th	·144
February	1·056	1·097	1·015	·082	1·130	21st	·972	7th	·158
March	1 039	1·079	999	·080	1·136	20th	·946	28th	·190
April	1·021	1·063	·980	·083	1·120	21st	·910	28th	·210
May	1·008	1·042	·975	·067	1·096	11th	·940	31st	·156
June	0·984	1·001	·968	·033	1 036	29th	·922	1st and 2nd	·114
July	1 001	1·036	·966	·070	1·070	6th	·920	11th and 12th	·150
August	·996	1·028	·964	·064	1·070	15th and 16th	·936	25th	·134
September	1·000	1·028	·972	·056	1·072	29th	·940	9th	·132
October	1·007	1·042	·973	·069	1·086	19th and 21st	·956	28th and 30th	·130
November	1·006	1·040	·973	·067	1·086	24th	·960	18th	·126
December	1·008	1·044	·972	.072	1·094	28th	·962	19th	·132
Year	1·015	1·048	·981	·067	1·136	—	·910	—	·226

TABLE VI.—MEAN MONTHLY PRESSURES OF 1881, REDUCED TO THEIR SEA LEVEL VALUES.

Station.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
	29 +	29 +	29 +	29 +	29 +	29 +	29 +	29 +	29 +	29 +	29 +	29 +	29 +
Colombo ...	·927	·945	·914	·862	·827	·841	·888	·864	·889	·871	·862	·870	·880
Ratnapura ...	·928	·938	·913	·880	·836	·853	·885	·865	·885	·867	·887	·887	·885
Puttalam ...	·955	1·006	·917	—	—	—	·862	·832	·877	·868	·861	·876	·895
Anurádhapura ...	·974	·985	·871	·838	·787	·765	·808	·803	·818	·820	·823	·848	·845
Mannár ...	·924	·948	·887	·825	·744	·755	·789	·771	·809	·816	·832	·865	·828
Jaffna ...	·983	·996	·929	·849	·771	·757	·809	·789	·827	·850	·870	·906	·862
Trincomalee ...	—	·990	·915	·807	·730	·708	·758	·745	·782	·814	·839	·862	·814
Batticaloa ...	·984	1·003	·947	·889	·831	·773	·807	·787	·819	·848	·860	·884	·869
Hambantota ...	·888	·885	·873	·855	·831	·819	·863	·845	·884	·870	·880	·886	·865
Galle ...	·915	·940	·911	·856	·822	·836	·884	·858	·887	·870	·859	·887	·875
Kandy ..	·945	·952	·910	·858	·842	·853	·884	·873	·888	·873	·879	·828	·890
Nuwara Eliya ...	·892	·922	·874	·837	·819	·874	·876	·913	·864	·880	·893	·806	·871

TABLE VII.—DIRECTION AND MEAN MOVEMENT OF WINDS IN 1881.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
1.—Colombo.												
N.	4069	537	10	26	18	—	—	—	—	115	151	3653
NNE.	1864	1032	35	—	7	—	—	—	—	194	180	1402
NE.	740	640	154	66	8	—	—	—	—	166	373	249
ENE.	49	172	211	134	45	—	—	—	—	128	200	121
E.	34	65	375	242	22	—	—	—	—	90	339	65
ESE.	11	37	307	672	133	—	—	32	4	151	154	67
SE.	16	51	114	227	195	—	122	88	40	84	66	50
SSE.	—	30	67	58	30	—	131	92	14	68	52	68
S.	2	—	50	106	34	—	43	35	31	65	100	—
SSW.	—	81	198	339	891	603	4665	2397	1120	1122	237	99
SW.	5	50	271	909	4623	6315	2375	3024	4721	2147	449	30
WSW.	8	4	472	429	550	1266	380	1816	1057	309	368	11
W.	21	260	391	204	362	1041	242	86	224	234	932	67
WNW.	50	217	562	20	4	—	—	—	—	117	121	65
NW.	164	782	153	121	—	—	—	—	—	184	281	177
NNW.	1863	902	74	18	17	—	—	—	—	298	361	1650
Miles travelled in direction of Resultant	6177	3300	665	1497	6110	8833	7493	7090	6918	2976	1073	6605
Direction	N 3° 1′ E	N 4° 47′ W	S 71° 18′ W	S 10° 22′ W	S 42° 44′ W	S 51° 26′ W	S 31° 33′ W	S 42° 20′ W	S 43° 28′ W	S 47° 28′ W	N 71° 10′ W	N 0° 31′ E
Mean Diurnal Velocity ...	278·7	110·9	114·2	123·0	224·1	309·7	261·1	246·6	236·4	186·2	143·1	252·6
2.—Batapura.												
N.	—	—	—	—	16	26	28	30	22	22	8	11
NE.	—	—	—	—	5	8	11	7	12	12	7	9
E.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	10	9	10
SE.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8
SW.		Not recorded			1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
W.	—	—	—	—	16	3	6	1	5	—	—	1
NW.	—	—	—	—	18	23	17	19	25	17	16	13
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Variable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Result { Per cent., &c. ...	—	—	—	—	70	83	82	85	79	68	34	27
Result { Direction ...	—	—	—	—	N 36° W	N 16° W	N 12° W	N 10° W	N 21° W	N 9° E	N 11° E	N 46° E
Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average result { Per cent., &c. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average result { Direction ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average Velocity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

3.—PUTTALAM.												
N.	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	11
N.E.	37	33	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	31
E.	10	5	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	2
S.E.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
S.	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	1	—
S.W.	—	1	9	—	—	—	58	51	59	57	8	1
W.	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—
N.W.	5	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Calm	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Result { Per cent., &c. ...	83	82	9	—	—	—	98	97	100	99	40	88
Result { Direction ...	N 39° E	N 37° E	N 61° E	—	—	—	S 42° W	S 43° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	N 14° W	N 36° E
Velocity	116·5	158·4	123·3	—	—	—	269·4	—	283·0	221·1	122·9	141·0
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.												
N.	4	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	3
N.E.	58	51	35	10	1	—	2	—	1	13	34	52
E.	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
S.E.	—	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
S.	—	—	8	16	10	1	5	3	—	8	5	1
S.W.	—	—	3	22	51	58	55	59	59	32	11	1
W.	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Result { Per cent., &c. ...	98	97	57	54	93	100	92	95	98	87	40	88
Result { Direction ...	N 42° E	N 44° E	N 68° E	S 4° W	S 38° W	S 45° W	S 43° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	N 64° E	N 44° E
5.—MANNÁR.												
N	5	11	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	12	35
NE.	56	42	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	23	17
E.	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
SE.	—	—	13	17	1	60	62	—	—	1	5	—
S.	—	—	1	9	8	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
SW.	—	—	—	23	52	—	—	62	60	33	7	—
W.	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
NW.	1	3	20	7	1	—	—	—	—	6	7	10
Result { Per cent., &c. ...	96	91	37	56	75	100	100	100	100	40	40	88
Result { Direction ...	N 41° E	N 38° E	N 21° E	S 21° W	S 52° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 45° W	S 80° W	N 19° E	N 5° E
Velocity	257·6	216·9	145·6	147·7	220·1	254·1	255·7	240·2	249·3	220·5	245·4	254·2

TABLE VII.—*continued.*

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
6.—JAFFNA.												
N.	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	8
NE.	46	46	23	7	1	—	—	—	—	17	23	41
E.	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
SE.	—	1	29	23	4	—	—	—	—	2	7	—
S.	—	—	—	11	12	17	16	16	13	7	3	—
SW.	—	1	—	10	42	40	40	40	37	27	4	—
W.	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	5	2
NW.	1	—	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1
Calm	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Variable	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	7
Result { Per cent., &c. ...	90	88	61	48	54	89	94	92	94	16	32	77
Result { Direction ...	N 37° E	N 46° E	S 89° E	S 22° E	S 32° W	S 36° W	S 33° W	S 34° W	S 33° W	S 25° W	N 50° E	N 35° E
Velocity	109·9	58·2	89·5	129·0	282·5	313·5	316·2	299·2	281·3	186·3	60·7	106·0
7.—TRINCOMALEE.												
N.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	7
N.E.	56	46	13	7	4	3	1	2	3	21	24	28
E.	1	4	20	25	6	4	6	6	8	11	10	7
S.E.	—	3	25	21	4	—	3	2	3	1	4	1
S.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
SW.	—	1	2	5	41	46	46	46	33	17	3	2
W.	—	—	—	1	5	4	5	1	9	6	7	3
NW.	3	2	—	1	2	3	1	5	2	1	4	8
Calm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Result { Per cent., &c. ...	94	86	74	68	50	72	72	65	52	18	47	56
Result { Direction ...	N 41° E	N 50° E	S 75° E	S 72° E	S 41° W	S 49° W	S 42° W	S 44° W	S 43° W	N 45° E	N 39° E	N 31° E
Velocity	335·4	324·9	255·3	294·6	380·4	520·2	509·0	454·5	393·6	292·0	209·0	248·6
8.—BATTICALOA.												
N.	28	14	5	5	6	2	3	1	2	3	17	14
N.E.	17	32	27	10	10	6	4	9	5	19	11	17
E.	6	7	18	32	17	14	14	17	17	11	4	4
S.E.	1	1	6	7	15	10	16	13	15	13	3	2
S.	1	—	1	1	4	4	2	9	3	1	3	1
S.W.	—	—	—	1	2	6	1	2	4	—	1	—
W.	1	—	—	—	2	10	11	3	3	1	—	1
N.W.	7	2	1	1	2	5	7	3	3	4	7	16
Calm	1	—	3	1	4	3	3	2	7	10	13	7
Result { Per cent., &c. ...	73	84	74	74	48	16	19	43	32	50	44	57
Result { Direction ...	N 16° E	N 38° E	N 64° E	N 82° E	S 87° E	S 53° E	S 74° E	S 69° E	S 69° E	N 73° E	N 20° E	N 8° E
Velocity	193·7	171·8	107·8	130·2	105·9	97·1	118·1	112·6	108·2	125·1	—	—

9.—Hambantota.													
N.	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NE.	56	40	45	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	34
E.	—	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6
SE.	2	2	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
S.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
SW.	1	—	—	19	60	50	57	58	60	41	15	7	
W.	—	—	—	—	1	10	5	4	—	—	—	—	—
NW.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	18	35	13	
Calm	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Result { Per cent., &c. ...	90	91	84	16	98	96	98	98	100	62	16	51
Result { Direction ...	N 46° E	N 59° E	N 61° E	S 55° E	S 45° W	S 52° W	S 48° W	S 48° W	S 45° W	S 44° W	S 24° W	N 56° E
Velocity	234·7	278·8	223·7	199·2	311·9	370·6	355·6	345·4	301·6	162·4	86·8	168·4
10.—Galle.													
N.	1	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
NE.	4	8	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2
E.	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
SE.	3	9	19	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	7
S.	2	3	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	3
SW.	10	15	9	10	28	9	24	14	16	20	7	3
W.	1	1	—	1	6	18	3	5	3	5	3	1
NW.	17	2	2	8	21	33	33	41	40	18	21	24
Calm	20	13	12	10	4	—	2	1	—	10	13	17
Result { Per cent., &c. ...	21	15	32	29	67	84	71	78	78	48	23	29
Result { Direction ...	N 69° W	S 8° W	S 51° E	S 9° E	S 87° W	N 70° W	N 82° W	N 66° W	N 68° W	S 82° W	S 88° W	N 53° W
Velocity	71·9	68·4	67·2	84·7	190·4	203·0	99·6	155·1	143·8	88·2	75·4	56·6
11.—Kandy													
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
NE.	51	43	47	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	2
E.	5	5	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5
SE.	—	1	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	7	15	46
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SW.	1	3	1	35	57	48	50	56	43	36	28	7
W.	—	—	—	2	5	10	5	5	10	3	1	2
NW.	1	—	1	—	—	2	7	—	5	4	6	—
Calm	4	4	—	5	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	—
Result { Per cent., &c. ...	88	79	85	56	98	90	88	96	86	49	40	78
Result { Direction ...	N 48° E	N 51° E	N 56° E	S 22° W	S 49° W	S 54° W	S 56° W	S 48° W	S 60° W	S 42° W	S 21° W	S 42° W
Velocity	32·9	40·9	26·7	18·8	55·5	85·8	96·3	86·6	74·8	63·8	55·6	78·2

TABLE VII.—*continued.*

12.—NUWARA ELIYA.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
N.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NE.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	12
E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SE.	30	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
SW.	1	27	16	21	9	13	—	—	—	4	—	—
W.	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	1
NW.	8	—	—	—	6	30	6	27	15	—	3	—
Calm	23	25	39	39	47	17	31	35	45	47	58	46
Result { Per cent., &c. ...	36	49	28	35	17	54	42	44	25	26	7	18
Result { Direction ...	S 42° E	S 37° W.	S 21° W	S 45° W	S 79° W	S 68° W	S 58° W	N 45° W	N 45° W	N 26° W	S 60° E	N 45° E
Velocity	80·8	60·3	62·6	77·0	61·5	76·0	59·9	96·2	54·2	52·3	37·2	52·6

TABLE VIII.—TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION IN 1881.

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9¼ hours.	3½ hours.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet Bulb. Mean.	Min.	9¼ hours.	3½ hours.
1.—COLOMBO.									
January	72·7	69·6	73·5	75·0	5·4	5·9	2·5	6·7	8·5
February	74·4	70·6	76·4	77·1	6·3	5·9	2·1	6·9	8·6
March	76·3	72·8	77·5	78·6	5·8	6·0	1·7	7·6	8·8
April	77·5	74·0	79·0	79·5	7·0	6·0	2·5	7·0	8·6
May	78·2	75·9	79·2	79·5	3·6	5·6	3·8	6·5	6·6
June	76·8	75·0	77·8	77·6	2·6	5·2	3·9	5·7	6·1
July	76·5	74·3	77·8	77·5	3·2	4·6	3·1	5·0	5·6
August	76·1	73·8	77·3	77·1	3·3	4·4	3·0	4·9	5·4
September	76·4	74·0	77·7	77·5	3·5	4·6	3·3	5·4	5·1
October	76·4	73·6	77·7	77·8	4·2	4·6	2·3	5·3	6·5
November	74·9	72·0	76·2	76·6	4·6	4·6	2·4	5·5	5·9
December	74·2	71·7	74·9	75·9	4·2	4·4	2·5	5·0	5·9
Year	75·9	73·1	77·0	77·6	4·5	5·1	2·8	5·9	6·7
2.—RATNAPURA.									
January	73·7	72·0	73·7	75·5	3·5	3·4	2·4	2·3	5·5
February	75·2	73·1	75·3	77·3	4·2	4·3	2·8	3·2	5·9
March	76·8	74·6	77·2	78·6	4·0	3·8	2·9	2·9	5·7
April	78·0	75·5	78·9	79·5	4·0	2·5	2·3	1·8	3·6
May	78·2	76·6	78·8	79·1	2·5	3·4	2·5	3·0	4·9
June	76·7	75·6	77·2	77·4	1·8	3·0	2·2	2·6	4·0
July	75·9	74·7	76·6	76·5	1·8	4·5	2·7	4·0	6·6
August	75·7	74·4	76·4	76·3	1·9	3·0	2·2	2·6	4·1
September	75·7	74·2	76·3	76·5	2·3	3·2	2·1	2·7	5·0
October	76·2	74·5	76·7	77·3	2·8	2·8	2·1	2·6	3·9
November	75·1	73·5	75·4	76·3	2·8	2·5	1·9	2·1	3·5
December	75·1	73·6	75·1	76·6	3·0	2·1	1·6	1·7	3·0
Year	76·0	74·4	76·5	77·2	2·9	3·2	2·3	2·6	4·7
3.—PUTTALAM.									
January	72·3	67·8	74·0	75·2	7·4	4·2	3·5	3·4	5·6
February	73·2	68·0	74·9	76·7	8·7	4·7	1·9	4·7	7·4
March	75·8	72·2	77·0	79·2	6·0	5·2	2·0	5·5	8·4
April	78·9	75·1	80·8	80·8	5·7	4·1	1·8	4·1	6·4
May	80·1	78·8	81·6	81·9	5·1	4·3	1·6	5·3	5·9
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	76·6	74·3	77·3	78·2	3·9	4·2	1·6	5·0	6·0
August	77·6	74·5	77·2	76·4	1·9	3·6	2·2	4·5	6·7
September	76·7	75·0	77·1	78·0	3·0	4·4	2·0	5·3	5·9
October	77·2	74·7	78·2	78·6	3·9	3·8	1·8	4·8	5·0
November	76·3	72·9	77·7	78·4	5·5	2·8	1·4	3·0	3·9
December	74·7	71·8	76·0	76·4	4·6	2·0	1·2	1·7	3·0
Year	76·3	73·0	77·4	78·1	5·1	3·9	1·9	4·3	5·8
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.									
January	72·2	68·8	73·0	74·8	6·0	2·5	1·4	2·3	3·9
February	72·7	68·0	73·9	76·2	8·2	4·7	3·0	2·8	8·2
March	74·8	70·5	76·1	78·4	7·9	6·1	2·9	4·7	10·1
April	78·6	74·4	79·5	81·8	7·4	4·6	2·1	3·7	8·1
May	79·1	76·1	80·0	81·3	5·2	4·4	2·1	3·9	7·1
June	78·0	75·7	78·5	79·8	4·1	5·8	2·6	5·4	9·4
July	77·5	75·1	78·2	79·1	4·0	6·8	2·7	6·2	11·6
August	77·4	74·7	78·0	79·5	4·8	6·2	2·7	5·4	10·4
September	77·2	74·7	77·5	79·4	4·7	6·7	2·7	6·5	10·8
October	76·7	74·3	77·5	78·2	3·9	5·8	2·4	5·4	9·8
November	74·8	71·8	75·5	77·1	5·3	3·3	1·8	3·1	4·9
December	74·0	71·9	74·9	75·2	3·3	2·5	1·8	2·3	3·4
Year	76·1	73·0	76·9	78·4	5·4	4·9	2·4	4·5	8·1
5.—MANNÁR.									
January	73·9	72·1	74·6	75·1	3·0	2·8	2·3	2·6	3·4
February	74·3	71·7	74·8	76·4	4·7	3·7	2·8	3·8	4·9
March	76·4	73·5	77·0	78·6	5·1	4·2	2·6	4·0	6·0
April	80·2	77·5	80·8	82·4	4·9	4·1	2·8	3·7	5·6
May	81·3	79·2	81·8	83·0	3·8	4·3	3·6	4·0	5·2
June	79·7	78·2	80·0	81·0	2·8	3·8	3·0	3·6	4·7
July	78·7	77·2	79·1	79·9	2·7	3·5	2·7	3·1	4·6
August	78·4	76·8	78·8	79·6	2·8	3·7	3·0	3·2	4·8
September	78·5	76·8	79·0	79·6	2·8	3·8	3·2	3·4	4·8
October	78·0	76·2	78·6	79·3	2·9	4·7	3·7	4·6	5·8
November	76·9	74·9	77·5	78·3	3·4	2·4	2·1	2·4	2·8
December	75·2	73·9	75·6	76·0	2·1	2·0	1·9	1·6	2·5
Year	77·6	75·7	78·1	79·1	2·4	3·6	2·8	3·4	4·6

TABLE VIII.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ hours.	3½ hours.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet Bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ hours.	3½ hours.
6.—JAFFNA.									
January	72·6	70·5	73·4	73·9	3·4	3·5	2·0	3·9	4·7
February	73·1	70·3	74·3	74·8	4·5	4·4	2·1	4·6	6·3
March	76·2	73·8	77·2	77·7	3·9	5·3	2·8	4·9	8·1
April	81·0	79·2	81·4	82·5	3·3	5·3	3·5	4·6	7·6
May	83·2	81·6	83·4	84·7	3·1	3·2	2·4	3·3	3·8
June	80·7	79·3	80·6	82·1	2·8	3·6	2·8	4·2	3·8
July	79·8	78·4	79·9	81·0	2·6	3·3	2·6	3·3	4·2
August	78·6	77·3	79·1	79·5	2·2	4·1	3·4	4·0	4·8
September	79·0	77·6	79·4	79·9	2·3	3·5	2·8	3·5	4·3
October	78·9	77·3	79·6	79·7	2·4	3·9	2·3	4·3	5·2
November	76·6	74·8	78·1	77·0	2·2	2·4	1·1	2·2	3·7
December	75·1	73·5	75·9	76·0	2·5	1·2	0·9	1·3	1·2
Year	77·9	76·1	78·5	79·1	3·0	3·6	2·4	3·7	4·8
7.—TRINCOMALEE.									
January	72·8	70·6	74·0	73·7	3·1	3·8	3·1	3·8	4·3
February	73·8	71·5	75·0	74·8	3·3	4·4	3·0	5·0	5·8
March	75·5	72·6	76·9	76·9	4·3	5·0	2·2	5·9	6·9
April	78·3	75·3	79·5	80·1	4·8	5·7	2·6	7·0	7·6
May	77·7	74·2	78·5	80·3	6·1	6·9	3·8	7·5	9·6
June	76·1	73·6	76·3	78·5	4·9	7·5	3·9	8·3	10·2
July	75·4	72·3	75·2	78·7	6·4	8·0	4·5	9·0	10·5
August	75·6	72·5	76·0	78·2	5·7	5·9	3·5	6·9	7·3
September	75·1	72·3	75·5	77·5	5·2	6·6	3·5	7·0	9·4
October	75·5	72·7	76·5	77·3	4·6	5·4	2·7	6·0	7·4
November	74·7	71·9	76·2	76·1	4·2	3·3	1·7	3·4	4·8
December	74·6	72·4	75·6	75·7	3·3	1·9	1·5	1·9	2·3
Year	75·4	72·7	76·3	77·3	4·7	5·4	3·0	6·0	7·1
8.—BATTICALOA.									
January	74·4	71·7	75·6	76·0	4·3	2·0	0·9	2·1	2·8
February	76·1	73·2	77·8	77·4	4·2	2·3	0·8	2·7	3·2
March	77·5	73·3	79·8	79·5	6·2	2·4	0·4	2·8	3·9
April	79·9	76·1	82·0	81·6	5·5	3·5	0·5	4·8	5·1
May	80·5	76·3	82·5	82·6	6·3	3·5	1·2	4·8	4·5
June	79·4	75·4	81·0	81·7	6·3	4·4	1·7	5·9	5·6
July	80·6	75·3	82·8	83·8	8·5	3·0	1·1	4·0	3·7
August	80·1	75·5	82·7	82·2	6·7	2·3	0·4	3·6	2·9
September	79·4	74·4	81·7	82·1	7·3	2·2	0·6	3·4	2·5
October	78·6	73·7	80·9	81·3	7·6	2·1	0·5	3·0	3·8
November	77·1	72·9	78·9	79·5	6·6	1·5	0·4	2·0	2·1
December	75·6	72·7	77·1	77·1	4·4	1·1	0·5	1·4	1·2
Year	78·3	74·2	80·2	80·4	6·2	2·5	0·7	3·4	3·4
9.—HAMBANTOTA.			10 hours.	4 hours.					
January	—	—	75·4	76·5	—	—	—	5·5	5·5
February	—	—	76·4	77·9	—	—	—	7·4	6·8
March	—	—	77·9	78·6	—	—	—	6·4	6·4
April	—	—	77·7	79·8	—	—	—	7·5	5·7
May	—	—	79·3	80·0	—	—	—	4·9	5·3
June	—	—	77·2	77·9	—	—	—	5·5	6·9
July	—	—	76·6	76·7	—	—	—	4·5	5·5
August	—	—	77·4	77·6	—	—	—	3·5	5·5
September	—	—	78·3	79·1	—	—	—	2·9	3·2
October	—	—	77·9	78·1	—	—	—	3·4	4·2
November	—	—	76·8	77·0	—	—	—	3·6	4·8
December	—	—	77·3	77·6	—	—	—	3·7	4·7
Year	—	—	77·3	78·1	—	—	—	4·9	5·3
10.—GALLE.			9½ hours.	3½ hours.					
January	75·3	72·4	76·2	77·3	4·9	2·0	1·1	1·9	3·1
February	76·4	73·3	77·3	78·7	5·4	2·7	1·5	2·7	3·8
March	77·9	75·1	78·5	80·2	5·1	2·8	1·6	3·1	3·6
April	79·9	77·2	80·6	81·9	4·7	2·2	1·1	2·4	3·1
May	80·2	78·5	80·8	81·4	2·9	2·4	2·1	2·4	2·7
June	78·8	77·4	79·3	79·8	2·4	1·6	1·5	1·6	1·4
July	78·9	77·1	79·4	80·1	3·0	1·0	0·9	1·0	1·2
August	78·5	76·5	79·5	79·5	3·0	0·9	0·9	0·8	1·1
September	78·0	76·5	78·7	78·7	2·2	2·0	1·5	2·0	2·6
October	77·8	75·6	78·6	79·2	3·6	1·9	1·5	1·8	2·6
November	76·8	74·7	77·5	78·3	3·6	1·6	0·9	1·6	2·2
December	76·7	74·2	77·3	78·7	4·5	1·5	0·9	1·6	1·9
Year	77·9	75·7	78·6	79·5	3·8	1·9	1·3	1·9	2·4

TABLE VIII.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	Min.	9½ hours.	3½ hours.	Range.	Difference, Dry and Wet Bulb. Mean.	Min.	9½ hours.	3½ hours.
11.—KANDY.									
January	68·8	67·5	69·1	69·8	2·3	5·0	3·6	5·7	5·7
February	69·0	67·0	69·8	70·3	3·3	7·2	5·2	7·9	8·3
March	70·8	70·1	71·3	71·0	0·9	7·4	3·7	8·7	9·7
April	73·7	72·3	74·0	74·8	2·5	5·3	2·9	6·1	7·0
May	73·3	72·5	72·9	74·6	2·1	6·4	4·1	6·7	8·2
June	71·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	71·0	70·0	70·8	72·2	2·2	4·5	3·0	4·5	5·9
October	71·7	70·4	71·6	73·0	2·6	4·8	3·2	4·7	6·5
November	71·1	69·9	71·0	72·3	2·4	3·3	2·1	3·6	4·4
December	70·8	69·6	70·7	72·1	2·5	2·5	1·7	2·4	3·3
Year	71·1	69·9	71·2	72·2	2·4	5·0	3·3	5·6	6·6
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.									
January	54·4	47·0	58·0	58·3	11·0	0·6	0·2	1·0	0·4
February	56·0	44·3	62·3	61·4	17·1	0·3	0·3	1·1	0·2
March	57·7	44·7	65·0	63·4	18·7	0·4	0·3	0·8	0·0
April	59·3	48·6	65·0	64·3	15·7	0·8	0·3	1·7	0·5
May	60·0	51·3	65·1	63·7	12·4	1·1	0·3	1·9	1·0
June	57·0	52·7	59·7	58·6	5·9	0·6	1·2	0·3	0·2
July	57·1	51·2	60·3	59·9	8·7	0·6	0·6	1·1	0·4
August	55·8	52·2	58·2	56·9	4·7	0·0	0·2	0·0	0·0
September	57·8	51·2	62·1	60·0	8·8	0·5	0·2	0·7	0·6
October	57·2	50·4	61·2	60·0	9·6	0·5	0·4	0·0	0·0
November	56·4	49·7	60·6	59·0	9·3	0·4	0·5	0·7	0·0
December	56·7	51·0	60·5	58·6	7·6	0·4	0·2	0·5	0·4
Year	57·1	49·5	61·5	60·3	10·8	0·5	0·4	0·9	0·3

TABLE IX.—TENSION OF ATMOSPHERIC VAPOUR IN 1881.

Month.	Mean.	10 hours.	4 hours.	From minima.	Month.	Mean.	10 hours.	4 hours.	From minima.
1.—COLOMBO.					**3.—PUTTALAM.**				
January	·732	·740	·755	·701	January	·743	·784	·795	·639
February	·774	·775	·814	·733	February	·766	·809	·828	·660
March	·836	·843	·871	·793	March	·820	·855	·845	·759
April	·866	·898	·895	·807	April	·940	1·005	·971	·848
May	·890	·904	·920	·845	May	·981	1·020	1·013	·909
June	·860	·886	·879	·816	June	—	—	—	—
July	·855	·893	·870	·801	July	·851	·862	·879	·821
August	·839	·862	·855	·801	August	·836	·868	·811	·829
September	·852	·886	·877	·794	September	·859	·855	·879	·843
October	·855	·886	·872	·807	October	·887	·893	·925	·843
November	·813	·825	·862	·753	November	·873	·920	·906	·793
December	·791	·802	·818	·753	December	·837	·879	·858	·773
Year	·830	·850	·857	·784	Year	·854	·887	·883	·792
2.—RATNAPURA.					**4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.**				
January	·790	·807	·810	·753	January	·762	·780	·816	·690
February	·812	·829	·834	·773	February	·746	·801	·791	·646
March	·879	·889	·918	·829	March	·782	·838	·825	·682
April	·926	·966	·961	·851	April	·921	·962	·986	·814
May	·924	·952	·925	·895	May	·936	·971	·965	·872
June	·881	·895	·875	·872	June	·888	·902	·897	·865
July	·836	·845	·826	·838	July	·851	·879	·837	·836
August	·838	·855	·836	·814	August	·863	·886	·867	·836
September	·842	·865	·846	·814	September	·845	·857	·843	·836
October	·866	·895	·875	·828	October	·831	·870	·825	·807
November	·832	·843	·852	·800	November	·821	·843	·862	·759
December	·856	·849	·899	·821	December	·806	·836	·822	·759
Year	·859	·873	·871	·824	Year	·838	·869	·861	·789

TABLE IX.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	10 hours.	4 hours.	From minima.
5.—MANNÁR.				
January	·803	·836	·822	·753
February	·798	·816	·831	·746
March	·860	·875	·911	·793
April	·978	1·012	1.013	·910
May	1·016	1·040	1·063	·945
June	·965	·978	·998	·920
July	·937	·952	·965	·895
August	·933	·952	·958	·889
September	·931	·945	·958	·889
October	·898	·932	·911	·852
November	·891	·911	·920	·843
December	·851	·872	·865	·814
Year	·905	9·25	·935	·854
6.—JAFFNA				
January	·744	·759	·780	·693
February	·745	·780	·782	·674
March	·329	·862	·852	·774
April	·960	·998	1·011	·932
May	1·094	1·083	1·151	1·047
June	·994	1·005	1·040	·938
July	·965	·978	1·005	·913
August	·918	·938	·942	·875
September	·941	·945	·965	·913
October	·930	·965	·958	·868
November	·886	·933	·882	·843
December	·857	·879	·886	·807
Year	·907	·927	·938	·856
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January	·762	·787	·780	·729
February	·777	·802	·795	·732
March	·823	·848	·834	·786
April	·892	·915	·924	·836
May	·853	·875	·897	·787
June	·804	·784	·841	·787
July	·775	·748	·850	·726
August	·805	·804	·859	·753
September	·781	·799	·816	·739
October	·814	·833	·828	·780
November	·816	·852	·838	·759
December	·830	·865	·856	·766
Year	·811	·825	·843	·764
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January	·834	·872	·858	·773
February	·872	·927	·869	·800
March	·915	·985	·954	·807
April	·982	1·027	1·027	·893
May	1·000	1·045	1·069	·886
June	·949	·978	1·020	·849
July	1·017	1·076	1·120	·856
August	1·005	1·083	1·054	·878
September	·981	1·047	1·061	·834
October	·953	1·019	1·005	·834
November	·929	·998	·982	·807
December	·877	·909	·916	·807
Year	·943	·997	·996	·835
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January	—	·795	·840	—
February	—	·798	·872	—
March	—	·872	·904	—
April	—	·859	·951	—
May	—	·925	·951	—
June	—	·855	·866	—
July	—	·868	·855	—
August	—	·882	·886	—
September	—	·920	·952	—
October	—	·913	·906	—
November	—	·882	·862	—
December	—	·882	·883	—
Year	—	·871	·894	—
10.—GALLE.				
January	·845	.872	·889	·778
February	·875	·895	·938	·793
March	·921	·936	·978	·849
April	·999	1·026	1·054	.916
May	1·001	1·026	1·026	·950
June	·962	·972	1·005	·909
July	·969	·979	1·012	·916
August	·964	·995	·995	·901
September	·940	·966	·959	·894
October	·935	·966	·959	·879
November	·905	·925	·933	·856
December	·902	·909	·966	·828
Year	·935	·957	·976	·872
11.—KANDY.				
January	·646	·641	·666	·630
February	·621	·634	·628	·601
March	·662	·653	·641	·691
April	·765	·765	·781	·749
May	·750	·731	·769	·750
June	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—
August	—	—	—	—
September	·704	·704	·711	·697
October	·719	·730	·731	·697
November	·719	·716	·730	·710
December	·729	·729	·742	·716
Year	·701	·700	·711	·693
12.—NUWARA ELIYA.				
January	·425	·472	·478	·324
February	·456	·546	·538	·283
March	·493	·607	·577	·295
April	·512	·601	·592	·343
May	·517	·596	·586	·370
June	·471	·519	·501	·392
July	·466	·508	·519	·370
August	·447	·484	·467	·389
September	·482	·551	·519	·375
October	·467	·526	·519	·356
November	·463	·532	·501	·356
December	·464	·523	·495	·375
Year	·472	·539	·524	·352

TABLE X.—MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY OF THE AIR IN 1881.

Month.	Mean.	10 hours.	15 hours.	From minima.
1.—COLOMBO.				
January	74	70	65	88
February	76	71	66	90
March	76	70	66	93
April	76	72	68	88
May	77	74	74	82
June	78	77	75	82
July	81	79	77	86
August	81	79	77	86
September	80	77	79	84
October	80	77	74	88
November	81	77	79	88
December	80	78	75	88
Year	78	75	73	87
2.—RATNAPURA.				
January	94	88	77	96
February	91	86	72	86
March	83	87	77	86
April	88	91	85	89
May	85	87	79	89
June	88	89	83	91
July	82	83	73	89
August	87	89	82	91
September	83	89	78	91
October	87	89	83	88
November	88	91	84	90
December	91	93	86	93
Year	86	89	81	89
3.—PUTTALAM.				
January	91	84	76	83
February	80	80	70	90
March	78	77	67	90
April	83	83	74	91
May	82	78	76	93
June	—	—	—	—
July	82	79	75	93
August	82	81	73	91
September	81	77	75	91
October	83	79	79	91
November	88	87	83	93
December	92	93	87	95
Year	83	82	76	91
4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.				
January	87	88	82	92
February	80	86	68	85
March	76	80	62	86
April	82	86	70	91
May	82	83	73	91
June	77	77	65	89
July	64	75	58	89
August	76	77	61	89
September	74	73	60	89
October	76	77	62	88
November	85	86	79	90
December	88	89	84	90
Year	79	81	69	88
5.—MANNÁR.				
January	87	89	84	88
February	81	82	78	82
March	82	83	76	88
April	83	85	76	87
May	83	84	80	85
June	84	85	81	87
July	86	87	81	89
August	84	87	79	87
September	84	85	79	87
October	81	81	76	85
November	89	89	87	91
December	90	91	89	91
Year	85	86	81	87
6.—JAFFNA.				
January	84	82	80	90
February	81	80	78	90
March	78	79	68	86
April	79	81	71	85
May	86	86	84	89
June	85	83	84	87
July	86	85	83	89
August	82	83	79	85
September	84	85	81	87
October	83	81	79	89
November	90	91	85	95
December	94	93	95	95
Year	85	84	80	89
7.—TRINCOMALEE.				
January	83	82	80	86
February	80	78	76	86
March	79	75	72	91
April	77	72	71	89
May	72	70	65	82
June	70	66	62	82
July	68	64	61	79
August	76	71	72	84
September	73	71	63	84
October	78	75	70	88
November	86	85	80	93
December	91	91	89	93
Year	78	75	72	86
8.—BATTICALOA.				
January	91	91	87	95
February	87	89	87	95
March	89	87	85	96
April	86	80	80	96
May	86	80	82	95
June	82	76	78	93
July	86	84	86	95
August	90	86	87	95
September	91	88	89	96
October	89	87	88	96
November	93	91	91	93
December	95	93	95	93
Year	89	86	86	97
9.—HAMBANTOTA.				
January	—	76	77	—
February	—	69	74	—
March	—	74	74	—
April	—	70	78	—
May	—	79	78	—
June	—	77	72	—
July	—	81	77	—
August	—	85	77	—
September	—	87	87	—
October	—	85	85	—
November	—	85	79	—
December	—	85	81	—
Year	—	79	78	—
10.—GALLE.				
January	91	91	87	95
February	88	89	85	93
March	88	87	85	93
April	90	89	87	95
May	89	89	89	89
June	93	93	93	93
July	96	96	96	95
August	96	96	96	95
September	90	91	87	93
October	91	91	89	93
November	93	93	91	95
December	92	91	91	95
Year	91	91	89	94

TABLE XI.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	From minima.	Month.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	From minima.
11.—KANDY.					**12.—NUWARA ELIYA.**				
January	78	75	75	83	January	97	94	97	100
February	69	66	64	76	February	97	94	100	96
March	70	65	61	84	March	97	95	100	96
April	77	75	71	86	April	95	92	97	96
May	74	72	68	82	May	94	90	94	97
June	—	—	—	—	June	97	97	100	94
July	—	—	—	—	July	96	94	97	97
August	—	—	—	—	August	100	100	100	100
September	80	80	74	86	September	97	97	97	97
October	79	80	72	86	October	97	94	100	96
November	85	84	80	90	November	98	97	100	96
December	88	88	84	93	December	98	97	97	100
Year	78	76	72	85	Year	97	95	98	97

TABLE XI.—MEAN PROPORTION OF CLOUDED SKY IN 1881.

Month.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Month.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.
1.—COLOMBO.				**4.—ANURÁDHAPURA.**			
January	5·4	4·9	6·0	January	3·7	3·4	4·0
February	2·7	2·5	2·8	February	2·4	2·6	2·2
March	4·8	4·6	5·1	March	3·0	2·5	3·5
April	5·5	4·0	7·0	April	3·2	2·9	3·4
May	6·8	6·3	7·3	May	3·7	3·3	4·2
June	7·5	6·9	8·0	June	4·0	3·7	4·3
July	6·5	5·8	7·3	July	4·3	3·8	4·7
August	7·6	6·8	8·3	August	4·1	3·9	4·3
September	7·7	7·3	8·1	September	4·3	3·8	4·9
October	5·0	6·2	3·8	October	4·6	4·0	5·2
November	7·3	6·2	8·4	November	5·1	4·5	5·7
December	7·2	6·3	8·1	December	5·8	5·4	6·2
Year	6·2	5·7	6·7	Year	4·0	3·6	4·4
2.—RATNAPURA.				**5.—MANNÁR.**			
January	6·0	5·0	7·0	January	5·0	4·0	6·0
February	4·5	3·0	6·0	February	3·5	4·0	3·0
March	6·0	4·0	8·0	March	3·5	3·0	4·0
April	6·0	4·6	7·4	April	3·5	3·0	4·0
May	6·5	6·4	6·6	May	3·5	3·0	4·0
June	7·2	7·0	7·5	June	3·5	3·0	4·0
July	6·3	6·3	6·3	July	3·6	3·1	4·1
August	7·8	7·8	7·7	August	4·5	4·0	5·0
September	6·4	6·4	6·5	September	5·1	4·6	5·5
October	6·8	5·8	7·7	October	3·5	3·0	4·0
November	7·3	6·7	8·0	November	6·0	5·0	7·0
December	7·4	6·7	8·0	December	8·0	7·0	9·0
Year	6·5	5·8	7·2	Year	4·4	3·9	5·0
3.—PUTTALAM.				**6.—JAFFNA.**			
January	7·0	7·0	7·0	January	5·2	4·6	5·7
February	6·5	6·2	6·7	February	3·2	3·4	3·0
March	6·5	6·0	7·0	March	3·6	3·2	4·1
April	6·2	5·9	6·6	April	3·7	3·0	4·3
May	—	—	—	May	3·0	3·2	2·8
June	—	—	—	June	6·1	5·4	6·8
July	6·5	6·0	7·0	July	4·2	4·2	4·3
August	6·8	7·0	6·6	August	6·2	6·4	6·0
September	6·6	6·4	6·8	September	6·1	6·0	6·1
October	6·6	6·3	6·9	October	4·3	5·0	3·6
November	7·2	7·3	7·0	November	6·5	6·7	6·3
December	7·0	7·0	7·0	December	8·0	7·3	8·6
Year	6·7	6·5	6·9	Year	5·0	4·9	5·1

TABLE XI.—*continued.*

Month.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.
7.—Trincomalee.			
January	4·5	5·0	4·0
February	2·0	3·0	1·0
March	2·8	3·0	2·5
April	3·0	3·0	3·0
May	4·5	4·0	5·0
June	4·5	3·5	5·5
July	3·1	3·0	3·3
August	5·0	4·3	5·7
September	5·9	5·4	6·4
October	5·8	5·3	6·3
November	7·2	7·2	7·1
December	8·7	8·9	8·5
Year	4·7	4·6	4·9
8.—Batticaloa.			
January	7·1	7·2	7·4
February	4·4	4·2	4·5
March	5·0	5·4	6·7
April	5·5	4·8	6·2
May	5·0	3·7	6·3
June	4·7	4·0	5·3
July	5·3	4·0	6·7
August	7·1	6·3	7·8
September	6·5	6·1	7·0
October	5·4	5·1	5·7
November	6·7	6·8	6·5
December	8·7	8·6	8·8
Year	6·0	5·5	6·6
9.—Hambantota.			
January	8·3	7·5	9·0
February	7·8	7·7	8·0
March	8·5	8·4	8·6
April	7·0	6·7	7·2
May	6·2	6·2	6·3
June	7·8	7·9	7·9
July	6·1	6·1	6·2
August	7·4	7·6	7·2
September	7·1	6·6	7·6
October	6·2	6·0	6·3
November	6·3	6·1	6·6
December	7·5	6·2	7·7
Year	7·2	7·0	7·3
10.—Galle.			
January	5·5	4·6	6·4
February	3·3	2·0	4·6
March	4·9	3·7	6·0
April	5·5	4·9	6·1
May	5·6	5·7	5·6
June	6·7	6·1	7·3
July	5·2	4·8	5·5
August	6·7	6·2	7·1
September	6·1	5·9	6·3
October	5·9	5·6	6·3
November	6·6	6·5	6·6
December	6·5	5·9	7·2
Year	5·7	5·9	6·2
11.—Kandy.			
January	6·3	5·6	7·0
February	4·5	3·0	6·0
March	4·6	3·6	5·6
April	5·5	4·0	7·0
May	5·8	5·0	6·5
June	7·0	6·7	7·3
July	6·0	5·3	6·8
August	7·2	6·4	8·0
September	6·2	5·4	7·0
October	5·8	5·0	6·5
November	6·5	5·0	8·0
December	7·0	6·6	7·5
Year	6·0	5·1	6·9
12.—Nuwara Eliya.			
January	4·6	4·4	4·7
February	3·3	1·8	4·8
March	2·5	2·0	3·0
April	5·0	4·0	6·0
May	6·1	6·0	6·2
June	8·0	7·0	9·0
July	6·0	5·0	7·0
August	8·1	7·1	9·0
September	6·4	5·3	7·6
October	6·8	5·6	8·0
November	7·0	5·4	8·5
December	7·0	5·7	8·2
Year	5·9	4·9	6·5

TABLE XII.—INCHES OF RAINFALL IN EACH MONTH OF 1881.

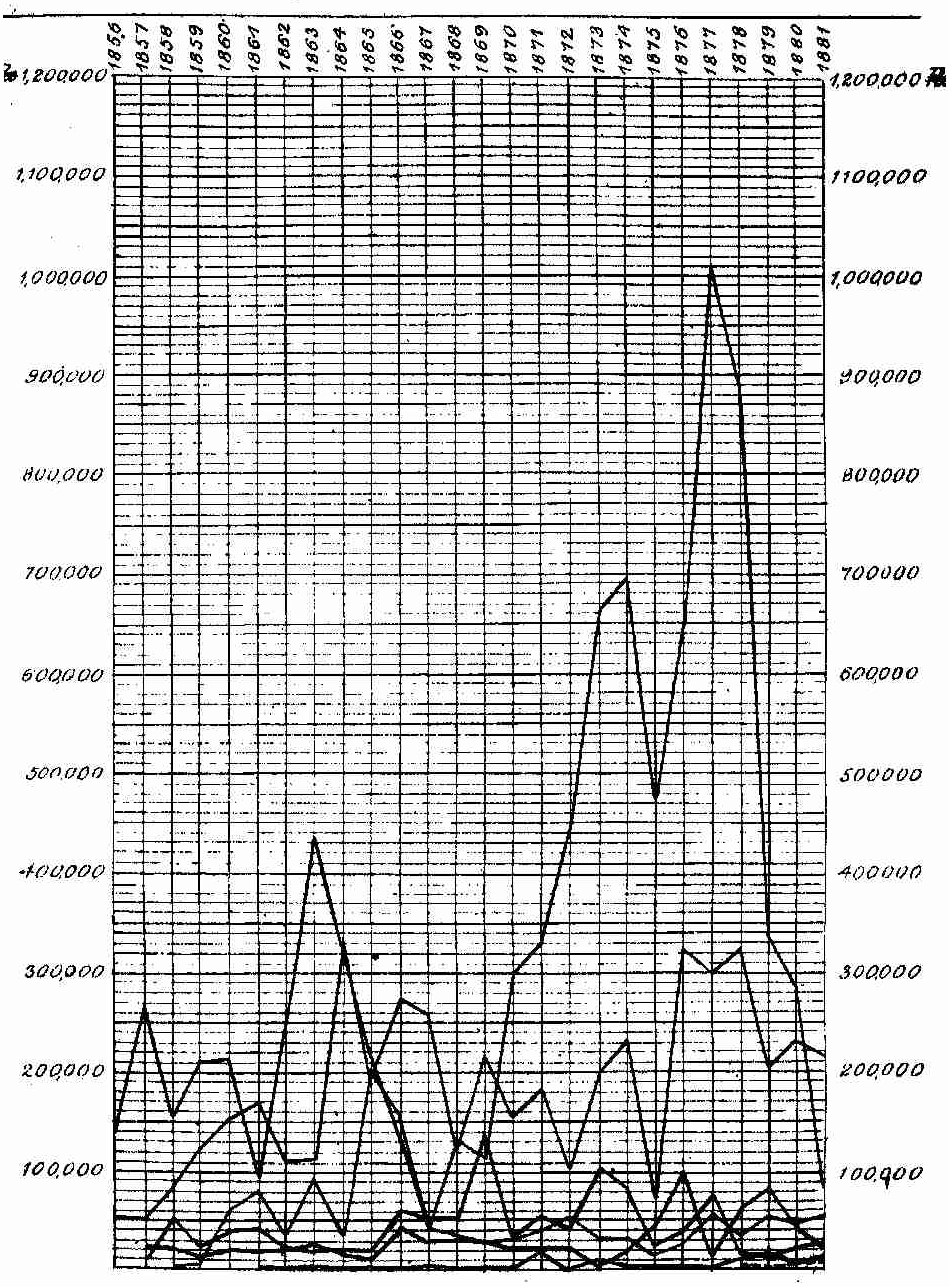
Provinces.	Stations.	Jan.	Feb	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Western ...	Colombo ...	3·42	1·12	4·34	9·60	6·38	2·49	2·21	6·17	7·26	9·71	26·78	8·57	90·07
" ...	Ratnapura ...	2·62	4·60	5·00	21·26	11·36	15·53	5·24	19·39	18·65	16·56	18·30	17·85	156·36
North-Western.	Puttalam ...	2·25	1·36	5·14	1·77	0	0	0	5·00	0	6·24	9·67	6·47	37·90
North-Central..	Anurádhapura ...	5·35	0·08	1·57	6·62	2·99	0·22	0·40	0·44	4·18	3·37	12·21	12·27	49·65
Northern ...	Mannár ...	6·60	0	3·06	0·75	0	0	0	0·10	0	1·29	13·75	14·30	39·85
" ..	Jaffna ...	9·87	2·48	1·40	0	0	0·09	0	0	3·29	1·47	9·69	16·16	44·45
Eastern	Trincomalee ...	7·82	1·34	0·33	0	3·01	3·55	1·72	4·44	5·63	5·74	9·00	20·16	62·74
" ...	Batticaloa ...	9·40	0·75	1·35	0·94	0·48	2·80	0·02	3·75	3·94	3·23	9·28	28·24	64·18
Southern ...	Hambantota ..	1·53	0·66	2·85	3·03	1·17	0·61	0·60	1·49	3·98	6·89	9·81	4·11	36·63
" ...	Galle ...	5·57	3·03	2·25	10·13	4·86	4·05	1·86	9·04	8·72	9·09	16·92	5·79	82·33
Central ...	Kandy' ...	6·08	1·81	1·47	9·93	1·55	13·21	2·75	11·44	4·92	16·68	11·39	21·94	102·07
" ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	5·82	0·86	2·25	2·84	2·33	16·06	6·44	17·83	10·98	9·57	11·99	18·07	106·04
" ...	Badulla ...	Not received			10·89	3·74	3·12	0·66	1·66	6·91	7·50	6·33	28·42	—
North-Central...	Vavúniya-Villáp-kulam ...	9·34	2·13	1·95	2·41	2·10	0·10	0·71	0·31	2·99	1·01	8·60	13·40	45·05

TABLE XIII.—NUMBERS OF DAYS ON WHICH RAINFALL WAS MEASURED IN 1881.

Provinces.	Stations.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Western ...	Colombo ...	6	1	10	12	13	12	7	13	17	20	25	19	165
" ...	Ratnapura ...	8	8	10	22	17	24	10	23	18	24	24	23	211
North-Western	Puttalam ...	5	1	6	3	0	0	0	2	0	4	9	9	39
North-Central..	Anurádhapura ...	13	2	4	18	4	1	2	5	3	10	19	23	104
Northern ...	Mannár ...	12	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	13	20	53
" ...	Jaffna ...	15	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	18	24	70
Eastern ...	Trincomalee ...	16	2	5	0	12	7	2	8	7	10	15	25	109
" ...	Batticaloa ...	23	5	6	3	0	5	1	9	5	11	13	27	110
Southern ...	Hambantota ...	6	2	3	4	1	3	3	7	8	18	20	10	85
" ...	Galle ...	13	4	12	13	16	20	12	25	22	23	26	23	211
Central ...	Kandy ...	14	6	6	12	8	23	11	21	16	19	25	26	187
" ...	Nuwara Eliya ...	12	4	6	11	8	25	13	25	15	15	18	24	177
" ...	Badulla ..	Not received			11	7	8	3	10	10	15	12	22	—
North-Central..	Vavúniya-Vilápkulam ...	17	5	4	8	6	1	3	3	6	6	16	23	75

I.

Diagram shewing the Amounts realized by Land Sales and Fees in each Province from 1856 to 1881 inclusive.

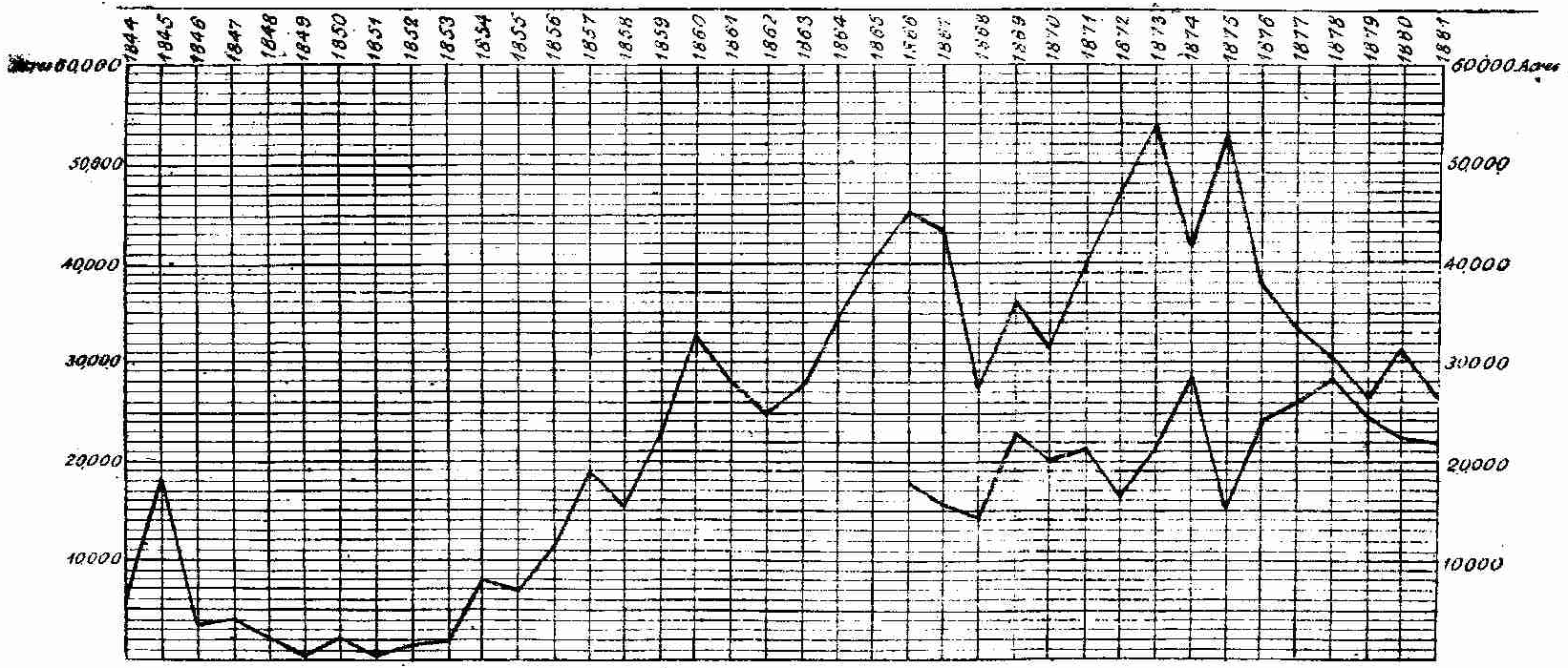


Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 6th May 1882

Acg Surveyor General

II.

Diagram shewing the Number of Acres of Land sold in each year from 1844 to 1881 inclusive



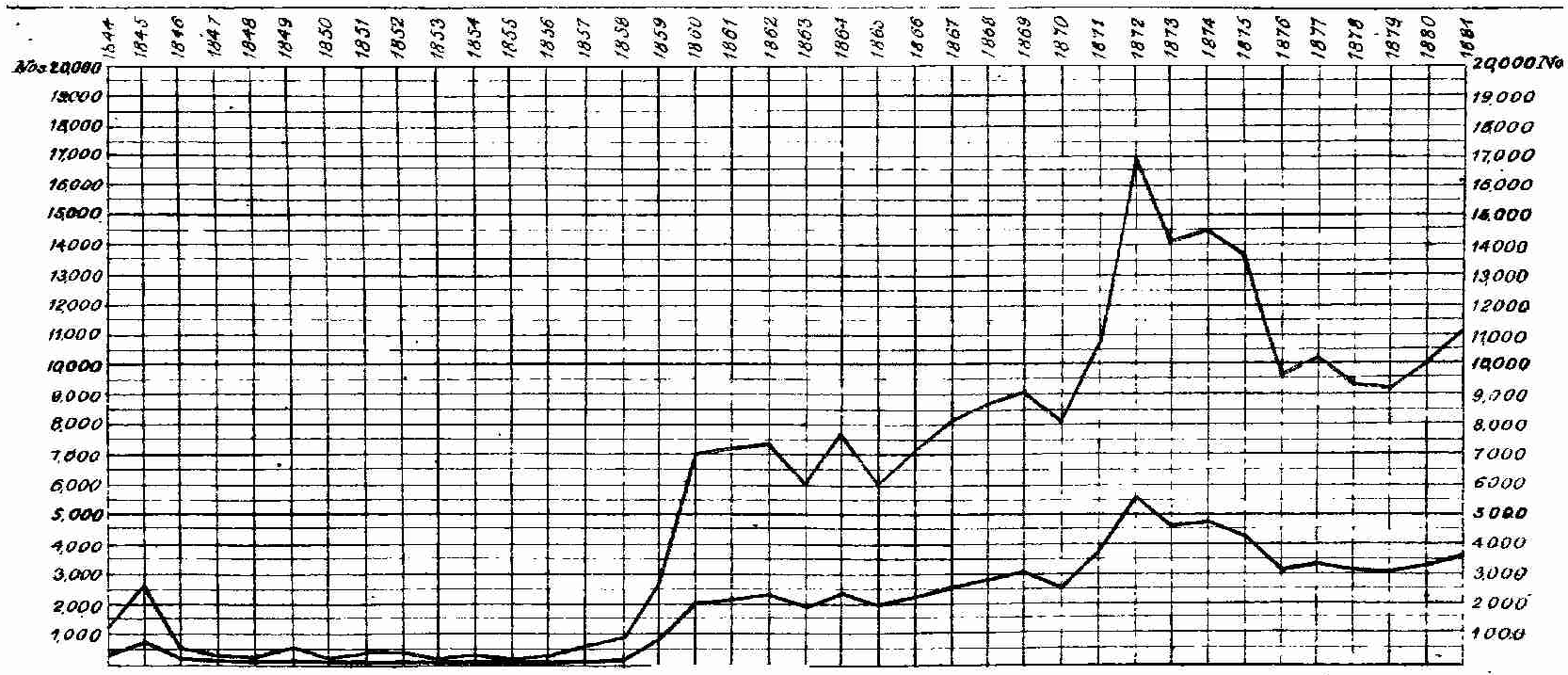
Sold and settled on Certificate

Sold

Surveyor Generals Office
Colombo 6th May 1882

III.

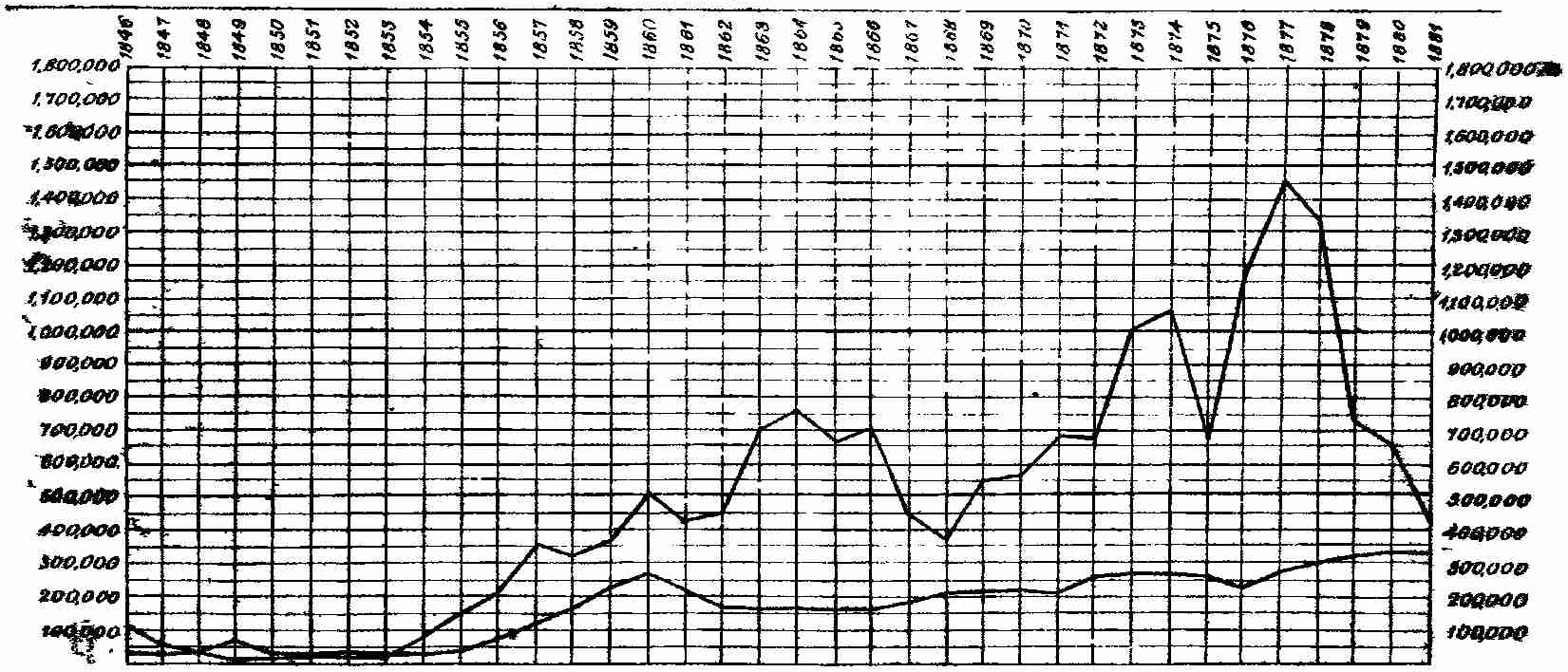
Diagram shewing the Number of Title Plans prepared in the Surveyor General's Department in each Year from 1844 to 1881 inclusive



Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 6th May 1882

IV.

Diagram shewing the Revenue from Land Sales including Fees & the Expenditure on the Ordinary Work of the Surveyor General's Department from 1846 to 1881 inclusive



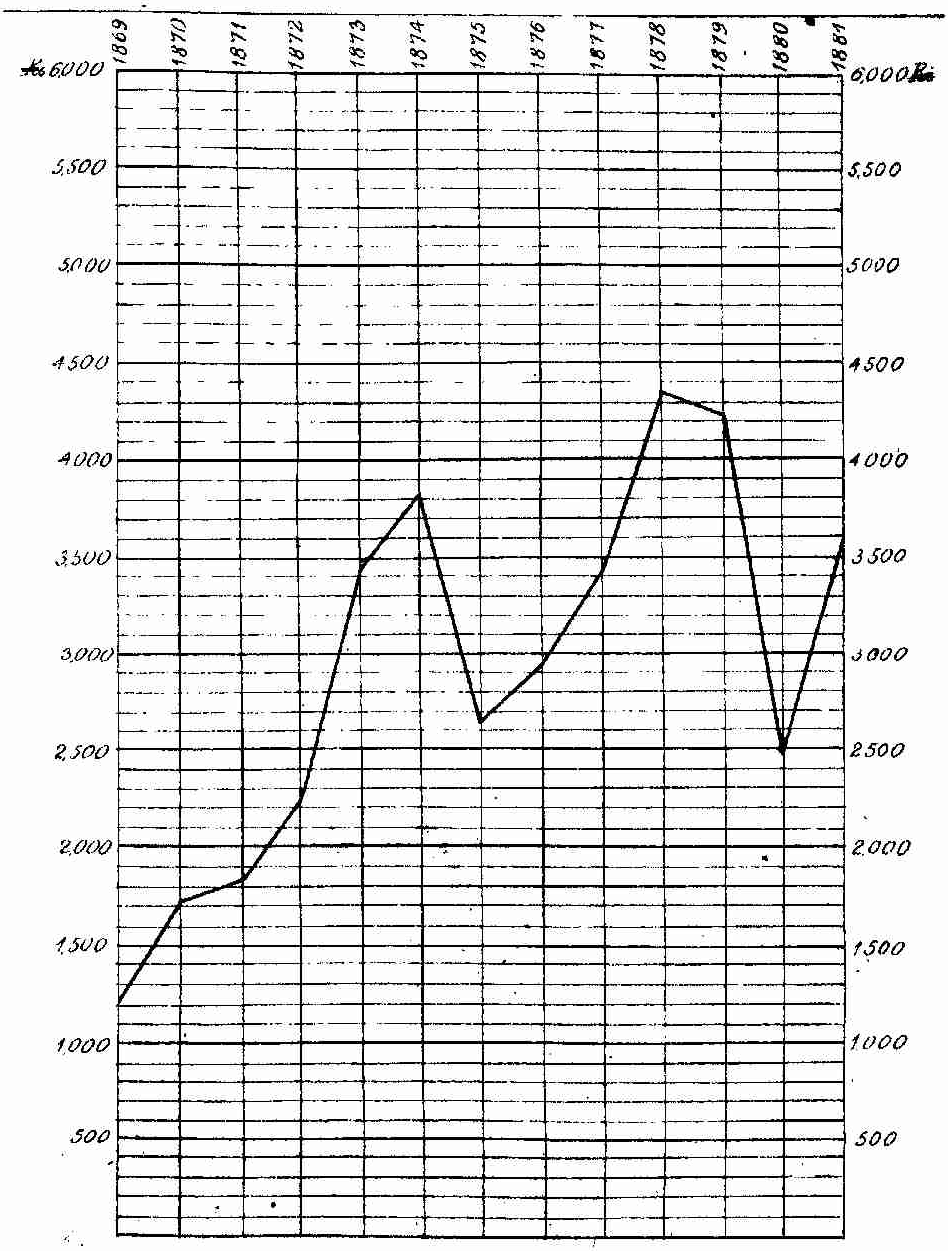
Revenue

Expenditure

Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 6th May 1884

V.

Diagram shewing the Amounts realized for Miscellaneous Plans prepared in the Office on application from 1869 to 1881.



Surveyor General's Office
Colombo 6th May 1881.

LITHOGRAPHED AT THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE COLOMBO.

PART III.—JUDICIAL.

STATISTICS.

REMARKS AND STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THE HON. THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE FOR 1881.

THE criminal statistics for the year 1881, taken as a whole, compare favourably with those of any of the five preceding years; and this result is rendered more satisfactory when it is known that the census taken in that year shows that the population of the Colony is steadily increasing.

The number of persons charged before the Criminal Courts during the year was 6,370 less than in 1880, and 13,636 less than in 1879.

The returns show the following results. The number of persons apprehended by the Police or summoned before the Magistrates in 1881 was 109,266.

In the five preceding years the numbers were as follows:—

In 1876	...	131,368
1877	...	133,345
1878	...	138,681
1879	...	122,802
1880	...	115,636

These returns indicate that the decrease in the criminal classes, noticed in the two preceding years, has been fully maintained during the year 1881. In connection with this decrease in the number of crimes and offences committed, I may remark that the administration of the criminal law has been carried on throughout the past year as effectively as in any of the preceding six years, inasmuch as these returns establish that the number of summary convictions during the past year was in excess of the numbers for the two preceding ones, and that the number of convictions before the Superior Courts was upwards of 500 in excess of the average of the four years 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879. Thus the total number of summary convictions was—

In 1876	...	11,269
1877	...	12,219
1878	...	11,719
1879	...	9,721
1880	...	9,774
1881	...	10,103

The number of convictions in the Superior Courts was in 1881, 1,555. In the five preceding years the numbers were as follows:—

In 1876	...	984
1877	...	950
1878	..	878
1879	...	1,173
1880	..	1,747

With regard to the character of the offences, as noticed by the Queen's Advocate last year, offences against the person are still the more numerous, and though a large majority of these cases are for assaults of a trivial character, still these returns clearly indicate that there has been no falling off in the numbers of the graver offences against the person. The numbers in 1881 show a slight increase over the high total of the preceding year. The number of persons committed for trial on the charge of murder was 59, being five less than the number for 1880; the convictions were 27, as against 29 in 1880. Of manslaughter there were no less than 96 committments, of which 67 resulted in convictions, against 51 convictions under this head in 1880. There were five convictions for rape as against 13 in the preceding year; giving a total of 99 convictions of the graver offences against the person, which exceeds by six the number of convictions under these heads in the preceding year. Cattle stealing is apparently on the increase throughout the Island; the convictions during the past year were 49 in excess of the convictions in 1880, and more than double the average of the four years 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879. A considerable portion however of this increase I attribute to increased vigilance in detecting and prosecuting offenders. The offences against property show a still further decrease, there having been fewer summary convictions for these offences than in any of the same preceding years, and a fewer number of convictions under this head in the Superior Courts than in either of the two preceding years 1879 or 1880.

In table No. II. of this year's statistics there appears to be a large increase under the head of "Number of cases dismissed on the merits.". This increase, however, is merely apparent and not real, and is due to a faulty method hitherto adopted of *dividing* the cases dismissed on the merits. This method has now been discontinued, and the present table gives the gross total of all cases dismissed on the merits during the past year.

The usual tables are appended.

CHAS. L. FERDINANDS,
Acting Queen's Advocate.

15th May, 1882.

I.—OFFENCES.

TABLE showing the Number of Offences reported to the Police or the Magistrates during the year 1881.

	Total Number of Offences reported.	Offences against the Person.	Cattle Stealing.	Offences against Property.*	Other Offences.
Police Courts	45,186	16,280	—	7,295	21,611
Justices of the Peace ...	9,158	3,692	2,053	2,150	1,861

* Include both offences against rights of property and injuries to the subjects of property.

II.—APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES.

TABLE showing the Number of Persons brought up before the Magistrates' Courts by Arrest, Warrant, or Summons for Offences, and how their Cases were disposed of in the Magistrates' Courts.

	Number discharged for want of Prosecution by the Party complaining or for want of Evidence.	Number of Cases dismissed on the Merits.	Number of Persons summarily convicted.	Number of Persons committed for Trial in the Superior Courts.
Offences against person ...	36,818	16,498	1,986	988
Cattle stealing ...	5,035	1,230	—	925
Offences against property ...	14,723	7,445	1,326	774
Offences against Masters' and Servants' Acts, including Acts relating to Indentured Coolies ...	6,736	2,379	295	—
Other offences ...	22,241	14,215	6,496	211
Total number of persons summoned or apprehended in 1881——109,266.	85,563	41,767	10,103	2,898

NOTE.—Purely civil cases in which Magistrates exercise jurisdiction are not included in this or the following table.

III.—SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

TABLE showing the Number of Summary Convictions for various Classes of Offences, and the kind of Punishments inflicted.

Punishments.	Total Number of Offences.	Assaults and other Offences against the Person.	Malicious Injuries to Property.	Offences against Property other than Malicious Injuries to Property.	Offences against Revenue Acts, Highway Acts, Health Acts, and other Acts relating to the Social Economy of the Colony.	Offences against Masters' and Servant's Acts, including Acts relating to Indentured coolies.	Other Offences.
Fine	7,236	1,487	52	153	4,407	73	1,114
Fine and imprisonment ..	173	36	—	63	22	8	24
Imprisonment, in lieu of fine ...	664	68	5	30	483	4	74
Peremptory imprisonment ...	1,599	204	14	873	290	193	115
Do. and whipping ...	57	11	—	44	—	—	2
Whipping	70	1	1	64	3	—	1
Bound over with or without sureties	304	209	8	19	48	17	3
Total ...	10,103	1,986	80	1,246	5,163	295	1,333

IV.—INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATION IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS,

Including Courts analogous to the Courts of Quarter Sessions in England—*i.e.*, District Courts, &c.

How the Cases tried in the Superior Courts ended. (Each Prisoner tried is counted as a separate case.)	Total.	Murder, other than Wife and Child Murder.	Manslaughter.	Attempt at Murder.	The Returns below include the Indictments for Attempts and Conspiracies to commit the several Offences. Murder of Wife, Reputed Wife, or Concubine.	Child Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Abortion.	Rape.	Unnatural Crimes.	Other Offences against the Person.	Malicious Injuries to Property.	Robbery with Violence.	Cattle Stealing.	Other Offences against Property.	Miscellaneous Offences.
Judgment for the Crown ...	1,555	27	67	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	379	32	124	389	409	121
Judgment for the prisoner ...	1,339	28	29	5	—	—	—	—	4	—	220	39	94	536	294	90
Prisoner found insane ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Case fell through for want of prosecution, including cases where a bill was thrown out by grand jury ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total—	2,890	59	96	5	—	—	2	—	9	—	599	71	218	925	703	211

V.—COMPARATIVE TABLE.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the Number of Offences, Apprehensions, Convictions, and Acquittals for the last Six Years.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
The number of offences reported to the police or to the magistrates	64,841	83,177	64,668	59,388	54,720	54,344
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before magistrates ...	131,366	135,515	138,661	122,802	115,636	109,265
The number of summary convictions :—						
1. For offences against person ...	3,298	2,559	2,016	1,871	2,234	1,986
2. For offences against property ...	1,817	1,946	2,279	1,890	1,380	1,326
3. For other offences	6,164	8,712	7,422	5,960	6,160	6,791
The number of convictions in the superior courts :—						
1. For offences against the person ...	368	392	325	436	604	604
2. For cattle stealing ...	170	180	206	182	340	389
3. For offences against property ...	259	231	278	479	634	441
4. For other offences	187	147	69	76	169	121
The number of persons acquitted :—						
1. In the inferior courts ...	99,143	108,411	83,807	77,550	68,524	85,563
2. In the superior courts ...	759	628	850	1,008	1,791	1,339

VI.—RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES INSTITUTED, DECIDED, and APPEALED under the Village Communities Ordinance for the year 1881.

Institutions.	Decisions. Assault.	Theft.	Malicious Injury.	Cattle Trespass.	Maintenance.	Miscellaneous.	Total decided.	Appeals. To Govt. Agent. Confirmed.	Set aside.	From G. A. to Governor & Ex. Council. Confirmed.	Set aside.
28,093	5,871	4,631	915	4,274	829	—	16,519	1,014	258	40	11

SUPREME COURT.

VII.—STATEMENT showing the Number and Nature of the Cases tried before the Hon. the Supreme Court during the year 1881, and the Result of the Trials.

Offences.	Western Province.				Central Province.				Southern Province.				Northern Province.				North-Western Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Central Province.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Assault	5	10	8	2	2	2	2	—	4	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	2	8	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	28	18	10
Assault, burglary and theft ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	4
Assault, false imprisonment and theft ...	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	4
Assault, false imprisonment and theft from a dwelling-house ...	2	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	6
Assault, illegal arrest and imprisonment ...	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Assault and robbery	3	14	6	8	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	9	9
Assault and highway robbery ..	13	26	22	4	5	7	4	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	35	28	7
Assault and rape	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Assault and theft from a dwelling-house ...	1	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	10	5
Assault and theft from the person ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
Assault with intent to rob	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Assault with intent to commit rape ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Aggravated assault	27	47	39	8	8	12	12	—	2	4	3	1	1	1	1	—	3	6	5	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	42	71	61	10
Aggravated assault and burglary ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17	16	1
Aggravated assault and robbery ..	4	6	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	12	8	4
Aggravated assault and highway robbery ..	4	12	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	3	9
Aggravated assault and theft ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Attempt to poison with intent to murder ...	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3
Aiding and abetting in shooting with intent to murder	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Attempting to commit burglary ...	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	6	—
Attempting to break into a store ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Attempting to bribe a public officer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Arson	5	8	2	6	6	10	3	7	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	20	7	13
Bigamy	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Breaking into a church at night time and stealing therefrom	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2
Breaking into a store at night time and stealing therefrom	—	—	—	—	4	8	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	6	2
Breaking into a store at night time and receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Breaking into a granary, and theft ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3
Breaking into a pansala or temple at night time with intent to steal ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Breaking into a shop with intent to steal and stealing therefrom	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Burglary ...	5	5	3	2	1	5	5	—	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	—	2	3	3	—	12	22	20	2
Burglary and theft	35	67	39	28	20	58	34	24	7	15	5	10	—	—	—	—	5	15	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	155	89	66
Burglary and theft and receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen ...	—	—	—	—	3	9	4	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	12	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	23	12	11

Offences.	Western Province.				Central Province.				Southern Province.				Northern Province.				North-Western Province.				Eastern Province.				North-Central Province.				Total.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
Burglary with intent to steal... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3
Cattle stealing	4	6	5	1	3	8	5	3	3	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	19	12	7
Coffee stealing ...	1	4	1	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	3
Concealment of birth	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Conspiracy and theft	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Conspiracy, false personation, and falsely signing the registration of Marriage for another .	1	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	1
Conspiracy to charge with a crime falsely ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	2
Embezzlement and theft	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Fraud, theft and extortion	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Fraud and obtaining and making use of public money	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Forgery	1	1	1	—	2	5	4	1	1	1	1	—	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	13	10	3
Forgery and uttering forged instruments, well knowing the same to be forged ..	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	3
Forgery and uttering a forged letter with guilty knowledge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Forgery and false personation ..	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2
Forged and uttering forged Bank Notes, well knowing it to be forged	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Having in custody or possession a mould for making false and counterfeited coins, against the Ordinance	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—
Highway robbery	10	18	7	11	3	5	5	—	4	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	37	21	16
Maliciously shooting or injuring cattle, in breach of clause 12 of the Ordinance No. 6 of 1846	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Maliciously wounding and killing cattle in breach of clause 12 of the Ordinance 6 of 1846	2	2	—	2	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	4
Maliciously placing a sleeper across the rails with intent to upset and obstruct the railway, in breach of the 29th section of the Ordinance No. 10 of 1866	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Murder	12	20	10	10	11	20	10	10	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	6	2	4	1	1	1	—	3	4	3	1	35	54	27	27
Murder and robbery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Manslaughter	23	50	29	21	15	18	17	1	9	14	7	7	1	1	1	—	7	11	11	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	57	96	67	29
Perjury	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	5	3	2
Rape	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	1
Rape and indecent assault	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1

Riot	1	23	4	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	23	4	19
Robbery	3	4	4	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	7	—
Robbery from a dwelling-house ...	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	—
Secreting, stealing and wilfully breaking open a postal packet, in breach of Ordinance No. 2 of 1878, section 54	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Stealing and detaining a postal packet, in breach of Postal Ordinance, No 2 of 1878 ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Theft	14	30	18	12	10	11	8	3	3	10	3	7	1	2	2	—	3	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	57	33	24
Theft from a store	2	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	3	1
Theft from a store and receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen	—	—	—	—	1	13	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	10	3
Theft from a shop	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Theft from a dwelling-house ...	11	40	26	14	7	21	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	71	52	19
Theft from a temple	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	4
Theft and embezzlement	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2
Theft and obtaining goods under false pretences	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Theft and receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen	1	5	2	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3	4
Theft and obtaining certain deeds by false pretences	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Theft and uttering a forged receipt knowing it to be forged	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Unlawfully, wilfully, maliciously, and fraudulently defacing and mutilating a deed as a Notary Public	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Unlawfully, riotously, and maliciously assembling and gathering together to commit injury and disturb the public peace ...	1	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	5	2
Unlawfully entering into a dwelling-house with intent to steal and stealing therefrom ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—
Uttering false and counterfeited coins knowing it to be false	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	—
Uttering a forged order or cheque knowing it to be forged	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	4	1
Uttering a forged note, knowing it to be forged	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1
Uttering forged bank notes, knowing it to be forged	1	2	2	—	3	4	2	2	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10	7	3
Uttering a forged document, knowing it to be forged	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
Total, 1881 ...	226	477	275	202	137	266	183	83	58	105	59	46	6	8	6	2	53	122	80	42	7	11	10	1	6	8	7	1	493	997	620	377
,, 1880 ...	303	570	358	212	137	289	158	131	78	156	85	71	16	60	40	20	43	113	65	48	16	40	30	10	2	2	1	1	595	1230	737	493
Increase, 1881 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease, 1881 ...	77	93	83	10	—	23	—	48	20	51	26	25	10	52	34	18	—	—	—	6	9	29	20	9	—	—	—	—	102	233	117	116

DISTRICT COURTS.

VIII.—TABLE showing the Operations on the Trial Rolls during the year 1881.

COURTS.	Pending on the 1st of January, 1881.	Cases entered on the Roll during the year.	Total cases for adjudication.	Cases decided on their merits.	Cases otherwise disposed of.	Pending on the 31st of December, 1881.
Anurádhapura	10	25	35	20	10	5
Badulla	4	162	166	96	68	2
Batticaloa	56	98	154	104	10	40
Chilaw	60	99	159	55	66	38
Colombo	95	683	778	334	321	123
Galle	216	550	766	281	260	225
Jaffna	16	128	144	110	22	12
Kalutara	64	225	289	222	34	33
Kandy	457	898	1,355	497	491	367
Kégalla	81	71	152	104	35	13
Kurunégala	38	108	146	109	11	26
Mannár	17	18	35	7	16	12
Mátara	48	177	225	77	41	107
Mullaittívu	1	5	6	5	—	1
Negombo	79	167	246	119	47	80
Ratnapura	65	73	138	68	56	14
Tangalla	18	45	63	33	11	19
Trincomalee	35	58	93	24	22	47
Vavúniyan-Viláṅkulam ...	—	5	5	3	1	1
Total...	1,560	3,695	4,955	2,268	1,522	1,165

IX.—A STATEMENT showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the District Courts throughout the Island during the year 1881.

COURTS.	Suits depending on the 1st January.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of.				Depending on the 31st of December.
				Suits decided on the merits.	Suits otherwise disposed of.	Dormant suits struck off.	Total number of suits disposed of.	
Anurádhapura	55	58	113	20	34	19	73	40
Badulla	702	794	1,496	96	343	407	846	650
Batticaloa	438	519	957	94	327	122	543	414
Chilaw	690	545	1,235	70	173	346	589	646
Colombo	4,699	2,900	7,599	334	1,869	83	2,286	5,313
Galle	1,658	1,556	3,214	281	762	416	1,459	1,755
Jaffna	845	1,104	1,949	110	748	247	1,105	844
Kalutara	794	919	1,713	222	464	196	882	831
Kandy	4,410	2,377	6,787	497	1,308	1,198	3,003	3,784
Kégalla	255	257	512	104	170	68	342	170
Kurunégala	471	325	796	109	162	197	468	328
Mannár	61	106	167	23	46	24	93	74
Mátara	631	606	1,237	77	334	138	549	688
Mullaittívu	22	24	46	5	17	10	32	14
Negombo	632	759	1,391	119	547	164	830	561
Ratnapura	520	284	804	68	198	192	458	346
Tangalla	133	102	235	33	48	18	99	136
Trincomalee	142	161	303	24	120	24	168	135
Vavúniyan Viláṅkulam ...	12	20	32	3	10	7	20	12
Total ...	17,170	13,416	30,586	2,289	7,680	3,876	13,845	16,741

X.—A STATEMENT showing the Number of Criminal Cases committed for trial before the District Courts of the Island for 1881.

District Court of	Cattle Stealing.				Offences against the Person.				Offences against property with violence.				Offences against property without violence.				Malicious Injuries.				Miscellaneous.				Total.			
	Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace.	Number of Persons.			Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace.	Number of Persons.			Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace.	Number of Persons.			Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace	Number of Persons.			Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace	Number of Persons.			Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace.	Number of Persons.			Number of cases committed for trial by Justices of the Peace.	Number of Persons.		
		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.		Accused.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Anurádhapura	7	14	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14	4	10
Badulla	6	8	3	5	20	48	37	11	4	5	2	3	14	19	9	10	5	18	9	9	7	14	10	4	56	112	70	42
Batticaloa	3	5	1	4	8	14	9	5	—	—	—	—	4	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	2	2	19	29	17	12
Chilaw	3	10	4	6	3	10	4	6	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	9	30	14	16
Colombo	49	85	32	53	23	31	24	7	2	2	—	2	26	42	30	12	—	—	—	—	25	25	19	6	125	185	105	80
Galle	36	89	30	59	25	48	28	20	4	9	7	2	22	38	19	19	2	3	3	—	7	9	4	5	96	196	91	105
Jaffna	6	10	3	7	17	38	18	20	2	3	3	—	9	15	4	11	—	—	—	—	20	23	15	8	54	89	43	46
Kalutara	40	107	25	82	23	51	31	20	4	10	6	4	14	17	5	12	3	4	4	—	11	13	2	11	95	202	73	129
Kandy	41	126	81	45	37	68	37	31	11	14	7	7	27	33	21	12	—	—	—	—	9	11	4	7	125	252	150	102
Kégalla	27	52	23	29	12	24	18	6	2	6	1	5	5	8	4	4	4	5	3	2	3	4	2	2	53	99	51	48
Kurunégala	69	224	104	120	11	19	14	5	1	1	1	—	2	2	2	—	5	23	3	20	16	22	13	9	104	291	137	154
Mannár	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	3	3	—
Mátara	37	100	38	62	20	44	18	26	4	11	1	10	9	18	4	14	1	1	—	1	7	8	3	5	78	182	64	118
Múllaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Negombo	16	42	13	29	29	43	28	15	13	19	12	7	6	6	—	6	3	9	8	1	—	—	—	—	67	119	61	58
Ratnapura	8	15	4	11	14	19	14	5	3	4	2	2	7	7	4	3	—	—	—	—	5	6	4	4	37	53	28	25
Tangalla	8	15	8	7	5	6	5	1	4	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	20	30	17	13
Trincomalee	2	3	3	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	7	3
Vavúniyan-Villáṇkulam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	359	906	377	529	249	468	290	178	54	90	46	44	149	222	113	109	23	63	30	33	119	148	79	69	953	1897	935	962

COURTS OF REQUESTS.

XI.—A STATEMENT showing the Number of Suits instituted and disposed of in the Courts of Requests throughout the Island during the year 1881.

COURTS.	Depending on the 1st January, 1881.	Instituted in the year.	Total.	Number of Cases disposed of. On evidence.	Otherwise disposed of, *i. e.*, by admission or by default, &c.	Total.	Depending on the 31st December, 1881.
Anurádhapura ...	40	260	300	62	209	271	29
Avisawélla ...	28	541	569	73	458	531	38
Badulla ...	10	659	669	108	561	669	—
Batticaloa ...	484	1122	1606	40	1027	1067	539
Balangoda ...	50	234	284	49	200	249	35
Balapitiya ...	209	742	951	87	693	780	171
Chávakachchéri ...	90	657	747	141	520	661	86
Chilaw ...	430	507	937	68	793	861	76
Colombo ...	412	4245	4657	362	3701	4063	594
Dikoya ...	35	221	256	14	233	247	9
Dimbula ...	14	86	100	15	79	94	6
Galle ...	202	1422	1624	223	1184	1407	217
Galagedara ...	40	309	349	62	221	283	66
Gampola ...	44	615	659	91	486	577	82
Haldummulla ...	19	328	347	55	265	320	27
Hambantota ...	39	125	164	21	121	142	22
Jaffna ...	99	816	915	58	749	807	108
Kalpitiya ...	61	495	556	35	427	462	94
Kalutara ...	374	1222	1596	159	1275	1434	162
Kandy ...	175	2024	2199	302	1736	2038	161
Kayts ...	38	553	591	117	431	548	43
Kégalla ...	158	892	1050	159	769	928	122
Kurunégala ...	118	832	950	92	727	819	131
Kalmunai ...	98	323	421	20	334	354	67
Máráwila ...	40	840	880	81	714	795	85
Mallakam ...	50	352	402	36	313	369	33
Mannár ...	29	261	290	13	231	244	46
Mátalé ...	288	1729	2017	313	1511	1824	193
Mátara ...	265	1270	1535	182	1142	1324	211
Maturata ...	30	157	187	41	137	178	9
Mullaittivu ...	20	200	220	19	162	181	39
Náwalapitiya ...	27	280	307	44	236	280	27
Negombo ...	173	1557	1730	180	1393	1573	157
Nuwara Eliya ...	45	319	364	40	294	334	30
Pánadurá ...	133	1134	1267	91	1027	1118	149
Pasyála ...	30	479	509	61	419	480	29
Point Pedro ...	81	625	706	76	566	642	64
Pusselláwa ...	6	92	98	10	83	93	5
Puttalam ...	100	548	648	86	505	591	57
Paywila ...	45	220	265	22	204	226	39
Ratnapura and Rakwána ...	176	760	936	121	673	794	142
Tangalla ...	180	862	1042	179	691	870	172
Trincomalee ...	68	490	558	43	446	489	69
Urugala ...	40	98	138	13	100	113	25
Vavúniyan-Vilánkulam ...	14	142	156	15	107	122	34
	5107	31645	36752	4099	28153	32252	4500

POLICE COURTS.

XII.—A STATEMENT showing the Number of Charges instituted and disposed of in the Police Courts throughout the Island during the year 1881.

Police Court of	Cases pending on the 1st Jan., 1881.	Instituted.		Total number of cases.	Convictions.		Acquittals.		Dismissed.		Total disposed of.	
		Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Anurádhapura ...	9	206	529	215	40	95	34	108	98	236	172	439
Avisáwélla ...	30	582	1181	612	162	214	107	242	323	676	592	1132
Badulla ...	7	590	1101	597	177	242	72	182	348	685	597	1109
Balapitiya ...	47	921	1971	968	134	192	109	297	680	1478	923	1967
Batticaloa ...	309	1308	2705	1617	162	223	99	270	1192	2460	1453	2953
Balangoda ...	27	188	303	215	65	85	18	23	115	178	198	286
Chávakachchéri ...	94	1092	1963	1186	116	147	102	235	926	1640	1144	2022
Chilaw ...	74	314	681	388	47	68	53	129	248	440	348	637
Colombo ...	154	5077	8812	5231	2089	2950	444	820	2279	4415	4812	8185
Dikoya ...	103	817	1911	920	174	332	43	109	522	1146	739	1587
Dimbulla ...	153	768	1767	921	210	334	45	99	547	1254	802	1687
Galle ...	450	2585	4906	3035	667	1020	352	732	1567	2822	2586	4574
Gampola ...	22	610	1069	638	176	262	108	203	332	604	616	1069
Galagedara ...	66	625	1202	691	156	208	88	170	374	702	613	1080
Hambantota ...	20	233	358	253	120	148	33	64	109	176	262	388
Haldummulla ...	28	512	1101	540	193	240	39	55	282	668	514	963
Jaffna ...	116	2203	4361	2319	263	353	171	430	1821	3695	2255	4478
Kalmunai ..	159	682	1416	841	44	52	32	117	648	1289	724	1458
Kalpitiya ...	55	306	711	361	32	98	12	20	262	554	306	672
Kalutara ...	165	1523	3121	1688	361	596	141	326	998	1927	1500	2849
Kandy ...	57	2253	3703	2310	723	1041	293	529	1274	2272	2290	3842
Kayts ...	44	1741	3369	1785	179	215	84	384	1426	2644	1689	3243
Kégalla ...	91	589	1079	680	133	221	101	248	425	798	659	1267
Kurunégala ...	28	659	1141	687	200	259	45	80	371	693	616	1032
Márávila ...	31	486	915	517	55	88	80	165	296	572	431	825
Mullákam ...	294	3489	4959	3783	192	255	110	211	3299	4329	3601	4795
Mannár ...	14	209	359	223	40	70	19	63	157	224	216	357
Mátalé ...	199	1399	2848	1598	319	584	190	470	911	2197	1420	3251
Mátara ...	126	1629	2646	1755	421	500	140	295	1129	1858	1690	2653
Maturata ...	75	226	536	301	34	51	31	67	204	512	269	630
Mullaittiva ..	1	130	251	131	35	42	3	34	68	130	104	206
Náwalapitiya ..	36	1092	2495	1128	339	465	74	170	677	1885	1090	2520
Negombo ...	162	1766	3122	1928	372	435	152	255	1191	2350	1715	3040
Nuwara Eliya ...	62	425	897	487	130	153	49	111	262	631	441	895
Pánaduré ...	77	1922	2548	1999	159	277	155	344	864	1737	1178	2358
Panwila ...	18	526	1136	544	93	144	60	153	382	831	535	1128
Pasyála ...	52	558	961	610	119	162	99	177	363	613	581	952
Point Pedro ...	66	1821	2993	1887	120	206	51	153	1678	2656	1849	3015
Pussellawa ...	8	354	810	362	87	178	30	76	235	543	352	797
Puttalam ..	64	396	784	460	116	168	37	123	278	590	431	881
Ratnapura and Rakwána	102	769	1468	871	185	254	76	144	508	996	769	1394
Tangalla ...	214	1594	2161	1807	404	452	102	287	1284	2026	1790	2765
Trincomalee ...	96	392	837	488	140	263	36	148	252	578	428	989
Urugala ...	53	257	507	310	39	46	32	75	210	386	281	507
Vavuniyan-Viláphulam .	3	57	125	60	16	36	3	8	40	78	59	122
	4061	45186	84125	49247	10038	14424	4154	9401	31455	69174	45647	82999

Pánadure ...	46	61	513	36	134	—	—	—	8	19	—	—	—	2	—	279	—	15	21	—	—	—	1134
Panwila ...	6	15	49	33	3	—	17	—	10	6	—	—	2	—	—	72	2	5	—	—	—	—	226
Pasyála ...	13	27	232	54	30	1	6	8	2	11	3	—	15	—	14	45	—	12	4	—	—	2	479
Point Pedro ...	28	96	272	24	74	—	10	31	13	14	17	—	—	—	3	40	2	1	—	—	—	—	625
Puseláwa ...	—	9	12	12	14	—	—	5	6	7	—	—	—	1	—	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	92
Puttalam ...	3	74	124	38	25	5	19	59	19	29	16	—	22	3	—	32	5	15	—	—	—	—	488
Ratnapura ...	36	34	181	143	47	—	5	4	15	18	5	12	14	2	13	213	—	10	—	—	5	—	760
Tangalla ...	34	68	217	111	35	19	10	21	22	6	29	—	31	3	32	104	97	3	20	—	—	—	862
Trincomalee ...	2	46	60	8	138	43	70	—	43	13	1	—	—	—	30	34	—	2	—	—	—	—	490
Urugala ...	—	12	17	20	8	3	—	4	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	25	—	1	—	—	—	—	98
Vavúniyaṉ-Viláṅkulam ...	5	19	20	2	20	1	1	12	—	11	4	—	—	—	4	7	23	5	—	—	1	7	142
	832	3455	7831	1640	4044	545	450	942	1457	1528	462	12	428	25	348	6369	363	369	96	14	141	234	31585

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

XIV.—A STATEMENT of the Business performed by the Justices of the Peace during the year 1881.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF	Dismissed for want of evidence.		Dismissed for other reasons or withdrawn.		Committed before the Supreme Court.		Committed before the District Court.		Committed before the Police Court.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Anurádhapura	25	57	18	44	7	12	6	14	3	3
Avisáwélla	44	146	36	89	14	30	19	40	3	4
Badulla	138	363	482	1077	18	41	35	84	40	137
Balapitiya	104	377	164	482	8	12	30	77	11	30
Batticaloa	27	116	111	254	6	13	21	39	29	59
Balangoda	33	148	44	193	5	9	6	10	2	4
Chávakachchéri	13	59	20	56	—	—	7	17	2	5
Chilaw and Máráwila	70	150	51	134	15	43	9	39	9	26
Colombo ...	61	186	234	525	52	166	57	101	44	91
Do. by Commissioner ...	98	247	270	636	43	99	36	96	23	64
Dikoya	28	106	15	57	2	2	2	8	2	12
Dimbulla	8	30	29	62	5	9	1	2	3	11
Galle	190	557	228	551	37	88	44	99	34	67
Gampola	77	232	71	174	17	29	9	18	10	17
Galugedara	83	271	165	433	15	50	31	94	4	6
Hambantota	10	11	18	33	—	—	3	5	2	6
Haldummulla	23	107	73	189	10	19	16	46	7	21
Jaffna	5	13	63	177	3	3	26	53	3	6
Kalpitiya	9	19	12	43	1	4	1	7	1	4
Kalmuṇai	6	20	33	99	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kalutara	89	239	156	415	19	64	57	133	7	19
Kandy	136	363	87	276	31	49	37	72	4	13
Kayts	22	56	58	146	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kégalla	104	291	89	225	24	58	44	110	15	33
Kurunégala	-			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mallákam	13	43	8	34	—	—	3	6	1	4
Mannár	12	28	1	1	—	—	3	3	2	2
Mátalé	157	412	116	294	25	62	23	61	24	62
Mátara	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maturaṭa	7	22	29	107	1	1	1	1	10	31
Mullaittivu	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—		—
Náwalapitiya	3	10	150	450	14	33	12	27	13	89
Negombo	157	403	420	955	11	18	42	89	18	53
Nuwara Eliya	16	39	39	100	4	10	3	5	12	31
Pánadurá	104	269	117	267	17	46	30	63	4	10
Panwila	63	192	59	201	8	47	12	29	6	15
Pasyála	24	68	19	44	7	13	10	12	3	7
Point Pedro	3	29	1	1	1	3	13	24	1	3
Pussellíwa	22	65	11	26	2	2	2	2	—	—
Puttalam	16	37	78	259	8	24	2	5	11	25
Ratnapura and Rakwána ...	98	340	204	498	20	43	21	29	15	33
Tangalla	106	349	247	637	5	5	25	52	—	—
Trincomalee	17	31	14	65	1	1	4	10	—	—
Urugala	26	96	14	70	7	42	3	3	4	15
Vavuniyan-Vilánkulam ...	2	4	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2250	6603	3908	10385	463	1150	703	1584	384	1022

POLICE.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE FOR THE YEAR 1881.

THE two last able and exhaustive Administration Reports furnished by Mr. Campbell leave but little for me to say on this occasion. The several tables of statistics speak for themselves. It may however be mentioned that they show a decrease in the number of offences of 2,043, and of the number of persons charged of 2,062 in favour of 1881.

2. The murders in 1881 have been of the usual type—the result of anger, revenge, or cupidity, except one in which an Afghan, maddened by the excessive use of opium and bhang, ran "amôk" in the streets of Kandy, stabbing some twelve persons, killing one of them, before he could be secured. He has been tried and sentenced to be hanged.

3. The effects of the continued and increased depression in the coffee industry is shown in the relative numbers of persons concerned in cases of gang robbery in the Central Province during the past year; while the number of cases was increased by two only, the number of persons concerned in them rose from 55 to 106.

4. It is satisfactory to be able to report that there has been a marked decrease in the number of cases of burglary and gang robbery in the Central Province since the commencement of 1882, not I fear to be ascribed, though much to be wished, to any increase of prosperity, but to the fact that several gangs of thieves—numbering from six to as many as twenty—have been successfully hunted down and captured by the police assisted by local headmen.

5. In two cases of gang robbery a good account of the marauders was given by the owners of the houses it was intended to rob. In one case, on Devonford Estate, Dikoya, a gang of six attacked a house, the owner of which, after wrenching a knife from one of the thieves, stabbed him, killing him on the spot, and then so severely wounded a second that he was shortly afterwards detected and captured. In the other case a gang of seven rushed into the house of a native in the Pussellâwa district, when the owner of the house succeeded in shooting one of the robbers and disabling and securing another.

6. The conduct of the police in general has been good. Inspector Panabokke obtained special commendation from the Inspector-General and the Superintendent of his Province, for ability and judgment in the quelling of a serious riot, and suppressing an outbreak of lawlessness in Upper Dumbara.

7. The good effect of the severe punishments awarded by the Supreme Court last year for highway robbery is seen in a fall of from 93 cases in 1880 to 47 in 1881.

8. Tables of statistics are appended.

E. F. TRANCHELL,
Acting Inspector-General.

TOTAL Cases and Accused Persons during 1880—1881.

	Nature of Offence.	Total Cases.		Total Accused Persons.					
				1881.					1880.
		1880.	1881.	Discharged.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Pending.	Total.	Total.
1	Murder ...	87	68	52	26	37	53	168	190
2	Manslaughter ...	49	51	31	8	37	21	97	79
3	Rape ...	46	30	53	6	3	10	72	99
4	Dragging for the purpose of robbing ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
5	Gang robbery ...	56	50	164	27	42	203	436	410
6	Highway robbery ...	93	47	44	20	11	56	131	291
7	Burglary ...	198	209	287	37	60	173	557	533
8	Aggravated assault ...	228	178	256	63	95	88	502	610
9	Cruelty to animals ...	435	383	49	24	350	19	442	496
10	Coffee stealing ...	81	64	18	14	45	8	85	116
11	Cattle do. ...	575	541	1,133	173	164	261	1,731	1,775
12	Theft of over Rs. 300 ..	180	96	180	15	23	36	254	608
13	Forgery and coining ...	76	44	42	10	15	7	74	145
14	Perjury ...	24	15	23	—	3	12	38	41
15	All offences other than the above ...	7,738	6,049	2,344	901	4,990	630	8,865	10,118
	Totals ...	9,868	7,825	4,576	1,324	5876	1,577	13,452	15,514

MURDERS and Manslaughters.

PROVINCES.	Population.	Police.	Number of Murders and Manslaughters.	Persons convicted.
Western ...	897,993 ...	785 ...	46 ...	28
Central ...	639,274 ...	463 ...	35 ..	26
Southern ...	431,396 ...	186 ...	10 ...	7
Northern ...	303,010 ...	97 ...	8 ...	3
North-Western	292,751 ...	45 ...	6 ...	12
Eastern ...	128,070 ...	30 ...	14 ...	3
North-Central ...	66,035 ..	— ...	... ...	—
Total ...	2,758,529	1,615	119	74

PROPERTY Robbed or Stolen and Recovered.

PROVINCES.	Population.	1880.			1881.		
		Robbed or stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage recovered.	Robbed or stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage recovered.
		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	
Western ...	897,993	36,443 17	10,727 89	29·43	26,685 35	9,079 0	34·01
Central ...	639,274	51,841 43	11,056 25	21·32	38,254 89	7,080 35	18·50
Southern ...	431,396	4,538 76	3,147 0	69·33	618 92	338 9	54·60
Northern ...	303,010	1,625 93	217 79	13 39	2,457 0	349 50	14·22
Eastern ...	128,070	2,609 99	1,036 19	39·70	687 57	93 9	13·53
North-Western ..	292,751	3,781 0	1,262 32	33·38	1,510 76	518 46	34 31
North-Central ...	66,035	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total...	2,758,529	100,840 28	27,447 44	27 20	70,214 49	17,458 49	24·70

NATIONALITIES of the Ceylon Police Force.

No.	NATIONALITIES.	Insp.-Genl.	Supdts.	Asst. Supdts.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Clerks, &c.	Total 1881.	Total 1880.
1	British ..	1	4	3	3	4	27	—	42	45
2	European other than British, including Burghers of pure European descent ...	—	—	1	8	12	19	—	40	37
3	Burghers of mixed races ...	—	—	1	11	23	71	5	111	98
4	Buddhist belonging to Ceylon ...	—	—	—	1	15	233	3	252	256
5	Buddhist belonging to India or elsewhere...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
6	Hindus belonging to Ceylon ..	—	—	—	—	15	56	—	71	60
7	Hindus belonging to India ...	—	—	—	—	20	242	—	262	259
8	Malays ...	—	—	—	3	105	397	1	506	520
9	Mohammedan not Malays belonging to Ceylon	—	—	—	—	3	43	1	47	47
10	Mohammedan not Malays belonging to India or elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	2	83	—	85	86
11	Native Christians ...	—	—	—	4	16	141	3	164	169
12	Other than the above ...	—	—	—	—	1	35	—	36	25
	Total Force ...	1	4	5	30	216	1,347	13	1,616	1,603

PROSTITUTES.

	Average number of Women on the list per mensem.	Average times per mensem they were examined.	Average number examined per mensem.	Average number sent to hospital per mensem.	Total on list on 31st December 1881.	Total number on list 31st December 1880.
Colombo ...	78	2	72	22	81	114
Kandy ...	30	4	30	1	37	44
Galle ...	73	4	73	20	74	76
Total ...	181	—	175	43	192	234

SERVANTS' Registration for the year 1881.

	Particulars.		1881.		1880.
1	Number of pocket registers issued	...	1,230	...	1,429
2	Do. registrations of previous character	...	103	...	223
3	Do. new engagements	...	3,724	...	3,708
4	Do. duplicate pocket registers issued	...	184	...	165
5	Do. registrations confirmed	...	—		—
6	Do. registrations refused	...	—		—
7	Do. discharges recorded	...	3,104	...	2,988
8	Do. unregistered servants	...	—		—
9	Do. persons prosecuted	...	9	...	11

			Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
10	Amount received from sale of stamps	...	1,238 50	...	787 75
11	Do. duplicate pocket registers	...	184 0	...	165 0
12	Do. of fines inflicted	...	100 0	...	72 50
	Total	...	1,522 50		1,025 25

PRISONS.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS FOR THE YEAR 1881.

It again falls to my lot to report an increase over the previous two years in the committals to our prisons during the past twelve months; but I may add as some set off against this unfavourable feature in the retrospect, that the actual number of persons (5,872) committed to penal imprisonment was below the figures for 1878 (5,901), 1877 (6,357), and 1875 (6,158).* In consequence of the large proportion sentenced to long terms in the previous year as well as the one under review, the daily average has run up to 2,228,* which is over the figure for 1875, the highest year in the prison records of the Island. It is thus becoming a serious object for consideration how the increasing prison population is to be accommodated.

The greater wants of the Breakwater and connected works have absorbed the labour of a large additional number during the year, but on the completion of these works as now proposed, employment will have to be found for at least 700 convicts. The extension of the Lunatic Asylum has provided employment for 150 others, but this work will soon be out of hand. Under these circumstances it is to be sincerely hoped that the construction of the Northern Arm of the Breakwater may be carried out by convict labour; and that in considering the cost of its execution it will not be overlooked, that in the absence of remunerative labour of this nature, it will probably be found necessary to resort to a lengthened penal stage of shot-drill and coir-beating (at which occupations a man's earnings are almost *nil*) to find employment for our convicts.

Road Ordinance Defaulters again stand for a high figure, much higher than in any previous year – viz., 14,839, against 8,611 in 1880, 3,251 in 1877, and 2,566 in 1875. The Commission, of which I am a member, has suggested a means of avoiding the unrestricted committal to prison of this class of offenders, and I trust early legislation will follow.

The following table summarises the year's figures as more fully detailed in the appendices:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Total number of committals ...	20,711	13,935	12,533	14,030	9,608	8,305	8,724
Deduct Road Ordinance Defaulters ...	14,839	8,611	7,532	8,129	3,251	2,823	2,566
Actual convicts ...	5,872	5,324	5,001	5,901	6,357	5,482	6,158
Daily average, all convicted ...	2,422	2,051	1,612	1,976	2,006	2,073	2,188
Deduct Women ...	27	22	17	34	38	38	32
,, Road Ordinance Defaulters ...	194	174	102	109	65	56	48
,, simple imprisonment ...	7	5	2	4	10	17	17
	2,194	1,910	1,491	1,829	1,893	1,962	2,091

The number of convicts in prison at the end of each year for the past seven years has been as under:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.a	1879.b	1878.	1877.	1876.	1875.
2 weeks and under	104	50	32	117	494	89	27	55
1 month do.	101	79	76	69	102	119	94	68
3 do. do.	391	259	422	196	342	409	365	314
6 do. do.	111	126	76	83	114	124	96	116
12 do. do.	410	409	223	198	249	291	285	292
5 years and under	697	675	527	396	522	599	713	719
Over 5 years	657	479	369	341	332	361	375	422
Life	45c	36c	22	19	20	23	27	26
Deduct Road Ordinance Defaulters	2,426	2,113	1,747	1,419	2,175	2,015	1,982	2,002
	82	34	18	77	473	89	27	20
	2,344	2,079	1,729	1,342	1,702	1,926	1,955	1,982

a On 31st December. b On 30th June.
c Includes those under sentence of death, subsequently executed, viz., one in 1880 and two in 1881.

* These figures are all exclusive of Road Ordinance Defaulters.

The daily average for each month during 1881* has been as under :—

	Convicted.		Unconvicted.		Convicted.		Unconvicted.
January ...	2,190	...	367	September ...	2,601	...	399
February ...	2,273	...	345	October ...	2,565	...	383
March ...	2,328	...	365	November ...	2,557	...	392
April ...	2,321	...	329	December ...	2,614	...	420
May ...	2,425	...	330				
June ...	2,341	...	385				
July ..	2,401	...	400	Whole year...	2,422	...	374
August ...	2,441	...	418				

I repeat the caution expressed by me in last year's report for the benefit especially of those at a distance, into whose hands these figures may fall—viz., that they include Road Ordinance defaulters, and that the proportion of these offenders was in 1877 and previous years very small, 2 to 3 per cent. on the daily average, against 6 in 1878 and 1880 and 8 in 1881.

The following is a classified summary of the committals from the Supreme and District Courts during the past seven years :—

For	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878	1877.	1876.	1875.
(1) Offences against person ...	459	499	365	263	333	284	356
(2) Offences against property :							
(a) with violence ...	277	342	228	103	104	78	138
(b) without violence { Cattle stealing	374	326	137	183	164	157	261
(b) without violence { Other ...	299	264	157	103	109	127	142
(3) Malicious injury to property ...	—	—	—	3	1	4	3
(4) Forgery, perjury, and offences against the currency	47	64	29	15	55	51	74
(5) Offences not included in foregoing, including breaches of local Ordinances	66	89	43	66	80	148	95
TOTAL ...	1,451	1,584	959	736	846	849	1,059

I.—PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

There was no change in the personnel of the Inspector-General of Prisons' office during the year, but my work and responsibility were much increased by the serious illness of the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, whose duties fell on me consequently for some time.

II.—CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

Names of several Prisons.	Cells.	Wards.	To hold.	Greatest number in prison during the year.	Daily Average. All inmates.	Daily Average. Sick.	Number of Deaths.
Welikada, Male	388	—	388	—	399	13a	20
Do. Female	5	2	45	—	16	—	1
Do. Hospital (Borella) ...	1	9	128	a	a	a	a
Slave Island, Male	181	5	303 }	455	405	8a	2
Breakwater, do.	144	1	186 }				
New Lunatic Asylum, Male ...	—	2	230	207	119	6a	3
Mahara, Male	83	5	345	351	260	16a	16b
TOTAL ...	802	24	1,625	—	1,199	43	42

a Borella Hospital.—The male sick from all the Colombo prisons and Mahara are removed to this and treated therein, though shown for statistical purposes against the prison in which taken ill.
b Including two by accidents.

The prisons under the control of the officer departmentally known as the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment are Welikada, Slave Island, Breakwater, and Mahara, as well as a temporary prison in the Cinnamon Gardens, where the convicts occupy a portion of a completed wing and are engaged on the remaining buildings intended for a new Lunatic Asylum.

Accommodation and Buildings.—At *Welikada* another small set of quarters for officers was built, and at *Slave Island* the additions referred to in my last were advanced sufficiently to be occupied as wards, and their sub-division into cellular compartments is now completed.

At *Mahara*, in consequence of the greater demand for stone for the Breakwater works, it was determined towards the close of the year to increase the strength of the prison so as to admit of 270 convicts being placed daily on the quarry, and this necessitated raising the number lodged at Mahara to at least 320. Additional temporary occupation was at once provided for this

* For details of previous years (1876–1880) see Administration Reports for 1880, Part IV., p. 116.

number as well as for a further number to be employed on the permanent buildings, which it was at the same time decided should be constructed.

It was accordingly arranged that the outer wall should be extended so as to include more ground, and that within this additional space (350 by 115 feet) a block to contain 100 cells (in two storeys) should be erected, while another block of 72 cells in two storeys should take the place of one of the temporary wards, which could be spared when the first block was completed. It was further arranged that the buildings should be all erected by convict artisans and labour under the supervision of Mr. Trump, who accordingly moved to Mahara in October on being relieved by Mr. Templer. Owing to the limited number (beyond those required for the quarry during the busy season) that can be accommodated at Mahara, the progress made with the proposed buildings has been small, but during the slack season I hope to be able to divert a larger force to pushing them on.

Expenditure in these prisons during the past five years has been as under :—

1877.	1878.	1879.	1880	1881.		1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.	1877.
DAILY AVERAGE.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
330	358	332	412	416	Welikada ...	76,072	82,496	84,672	74 387	77,756*
373	366	328	310	405	Slave Island & Breakwater	64,229	66,412†	63,667	68,565	66,142
56	115	142	186	260	Mahara ...	34,799	32,225	28,837	23,537	14,688
—	—	—	—	119	New Lunatic Asyl.	20,815	—	—	—	—
759	839	802	938	1,200		195,914	181,133	177,226	166,489	158,586

Cost per head of daily average ... ... Rs. 163 ; Rs. 193 ; Rs. 221 ; Rs. 198 ; Rs. 208.

The aggregate expenditure is rendered above as in former years, and is exclusive of the charges specified in the notes,‡ which are paid for special reasons by the Department for which the work is done. Exclusive of these items the total cost per head is only Rs. 168, against Rs. 193 in 1880 and Rs. 193 in 1879. This reduction is due chiefly to the cheaper rates secured for the *victualling* contract, as stated in my last report, and I may add still lower terms have been secured for the current year. The expenditure under this head was accordingly Rs. 70 per head, against Rs. 86 in 1880 and Rs. 91 in 1879.

Hospital charges show an increase of Rs. 740.

Establishment cost some Rs. 5,000 more in the aggregate in consequence of the larger number of convicts retained at Mahara, and the opening of an additional temporary prison, but is Rs. 57 per head against Rs. 69 in 1880.

Miscellaneous expenditure figures for Rs. 40,355, or Rs. 34 per head against Rs. 35 in the previous year. The opening of the above temporary prison has necessitated an expenditure of nearly Rs. 5,000 in additional equipment, clothing, and bedding, which would not otherwise have been chargeable to the votes of the Convict Establishment. This has, however, been fully met by savings elsewhere in the Island.

Earnings.—The aggregate sum earned on public works by the convicts in the Colombo and Mahara prisons during the year was Rs. 85,757. Of this sum the value of the labour supplied to the Breakwater works was Rs. 60,723, distributed as follows :—

	1881. Rs.	1880. Rs.	1879. Rs.	1878. Rs.
Slave Island and Breakwater ...	34,904	31,088	29,663	31,393
Mahara	23,470	16,324	12,888	10,711
Welikada	2,349	—	—	—
Total ...	Rs. 60,723	47,412	42,551	42,104

The amount appearing against Welikada is value of labour sent daily by train to Mahara, where the exigencies of the work have been in excess of the number that can be accommodated at night in the local prison. A sum of Rs. 10,085 was earned by the Slave Island convicts employed on other public works chiefly during the slack season on the Breakwater, when other occupation had to be found for a portion of the labour not temporarily required. At such times the Colonial Storekeeper is glad to have a gang to turn over his timber and heavy stores, and as his yard is enclosed and adjoins the Slave Island prison, there are economical and other advantages in accepting this work, to sending the convicts further away.

At *Welikada* a sum of Rs. 4,659 was earned by the convict masons engaged in building the new quarters already referred to, and in carrying out general repairs, alterations, &c.

At *Slave Island and Breakwater* the convicts have been employed as in previous years, and by regulated shifts the machinery is kept going from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. without increasing the hours

* Exclusive of Rs. 5,000 paid on account of 1876 in 1877.—(See Report for 1878, page 63.)
† " " 4,000 " to the Assistant Superintendent out of Breakwater funds.
‡ Exclusive of the pay of the Assistant Superintendent Rs. 4,000 and the civil guards Rs. 6,960, paid by the Breakwater Department, and Rs. 3,919 paid by the Public Works Department for additional officers at the new Lunatic Asylum in consequence of the insecure state of the building as a prison and the additional staff required by the extramural employments of the convicts.

of labour of any individual. The best-conducted men are chosen for the early and late gangs and are eligible to earn one mark extra, which has an excellent effect on their conduct.

At *Mahara*, as usual, the bulk of the convicts were engaged in the quarry; the number has been gradually increased until at the end of the year it stood at 274. The earnings have accordingly advanced from Rs. 16,324 to Rs. 23,470, and the quantity of stone loaded and sent by train risen from 70,000 tons in 1880 to 140,860 tons in 1881. There has been a good deal of correspondence during the year and since its close regarding the amount of work done at Mahara. It would be tedious to reproduce this discussion here, but the figures in my possession show that the convicts do excellent work, and that the complaints made were almost invariably due to causes not within the power of this Department to rectify, especially the insufficient supply of wagons. One important fact elicited by this correspondence was, that the cost of loading has been reduced all round to 15½ cents per ton, against 31 cents by convict and 24 cents by coolies in 1878.*

At the temporary prison opened, in the completed portion of the *New Lunatic Asylum buildings*, have been lodged a number of convict artisans and ordinary convicts to attend on them. These men have been engaged on the completion and extension of these buildings, and also in the preparation of the timber work required for the alterations at Slave Island, and the extensions at Chilaw and Mahara. The estimated value of the labour utilised in this manner is Rs. 9,717. Labour to the extent of Rs. 4,332 has also been expended in improving the grounds around the buildings and in procuring cabook soil to spread over the sand. The Museum grounds were also worked on to the extent of Rs. 885. Exclusive of the value of jail services rendered, a sum of Rs. 15,000 was earned against an expenditure of Rs. 20,825, or say 75 per cent.

Manufactures are returned as bringing in Rs. 5,799, entirely at Welikada. Under this head is included the value of labour expended in making up the clothing required for all the prisons in the Island (Rs. 482) as well as the uniform for the officers (Rs. 325); also the value (Rs. 1,395) of coir yarn and rope, brushes, mats, &c., manufactured, for which I regret to say I am unable to secure an adequate demand. The two hand printing-presses have been worked pretty continuously throughout the year, and turned out 277,238 forms for the Government Printer.

Discipline has been kept up to its usual standard. The number and character of the punishments inflicted during the year for breach of prison rules have been as follows:—

	1881.				1880.		
	Welikada.	Slave Island and Breakwater.	Mahara.	New Lunatic Asylum.	Welikada.	Slave Island and Breakwater.	Mahara.
1 Reduction to penal stage ...	3	—	1	—	42	24	13
2 Disrated from office of constable ...	7	3	1	2	3	3*	4
3 Fines of marks	91	78	25	18	99	66	65
4 By placing on punishment diet ...	194	139	48	20	240	23	81
5 Solitary confinement 1 to 7 days ...	52	3	—	3	14	1	—
6 Lashes	4	—	—	—	2	2	2
7 Strokes with rattan	42	25	6	1	60	20	20
8 Otherwise by Superintendent ...	1	9	28	—	3	13	8
9 Additional imprisonment by Visitors ...	5	—	—	—	9	—	—
Total ...	399	257	109	44	472	152	183

	Welikada.	Slave Island and Breakwater.
Return for 1879	891	... 241
Do. 1878	995	... 439
Do. 1877	1,192	... 347
Do. 1876	1,438	... 461
Do. 1877	1,343	... 819

I would invite attention to the decreased resort to corporal punishment during the past three years in the Colombo prisons, where it should be remembered most of the long term convicts are incarcerated, and all the most turbulent characters in our prisons are retained. The figures are as follows:—

Number of Cases	1881.	1880.	1879.
In which lashes were imposed by Visitors ...	3	2	4
Do. do. Superintendent ...	1	4	24
In which strokes by a rattan were imposed by Visitors	—	—	2
Do. do. Superintendent ...	74	100	166

Where a convict with a long sentence has made his escape or been guilty of assaulting an officer, lashes are practically the only punishment open to Visitors, and these are the cases which have been met in this manner.

* The figures given above are taken from Mr. Kyle's letters and are for the general outturn; but a portion of the loading is done entirely by hand without any aid from machinery, and costs 12·16 cents per ton, and where done with the assistance of steam cranes the cost is 17·75 cents per ton. With the aid of the steam cranes large masses (a certain proportion of which is required) can be loaded, that could not be raised without the co-operation of lifting gear.

Superior Officers.—Major Tranchell acted throughout the year as Superintendent of the Colombo and Mahara Prisons. Mr. E. R. Templer returned from leave and resumed his duties on the 1st October, when Mr. Trump's services were further placed at my disposal to act as Assistant Superintendent at Mahara and supervise the construction of the extensions of that prison already referred to.

On the opening of the temporary prison at the New Lunatic Asylum buildings, Mr. Castle went into residence in one of the completed buildings, and acts as Assistant Superintendent of that establishment as well as of Weḷikaḍa.

Punishments on officers were as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Weḷikaḍa ...	85	185	194	303
Slave Island and Breakwater ...	139	190	181	208
Mahara ...	24	38	36	48
New Lunatic Asylum ...	15	—	—	—
	263	416	411	559

With eight exceptions, the punishment inflicted in every case was a moderate fine. In three cases a reduction of grade and emolument was inflicted, and entire dismissal from the service was only resorted to in the case of five guards (the lowest class of officers in the establishment), against 22 in 1880, 31 in 1879, and 37 in 1878. Of those dismissed, two were guilty of bringing illicit articles into the prison and supplying them to a convict, which is frequently done but very hard to bring home; another for possessing some of a convict's food, which it was suspected he had exchanged for illicit articles. In the remaining two cases the guards' services were dispensed with for frequent and continued absence without leave. This and being late for duty are the two great sources of trouble, and constituted 126 of the offences included in the above return. At Mahara, where the officers reside in quarters close to the prison, only two officers were punished during the year for being late; while at the Slave Island and Breakwater prison no fewer than 60 were fined for this offence. Except a few Malays, most of the other officers attached to these prisons reside at considerable distances, some as far as Kōṭṭé, and the rates of pay will not admit of their hiring nearer lodging. As Weḷikaḍa is three miles nearer "Kōṭṭé side," and lodgings are cheaper in the vicinity, only eight are reported late for duty. There are difficulties in providing quarters at Slave Island, but some might I think be hired in the neighbourhood and allowed to the more deserving.

Health will be found discussed very fully in another portion of this report. Nearly all convicts sentenced to a term of a year or over (and many to less) are now brought in from outstations at an early period to Weḷikaḍa, in consequence of the heavy demands for labour for the Breakwater works at Colombo and Mahara. The sickly and weakly individuals are at once sorted out and despatched to other stations, and the remainder are given a trial; some undoubtedly break down under the hard labour required of them, while others develope diseases, the seeds of which they have probably brought with them to jail. It would be manifestly unfair to attribute the casualties amongst these men to any defects in the prisons, in which they have passed generally a short time, and to swell the mortality rate of the Colombo jails with deaths, which would have probably occurred if the deceased had never been removed from the prison of his own district. I think it fairer therefore to deal with the mortality of all the prisons of the Island as one subject, instead of discussing that of the Convict Establishment by itself.

III.—PROVINCIAL PRISONS.

The Superintendents have sent in the usual reports in regard to their prisons, but, as a rule, they contain nothing of importance calling for special attention beyond the matters treated under the general heads in another part of this report. During the year I visited and inspected every prison except Manṉár, Vavúṇiya-Viláṉkuḷam, and Mullaittīvu, which are merely locks-up in which the numbers incarcerated are exceedingly small, while the stations are themselves distant and difficult of access. I have found all the outstation prisons in fair order, and, on the whole, working satisfactorily, except Kégalla, the jailer at which station was consequently removed to a lower position in the service. In view of those circumstances and the length which this report has run to, I purpose omitting this year a detailed account of each outstation prison, and will content myself with annexing the usual statistical information regarding each and a short record of any improvement or progress made.

Hulftsdorp Prison.

		Daily Average.	
Cells ...	30	Convicted ...	26
Wards ...	5	Unconvicted ...	75
To hold prisoners ...	153	Sick ...	1·03
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881 ...	133	Number of deaths ...	4

Kalutara Prison.

		Daily Average.	
Cells ...	24	Convicted ...	24
Wards ...	4	Unconvicted ...	8
To hold prisoners ...	48	Sick ...	·53
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881 ...	42	Number of deaths ...	0

Negombo Prison.

Cells	6	Daily Average.	
Wards	15	Convicted	129
To hold prisoners	220	Unconvicted	9
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881 ...	199	Sick	4·83
		Number of deaths	14

The Superintendent reports as follows :—

Earnings amount to Rs. 5,832·84, made up as follows.

	Rs.	cts.	
1.	709	75	Labour contributed to prison services.
2.	2,498	25	Do. do. public works.
3.	1,025	50	Do. do. building (new cells).
4.	1,376	0	Do. do. the Local Board, for which the Local Board paid the cost of additional guards in terms of the Government circular.
5.	3	24	Cash for prison-made cloth.
6.	24	18	Do. do. coir.
7.	195	76	Do. brushes, baskets, &c., made in the prison.

A number of prisoners have been instructed during the year in basket-making. It had been intended to supply the Colonial Store with baskets, such as are used by the Public Works Department for roadwork; but the annexed table will show that the cost of making the baskets in this prison exceeds slightly the cost at which the Colonial Store can procure the baskets from other sources, the reason being that we have to get the rattan for making the baskets from the Puttalam District at considerable cost. If only rattan could be supplied at a reasonable rate, this branch of manufacture might be made a very profitable one.

Description of Baskets made.	Total number made by Prisoners.	Total cost of Rattan used.		Prison cost of each Basket.	
		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Colonial Store sample priced at Colonial Store 21 cents ...	612 ...	53	52 ...	0	25
Do. do. 15 „ ...	490 ...	86	48 ...	0	17
Do. do. 6 „ ...	767 ...	54	2 ...	0	7

The *health* of the prison has been fair, considering that this is a convalescent prison for convicts who have broken down at other stations. There were 14 deaths during the year, which would be a very large number if the prisoners were men in ordinary health, but it is not an unexpected rate in view of the parties of wretchedly weak and miserable prisoners who are periodically sent here in hopes of their health being recruited. There was, however, one death of a strong man from choleraic diarrhœa at the beginning of the year. No local cause from drainage or contagion could be assigned for the man's illness, and no other cases occurred.

Ratnapura Prison.

Cells	0	Daily Average.	
Wards	9	Convicted	21
To hold prisoners	44	Unconvicted	13
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881	53	Sick	1·02
		Number of deaths	3

A pipe has been laid on, which brings a supply of good water from the reservoir on the hill which supplies the fountain in the town.

Avisávella Prison.

Cells	3	Daily Average.	
Wards	3	Convicted	5
To hold prisoners	18	U convicted	1·29
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881	20	Sick	·29
		Number of deaths	0

Kégalla Prison.

Cells	2	Daily Average.	
Wards	4	Convicted	17
To hold prisoners	21	Unconvicted	7
Greater number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881	28	Sick	·31
		Number of deaths	0

A new prison is badly required at this station.

Bogambra Prison, Kandy.

Cells	288	Daily Average.	
Wards	5	Convicted	328
To hold prisoners	511	Unconvicted	0
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881	380	Sick	6·11
		Number of deaths	3

Buildings.—Of the original design the centre block and the two front wings have been completed, but of the two back wings it has been decided only to build to a depth of two cells, required for the stability of the block. This will give cellular accommodation for 318, and it is hoped circumstances will admit of the number of inmates being kept down to this. The association wards have been retained to meet any exigencies in excess of the cellular accommodation. A very neat and convenient house has been built for the jailer near the main gate, and his old quarters over the entrance buildings will be available for stores, &c.

Earnings.—With the gradual termination of the building, the earnings show a falling off, but there is still a good deal of hard ordinary labourers' work done on Government account in and about Kandy, which is taken credit for at Rs. 34,709.

Discipline is satisfactorily maintained without much recourse to corporal punishment, the rattan having been used in only five instances.

Health was excellent: there were but three deaths of invalids removed from Colombo for change of air.

Kandy Old Prison.

Cells	43	Daily Average.	
Wards	12	Convicted	15
To hold prisoners	147	Unconvicted	98
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881	186	Sick	64
		Number of deaths	1

The overcrowding was relieved by transfers to Bogambra.

Nuwara Eliya Prison.

Cells	8	Daily Average.	
Wards	4	Convicted	25
To hold prisoners	34	Unconvicted . ..	6
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881... ...	45	Sick	1·20
		Number of deaths	0

Badulla Prison.

Cells	12	Daily Average.	
Wards	8	Convicted	22
To hold prisoners	65	Unconvicted	25
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881... ...	79	Sick	·55
		Number of deaths	1

Tiled roofs have been put on the block of cells and on the jailer's quarters, but the buildings are not yet water-tight. It is believed this is due to the eaves not being carried over the walls, owing to a desire to retain the architectural features of the design. It is now proposed to sacrifice appearance to utility.

Mátalé Prison.

Cells	0	Daily Average.	
Wards	5	Convicted	9
To hold prisoners	26	Unconvicted	7
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881... ...	34	Sick	·02
		Number of deaths	0

Galle Prison.

Cells	46	Daily Average.	
Wards	15	Convicted	139
To hold prisoners	247	Unconvicted	33
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881... ...	238	Sick	3·79
		Number of deaths	4

Buildings.—A new tiled workshed has been added during the year; a decent permanent kitchen is urgently required, as well as improved offices, &c., at the entrance.

Punishments have again fallen, and a less recourse had to the lash or rattan.

Public works of various kinds absorbed Rs. 7,145 worth of prison labour, chiefly in improvements in and about the town, including the opening of the street connecting Lighthouse street with the new gateway.

Mátara Prison.

Cells	2	Daily Average.	
Wards	8	Convicted	46
To hold prisoners	96	Unconvicted	15
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881... ...	63	Sick	1·02
		Number of deaths	2

Tangalla Prison.

Cells	0	Daily Average.	
Wards	7	Convicted	31
To hold prisoners	70	Unconvicted	7
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881... ...	49	Sick	1·89
		Number of deaths	2

Hambantota Prison.

Cells	13	Daily Average.	
Wards	8	Convicted	94
To hold prisoners	117	Unconvicted	0
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881... ...	120	Sick	3·50
		Number of deaths	0

The Superintendent has, with convict labour, built a store and office outside, which admitted of the rooms used as such being converted into wards giving accommodation for an additional fifteen.

Balapitiya Prison.

Cells	0	Daily Average.	
Wards	5	Convicted	10
To hold prisoners	14	Unconvicted	7
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881.... ...	29	Sick	·01
		Number of deaths	0

Kurunégala Prison.

Cells	9	Daily Average.	
Wards	12	Convicted	63
To hold prisoners	113	Unconvicted	27
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881... ...	92	Sick	4·88
		Number of deaths	2

Puttalam Prison.

Cells	4	Daily Average.	
Wards	6	Convicted	33
To hold prisoners	57	Unconvicted	5
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881... ...	49	Sick	3·3
		Number of deaths	0

A cemented bath has been provided.

Chilaw Prison.

Cells	0	Daily Average.	
Wards	2	Convicted	45
To hold prisoners	90	Unconvicted	7
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881... ...	85	Sick	2·33
		Number of deaths	0

Progress, with which the Public Works officers are well satisfied, has been made with the construction of the new prison by convict labour. At the end of the year the block of 24 cells was completed and the walls of the infirmary as well as the divisional walls of the female yard finished and the foundation of the female wards put in. A well had been sunk within the enclosed space and the outer walls plastered.

Jaffna Prison.

Cells	92	Daily Average.	
Wards	13	Convicted	80
To hold prisoners ...	208	Unconvicted	7
Greatest number excluding R. O. defaulters in prison at any one time during 1881 ...	116	Sick	3·87
		Number of deaths... ...	2

A material sanitary improvement has been effected by building an open drain with prison labour in lieu of one of the covered drains condemned in former reports, but the drainage is still capable of much improvement. A large workshed has been rebuilt.

Mannár Prison.

Cells	0	Daily Average.	
Wards	6	Convicted	·41
To hold prisoners... ...	43	Unconvicted	·47
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881 ...	5	Sick	0
		Number of deaths ...	0

Vavuniyá-Viláṇkulam Prison.

Cells	10	Daily Average.	
Wards	0	Convicted	·70
To hold prisoners... ..	10	Unconvicted	·01
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881 ...	4	Sick	0
		Number of deaths	0

Mullaittivu Prison.

Cells	0	Daily Average.	
Wards	2	Convicted	1·21
To hold prisoners.	10	Unconvicted	·01
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881 ...	3	Sick	0
		Number of deaths ...	0

Batticaloa Prison.

Cells	18	Daily Average.	
Wards	4	Convicted	·34
To hold prisoners... ...	61	Unconvicted	·8
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881 ...	41	Sick	·17
		Number of deaths... ...	·1

The death shown is that of a Veddá, who committed suicide by jumping into the lake when being transferred to Colombo. The peons in charge were tried for neglect of duty, but acquitted by the Magistrate.

Trincomalee Prison.

Cells	4	Daily Average.	
Wards	4	Convicted	·5
To hold prisoners... ...	49	Unconvicted	1
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881 ...	8	Sick	·33
		Number of deaths ...	0

Anurádhapura Prison.

Cells	32	Daily Average.	
Wards	3	Convicted	·26
To hold prisoners	44	Unconvicted	·7
Greatest number (excluding R. O. defaulters) in prison at any one time during 1881 ...	47	Sick	·92
		Number of deaths... ...	0

IV.—GENERAL.

The expenditure of the year shows a very small increase of about Rs. 4,600, though the average strength has been 12 per cent. higher than in the previous year. Particulars are as under:

	Total Expenditure.					Approximate Cost per Head.				
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Establishment ...	124,539	124,245	123,198	127,272	134,189	53	53	64½	51	48
Dieting ...	226,090	211,157	178,402	212,612	218,405	96	94	93	86	78
Hospital charges ...	8,136	4,958	2,148	3,233	4,646	3	2	1	1½	1⅔
Clothing and bedding ...	33,602	27,489	21,646	21,756	18,178	14	11	11½	9	6½
Lighting ...	10,892	12,403	10,981	10,510	10,094	4	4	6	4	3⅔
Materials for manufacture ...	2,429	1,433	826	1,367	1,748	1	½	½	½	⅔
Other expenditure ...	18,189	20,095	35,511	33,545	27,391	9	8½	18½	13½	9
	423,867	401,780	372,707	410,295	414,901	180	173	195	165	148

The cost per head has been lower than it has been since the new dietary was introduced, and is actually lower than it was in 1875, when the old dietary was in force and the average strength of the prisons (2,607) about the same as it has been during 1881.

Establishment again shows a reduction, and cost Rs. 48 against Rs. 51 in 1880. I would invite attention to the remarks made last year, showing how favourably this compares with the expenditure on staff elsewhere.

Victualling.—The cost per head has averaged throughout the Island Rs. 78 per head, against Rs. 86 in 1880, Rs. 93 in 1879, and Rs. 96 in 1877. No change was made in the dietaries during the year. In the month of July the medical officer (Mr. Carbery) in charge of the Convict Establishment having expressed an opinion that the rice supplied was of inferior quality and unfit for food, a full enquiry was, by order of Government, held by Messrs. Saunders and Loos into the matter, who, I believe, reported the rice condemned by Dr. Carbery was equal to what had been supplied for years and was of sufficiently good quality. To prevent disputes for the future three standard samples of rice have been fixed by a Medical Board and duplicates of the same quality sent to every prison in the Island.

Miscellaneous expenditure shows a large saving of nearly Rs. 4 per head, equal to Rs. 6,200. It is possible this may be due in part to the greater strictness in requiring special authorities to be obtained before incurring expenditure.

Discipline.—The punishments inflicted during the past three years on prisoners for breaches of jail discipline have been as under :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Reduction to penal stage	12	109	80
Fines of marks	358	392	448
Lashes	5	17	32
Strokes with rattan	193	371	343
By placing on punishment diet ...	1,003	1,226	1,414
Solitary confinement	30	66	84
Disrated from office of Constable ...	16	13	27
Otherwise by Superintendent ...	76	460	116
Total ... Rs.	1,743	2,754	2,544
Daily average	2,797	2,478	1,907

I would invite attention to the further reduction in the recourse to corporal punishment during the past year.

Punishment by Visitors under the 67th clause of the Ordinance has been ordered in eleven cases, as follows :—

Solitary confinement in one case.
Corporal punishment in four cases.
Additional imprisonment in six cases.

Additional imprisonment in four other cases for assault on officers was imposed by the courts (ordinary) at stations where it is not easy to secure the presence of a second Visitor.

Earnings.—To the full notice of this head in last year's report and the reference made in another part of this, I have nothing fresh to add, except to invite attention to the steady increase in the returns, viz., Rs. 76 per head all round against Rs. 70 in the previous year. As 80 per cent. of the gross earnings on public works represent labour supplied to the Breakwater, buildings and other improvements at Kandy, Colombo, and Galle, and to the salt works at Hambantota, there can be no doubt as to the reality of this contribution to the resources of the colony, as much as if recovered in hard cash. The remaining 20 per cent. represents labour contributed to the conservancy, sanitation, and improvement of outstations, most of which cannot be ignored or neglected. Except for the convict artisans who are engaged on actual building operations, the calculations are based on the market value at each station of kuli labour.

The figures for each station will be found in return S., totalling for the whole Island Rs. 175,492, against Rs. 137,000 in 1880, Rs. 123,000 in 1879, Rs. 143,000 in 1878.

Jail Services are detailed in the same return, and figure for Rs. 48,632, but though this is in excess of the previous year's return in the aggregate, it is only Rs. 11 per head against Rs. 18 in 1880.

Nett cost has been as under :—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Total expenditure ...	414,901 =	148	per head.
Estimated jail earnings ...	185,523 =	74	per head of the daily average of convicted.
Jail services ..	48,632 =	12	
Nett cost ...	180,736 =	60	

But if the sick, unconvicted, females, and juveniles (who practically contribute little or nothing) be excluded, the nett cost per head of effective prisoners doing hard labour (including those in the penal stage) averages Rs. 46, against Rs. 69 in 1880, and Rs. 85 in 1879.

Buildings.—The expenditure during the year on extensions and additions was only Rs. 19,697, against Rs. 64,210 in 1880 and Rs. 138,511 in 1879.

Health.—The statistics for 1881 disclose that the health of the prisons of the Island was not as satisfactory as in previous years, though there is no excessive mortality or sickness to cause any alarm as to the sanitary condition of our prisons. The sick rate was exactly 30 per mille on the daily average, against 25 in the previous year, but this was lower than it had ever been before. The total number of deaths was 81, of which two were due to accidents at Mahara and one to suicide, leaving 78 due to disease (of which 69 were amongst convicted and 9 amongst unconvicted prisoners), or 28·27 per mille on the daily average strength. Of course the sanitary condition of the prisons is here as elsewhere directly influenced by the state of the (free) public health

throughout the colony. It is consequently important in this connection to remark that during a portion of the past year the public health was exceedingly unfavourable in many parts of the Island, while the total number of deaths registered was 74,997 against 60,575 in 1880, or 27·5 per mille on a population of two millions and three-quarters. As it is admitted that the deaths registered are considerably under the real number, it may be claimed the health of the prisons is no worse, indeed probably better, than that of the free population from which the inmates are drawn. Further, the statistics published quarterly by the Registrar-General disclose that in the malarious districts of Kurunégala and Kégalla the mortality was specially heavy, having reached the high figure of 14·82 per mille in the former and 15·35 per mille in the latter in the second quarter of the year, alone, while in the North-Western Province it was 12·84 per mille in the third quarter. Of course such a state of the public health could not be without its influence on that of the prisons, in which convicts from these districts are incarcerated. Accordingly I find that, besides the two deaths at Kurunégala itself, 40 per cent. of the mortality at the Colombo and Negombo prisons was contributed by persons resident in these malarious districts previous to conviction, and transferred* on disciplinary grounds, first to Colombo, and on their health failing sent on to Negombo, which is now the chief convict sanitarium of the Island. Reference to previous reports show that there was a similar heavy rate of mortality amongst the Kurunégala men in Welikada in 1875, and in consequence of this at one time they were transferred direct to the Slave Island prison; but this can no longer be done, as they are physically unfit for the work required of convicts employed on the Breakwater. I have accordingly arranged for their transfer to Kandy, where they can be given lighter work† at the beginning of their terms in a less trying climate.

There were no deaths amongst the inmates of 14 prisons, viz., Kalutara, Kégalla, Avisáwélla, Balapitiya, Hambantota, Nuwara Eliya, Mátalé, Puttalam, Chilaw, Manná, Vavúniya-Vilápkulam, Mullaittívu, Trincomalee, and Anurádhapura. In five prisons there was only one death in each. The large convict prisons at Colombo (four), Mahara, Negombo, Kandy, and Galle contributed 61 deaths by disease (besides two by accident).

The table annexed to this report discloses that there was again a large proportion of *old men* amongst the convicted prisoners committed during the year, 1,323 over 50 years of age having been admitted, against 1,318 in 1880, 959 in 1879, and 905 in 1878. About 10 per cent. of the deaths were of men over 50 years of age.

The period in prison at time of death was as follows :—

Under 1 month	...	15	Under 2 years	...	6
Do. 3 do.	...	16	Over 2 do.	...	2
Do. 6 do.	...	20			78
Do. 12 do.	...	19	Accident and suicide	...	3
Total under 1 year	...	70			81

Of the casualties which occurred within a month or so of admission, some were from diseases probably contracted previous to committal, or from causes over which the prison authorities could possibly exercise no control, such as the following :—

Station.		Class.		Disease.		Time in Prison.
Kurunégala	...	Unconvicted	...	Tetanus	...	1 day
Hulftsdorp	...	,,	...	Choleraic diarrhœa	...	3 ,,
Tangalla	...	Road Ordinance defaulters	..	Laryngitis	...	6 ,,
Badulla	...	Convicted	...	Fever and meningitis	...	9 ,, (female)
Mátara	...	Lunatic under observation	...	General debility	...	11 ,,
Hulftsdorp	...	Unconvicted	...	Heart disease	...	12 ,,
Kandy	..	do.	...	Hydrophobia	...	14 ,,
Hulftsdorp	...	do.	..	Remittent fever	...	26 ,,
Ratnapura	...	Road Ordinance defaulter	..	Paralysis	...	28 ,,
Tangalla	...	Convicted	...	General debility	...	40 ,,

The case at *Badulla* was one of a pauper cooly woman who was ill with fever and dropsy and also *enceinte* when committed from the Haldummulla Court. In the *Kurunégala* case the deceased was charged with burglary and admitted with a broken leg; tetanus set in and the man died the next day. Regarding the case of hydrophobia at Kandy, the medical officer reported as follows :—

"The man was bitten by a mad dog about two months ago in the left hand, which bore several marks of cicatrization, and the bites were said to have been well cauterised at the time by Doctor Rennie of Dikoya. Since then he was apparently well and was committed to jail for default of bail on a charge of theft about two weeks ago. Four days ago he complained of feeling a tightness over the upper part of the chest, for which he was placed under medical observation. On the following day symptoms of hydrophobia set in, and he died at 8·30 this morning. In the way of treatment, chloroform inhalation and large doses of bromide of potassium with tinct. cannabis were given, but without the slightest effect on the disease."

Suicide in prisons in Ceylon is exceedingly rare; there was one case during the year, referred to under the head of Batticaloa. One death was contributed by a *civil debtor*, who had been kept in prison at Jaffna at the instance of his creditor for 133 days.

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* All convicts from Kurunégala, and all for terms over three months from Kégalla are transferred to Welikada almost immediately after conviction.

† When I recently visited Bogambra I found nearly the whole of these men very properly placed on light labour by the medical officer.

The remaining causes of death were as follows:—

	Welikada.	Mahara.	Slave Island and Break-water.	Negombo.	Kandy.	Galle.	Jaffna.	Other stations.	Total.
Diarrhœa, choleraic ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Do. chronic ..	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	—	9
Do.	4	3	—	2	1	—	—	2	12
Dysentery	4	2	2	1	—	2	—	2	13
Fever	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	7
Dropsy	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Debility and age ...	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	6
Pneumonia, bronchitis, pleurisy	6	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
Miscellaneous ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	21	14	5	14	3	4	1	6	68

Sore mouth appeared for a short time at Hambantota. The usual remedy* of bullock's liver and agate leaves were ordered, but the materials could not be procured in that locality. It however disappeared as soon as the salt season was over.

V.—Review of Progress between 1872 and 1882.

Having now completed six years' service in my present appointment, and thus held it longer than any former occupant of the office, I have had greater facilities for acquiring a knowledge of the working of the Department before as well as since my appointment. Bringing therefore a special experience to the task, I purpose shortly to review the progress made during the past ten years in the improvement of the prisons of the Island, and to give a sketch of the measures taken for this purpose, which I trust will prove useful for reference, and interesting to those who desire to know what return has been secured to the colony for the liberal expenditure on this account. I confine my notice to the period subsequent to 1871; for (as I wrote in my report for 1876) though attention had been paid to the improvement of Ceylon prisons for some time previously, the work of real energetic reformation may be said to have commenced from the appointment of Mr. Saunders to the office of Inspector-General. This gentleman, in a short administration of three and a half years, introduced a proper system, organised the Department, and generally brought it into a state of efficiency far superior to that in which he found it, judging from the official reports and records of the office and my own experience of the Island dating back to 1860, when I was Deputy Fiscal of Colombo and in immediate charge of Welikada. I cannot open this review better than by quoting from my predecessor's report for 1873, disclosing the state of affairs when he assumed charge. Mr. Saunders wrote:—

"In December, 1872, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to appoint me to act as Inspector-General of Prisons in addition to my other duties as Acting Inspector-General of Police. It took me some little time to acquaint myself with the condition of the several jails, and to understand the exact nature of my new duties.

"A Commission had just concluded its sittings and had furnished a report on the state of the Welikada Convict Establishment. The report has been printed as a Sessional Paper, No. XIII. It is not my duty to remark on the contents of the report; I refer to it merely to show the state in which I found the principal Prison Establishment of the Island, and to observe how entirely, at that date, the functions and duties of the Inspector-General of Prisons appear to have been left out of all consideration. So far as I could gather, on assuming office, the sole duty of the Inspector-General of Prisons was to go round the the jails once or twice a year, and report on the state of each as he then found it. He knew nothing whatever of what went on in the jails for the rest of the year. The Fiscal corresponded with Government without any reference to him, prisoners were transferred from station to station; jails were emptied or overcrowded, and prisoners were worked, or not worked as each Fiscal thought best. It is true that a few returns were sent to the Inspector-General's Office, and occasionally papers were referred to him, but he had only one infirm old clerk to assist him, the returns were never checked, and even the annual statistical returns were sent in to Government and to the Secretary of State for the Colonies in such a way as, in the words of the despatch acknowledging them, to deprive them of any value whatever.

"It was clear to me that if the Inspector-General was to work any good, his duties, authority, and responsibilities must be largely increased. I represented the matter to Government, and these representations received due attention. The powers of the Inspector-General have been gradually enlarged, until a fews weeks ago His Excellency the Governor drew up a paper clearly defining the duties and responsibilities of that officer as Head of the Prison Department. This paper will appear published in the new Jail Manual now passing through the press. With enlarged duties and responsibilities, it will of course be necessary that the office establishment of the Inspector-General should be put on a proper footing, and this years' service, I trust, will be suitably provided for in the supplementary budget for the year. The point that struck me as next in importance to the want of all power to do good in the office of Inspector-General, was the absence of all general rules to guide jail officers in the performance of their duties. The few rules that did exist were contradictory and badly drawn. In this colony the charge of jails usually devolves on the revenue officer of Government, who has a few ill-paid native officials under him. He has been allowed, until quite recently, to regard the charge of the jail as one of the least, if not the least, of his many duties. With every desire to do his best, he is generally quite ignorant of the ordinary rules for the proper management of a jail. I myself have had charge of several jails during seventeen years' service in the colony, but I certainly never knew anything of jail management before I assumed my present office.

* This treatment was first introduced by Doctor Elliott when Principal Civil Medical Officer, and has always been found efficacious. The liver is boiled and thinly sliced and eaten with a little salt. The leaves of the *Agati grandiflora* are boiled in cocoanut milk and eaten with a little salt.

"Another point that seems to me to require notice was the proper visiting and reporting on outstation jails. The Prison Ordinance of 1844 had provided for the appointment of Visitors, and in some cases Visitors had been appointed (indeed there were visiting Justices for Weṭikaḍa), but either the Visitors were ignorant of their duties or performed them in a perfunctory manner, for at many jails there is not even the record of a visit having been made. During the year 1873 Visitors were appointed to all jails, and a series of questions were drawn out and printed. These each Visitor is required to answer, and a copy is despatched by the officer in charge of the jail to the Inspector-General of Prisons, and by him to Government. Thus every branch of the Jail Department and the Government are kept informed of the state of the jail each month."

During Mr. Saunders' administration much attention was paid to the construction of new prisons and the improvement of the buildings, ventilation, and sanitation of others which could not be rebuilt at once. New prisons were erected at Puttalam (for 48), Nuwara Eliya (for 20), Badulla (for 44), Batticaloa (for 43), and lock-up at Haldummulla and Aviśáwélla. Extensive improvements were carried out at Negombo, Kalutara, Mátara, Hambantota, and Mátalé. Existing buildings were adopted at Slave Island and the Fort to accommodate the convicts to be worked in the Breakwatér; and a temporary prison was erected at Mahara in 1874, which however was abandoned in 1875 owing to an outbreak of sickness. Roughly speaking, extra accommodation was during 1873 and 1874 provided for 900 convicts.

In 1874 Captain Thompson arrived from England to assume charge as Superintendent of the Colombo Prisons, grouped under the name of the Convict Establishment, and the services of two subordinate officers (Messrs. Castle and Wood), who had served many years in the English Convict Service, obtained to act as jailers.

The proper *clothing* of prisoners was considered, and a uniform pattern of good strong material obtained from Cannanore, which at a glance shows a prisoner's stage in prison. *Health and conservancy* were carefully studied and additional safeguards introduced.

In laying down his office in 1876 Mr. Saunders wrote as follows:—

"There was especially a very marked improvement in all the outstation prisons. The new rules had been in general willingly adopted by the several Fiscals, and carefully attended to; and although some of the rules are still in advance of the system, they have served the object of their introduction, and have taught the several officers in charge of jails the principles of jail management and of prison discipline. I found that the new Superintendent of the Convict Establishment, Captain Thompson, had entered upon his duties, and Weṭikaḍa showed that although improvements had been made in 1873–74, yet much had been left to be done, and much was done in 1874–75.

"The Breakwater and Slave Island jails, which were started only just before I left for England, were working admirably, and under Captain Thompson, assisted by Messrs. Castle and Lloyd, were a credit to the Government and the colony.

"There has been no very great change in the Convict Establishment during the year. No new buildings have been put up in the old jails comprising this establishment, but a new jail has been started at Máhara, a place some twelve miles from Colombo, where there is a large stone quarry from which the stone required for the Breakwater is hewn.

"The prohibition of the use of urinals in cells is a fruitful source of annoyance and of punishment. The mere letting out of their cells of 300 prisoners once or twice a night must lead to breaches of discipline, and charges by prisoners against peons for not letting them out, in order to procure their punishment, are of constant occurrence, and are very difficult to dispose of satisfactorily. Indeed the only objection except great cost, which I see to the cellular system in Ceylon, where guards and overseers are so untrustworthy, is that there are far more opportunities for guards to favour or to spite a prisoner who is in a cell alone, than when he is in association. These opportunities are, I know, availed of, and it is most difficult to detect the delinquents.

"Prison expenditure has increased in every jail, and I hope may continue to do so, as it is a sure sign that necessary wants are receiving due attention

"Profits from prison labour have also generally increased, and I feel sure that if the several Fiscals would only give their attention to the subject, and introduce at each jail, with the sanction of the Inspector-General of Prisons, some hard remunerative labour most suitable for that particular jail, the profits from prison labour would be much larger. At almost every jail stone-breaking or coir-beating might be made to pay, but it must be done systematically or it will be done at a loss. There is a great temptation to employ prisoners as scavengers, &c., but this ought to be discouraged; it is contrary to the first principles of prison discipline.

"It is hardly necessary that I should repeat in detail how much has been done in late years to improve prison buildings, but it is well to state that much—very much—remains yet to be done.

"In 1873, shortly after I took up my appointment, I wrote to the Government pointing out how sadly deficient all our prisons were in proper accommodation. We had then a daily average of some 1,600 prisoners, convicted and unconvicted, with fair accommodation for about 300 and accommodation of the very worst description for about 1,000. The Government reply was, that cells should be built as soon as possible at the central jails, and that, as regards the outstation jails, the separate system can only be introduced into these very gradually. The important thing is to make them safe and healthy as soon as possible, leaving room for the erection of separate cells within the walls for penal stage prisoners as the colony can from time to time afford the expense.

"No one who has watched our prison policy for the last three years will deny that this object has been kept steadily in view. But unfortunately the number of our prisoners has steadily increased, and we have an average now of 2,600 prisoners to accommodate. For this large number we have only 514 cells throughout the whole Island; so that in order to properly accommodate our prisoners, the colony must be prepared to build within the next few years some 2,500 cells. This will give some idea of what work there is to be done in the Prison Department. No one who has seen our jails, and who can remember what they were, can fail to be struck with the wonderful change that has taken place in them. Even as late as 1872 many of our jails were hovels not fit for human beings. Even our best jails were overcrowded and filthy—two, three, four and five prisoners being shut up in a cell fit only for one. In those days jails were not lighted nor patrolled. Clothing was dirty and insufficient, and no system whatever was observed in the management of the prisons or prisoners. But how different is it now? And the change has been brought about not merely

by a liberal grant of public money, but by the increasing interest taken in prison reform by all those concerned in the matter."

1876—1882.

I took over charge of the Department in April, 1876, just after the occurrence of two serious outbreaks in the Colombo prisons, which had been dealt with severely. In treating of the progress made during the past six years, I purpose shortly stating the action taken under each head of prison economy.

Buildings.

It having been fully recognised that all improvements were to be directed to the furtherance of that "system of prison discipline that requires separation at night while permitting working in association by day," the number of separate cells has been increased year by year and now stands at 1,583,* against 521 in 1875 and 402 in 1872. The accommodation in our large central prison at Welikada is, on the male side, entirely cellular, while at Bógambra (Kandy) there are 318 cells, which it is hoped will meet all requirements, though some old wards are retained for the present to meet any unforeseen contingency. At the Slave Island and Breakwater prisons ordinarily the sleeping accommodation ensures complete separation at night. At Jaffna, Galle, Hulftsdorp, and Kandy old prison, and Batticaloa, which may be called the provincial prisons, there are from 40 to 90 cells at each. At the minor jails there are fewer in proportion to the wants of each station, and on the whole we are practically able to lodge in separation at night about two-thirds of our convicted prisoners even on our present high strength, while the cellular accommodation is actually in excess of the daily average of 1879. It will be thus seen how much has been done to meet all possible requirements, and that further progress in this direction may be made leisurely and with due consideration for the claims of other Departments on the financial resources of the colony.

Besides increasing the cellular accommodation, the general construction and improvement of prison buildings has been pushed forward vigorously. At Kandy a new prison capable of accommodating over 450 has been entirely constructed, including the 318 cells already referred to, and it is intended, as far as possible, to restrict the number of inmates to the latter figure. At Negombo an extensive piece of ground has been enclosed with a proper wall, a good hospital and a few cells being erected inside, but the great majority of the inmates are lodged in wards and temporary sheds, and there is room for considerable improvement in this respect. It will probably take Rs. 50,000 to complete this prison. At Galle the enclosed space has been nearly trebled, and most of the ill-ventilating buildings abutting on the outer wall cleared away. A first-class hospital has been added, but there are only 40 cells, which should be increased to 200; and there is room still for considerable improvements, requiring a further outlay (I should say) of Rs. 100,000.

At Batticaloa cellular accommodation for 18, at Hambantota for 9, and at Jaffna for 40, has been provided. At Mahara, besides the block of 52 permanent cells erected in 1875, another block (of 32) in a cheaper style has been put up and occupied. Further buildings are now under construction intended to increase the number of cells by 200. Entirely new prisons on approved principles have been constructed at Kalutara (to accommodate 50), Vavúniya-Vilankulam (for 16) and Anurádhapura (for 44), and another at Chilaw (to accommodate 35) will be completed this year.

Besides the improvements specified, in almost every prison in the Island alterations and additions have been undertaken with a view of introducing a higher standard of classification, discipline, and hard labour.

Experiments have been tried in various ways to secure economy as far as possible in the extension of cellular accommodation. The best cell for our purpose is found to be one designed by Mr. Vine of the Public Works Department as erected at Welikada, known as "O Block." These cells stand on each side of a covered passage, 16 feet broad, and are all open to the corridor above the ceiling, which is composed of wire netting of large mesh, interlaced with hoop iron (costing about Rs. 30 per square). Thorough ventilation is thus secured, and it is found the reduction in the superficial area is attended with no drawback. The dimensions of each of these cells are as follows:—

Floor space 10 feet by 6 feet = 60 square feet.
Cubic space exclusive of corridor, 690 cubic feet.
Do. inclusive of do. 1,248 do.
Exterior ventilation 858 square inches.
Do. from side passage 1,000 inches.
Interior ventilation 1.728 square inches.
Side do. 2,592 do.

If convict labour is available and utilized, a block of this class should not cost much more than Rs. 200 per cell, supposing all the materials to be purchased. If any portion can be got by prison labour, as at Welikada, Mahara, Kandy, &c., the cost would be proportionately reduced.

A cheaper class of cellular accommodation, capable of being constructed at a small cost in any neighbourhood where suitable employment on a big public work is available for a comparatively limited period, being required, Mr. Vine's services were again put in requisition, and he designed and constructed a block at Mahara at Rs. 150 per cell. In this building the material used is chiefly wood (*lunumidella*) standing on a curb of cabook masonry. The dimensions are as follows:—

Cubic capacity within each cell, 690 feet.
Cubic capacity including corridor, 864 feet.

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* This includes 24 at Bógambra, 24 at Chilaw, and 12 at Negombo, not quite completed, but rapidly approaching completion as I write, but is exclusive of 200 under construction at Mahara.

Floor space 10 × 6 = 60 superficial feet.
Corridor 6 feet wide.
Exterior ventilation 750 inches.
Exterior corridor and passage on inside 2,463 inches.
Air space over partitions 3,388 inches.
Over front partitions 1,944 inches.

These temporary cells cost Rs. 150 each and are provided with cell locks. They answer admirably in securing segregation by night, and no attempts have been made to break out of them, but this may be due to the fact that they stand within a walled enclosure and have been occupied by comparatively short-sentenced and well-conducted prisoners.

The advantage of separation at night in buildings where association had been the rule, was secured at Slave Island, Breakwater, and elsewhere at a moderate cost, by the sub-division of all such dormitories into cubicals. The partitions in these cases are all of wood, eight feet high, but each cubical is covered in with the iron and wire ceiling already referred to, and provided with a door fastened with a proper lock.

The expenditure on jail buildings, improvements, and repairs during the past 17 years has been as under :—

	Rs.	Rs.
1865 to 1875	—	539,208
1876	149,285	
1877	156,928	
1878	127,695	
1879	138,511	
1880	64,209	
1881	19,597	
		656,225
	Rs.	1,195,433

To complete our prisons there will be required about a sum of Rs. 250,000 more, I estimate approximately.

Supervision.

Every prison is supervised by a Superintendent. Except at Colombo, this officer is the Government Agent (or Assistant Agent) of the district, or where there is no such official, the Magistral resident at the station ; all these gentlemen have many other duties to attend to and draw no special emoluments on account of the prison. At Colombo alone is there a paid Superintendent whose entire time is devoted to the supervision of the Welikada, Slave Island and Breakwater, Borella (hospital) prisons in Colombo, and Mahara (twelve miles distant but accessible by rail), as well as of the temporary prison in the New Lunatic Asylum buildings. The representations made both by my predecessor and myself of the impossibility of one Superintendent satisfactorily supervising so many separate establishments led in 1878 to the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent to take immediate charge of Slave Island and Breakwater prisons and to have general oversight over the working arrangements. The service of an officer (Mr. E. R. Templer) of the Public Works Department was accordingly placed at my disposal for this purpose. Though this officer is not vested with any legal powers to punish, as he resides on the spot he is able at once to investigate and record any complaints made, and exercise a general control over all connected with the prison. A similar Assistant Superintendent resides at Mahara since last September, and Mr. Castle is attached as such to Welikada and the New Lunatic Asylum prison. Without assistance of this nature it would have been impossible for one person to have continued to discharge the duties of a Superintendent of so many prisons, and attended to the calls on his time with the increased strength for some time past lodged in the Colombo prisons (1,198 in 1881, against 758 in 1877).

The pay and position of the intermediate staff of *Jailers* were duly considered and improved in 1878. They were reorganized in six classes with suitable increments as follows :—*

1st Class	with a salary	on appointment of	Rs. 1,500	increasing by	increments to	Rs. 2,000
2nd	do.	do.	do.	Rs. 1,000	do.	do.	Rs. 1,500
3rd	do.	do.	do.	Rs. 800	do.	do.	Rs. 1,000
4th	do	do.	do.	Rs. 600	do.	do.	Rs. 800
5th	do.	do.	do.	Rs. 480	do.	do.	Rs. 600
6th	do.	do.	do.	Rs. 360	do.	do.	Rs. 480

As vacancies arise it is now possible to offer promotion from time to time, while the granting of increments, dependent on combined efficiency and good conduct, obviates too frequent moves. With a few exceptions all jailers are now efficient men cognizant of their executive duties, though those in the lower classes are not always very good clerks. At all outstations the jailers have free quarters found for them.

The *subordinate staff* of the Colombo prisons is now as efficient as can be expected for the money allowed for its remuneration ; every endeavour has been made by reducing the number, as far as possible, to increase the emoluments of each individual, as Government was not prepared to grant any large addition to the votes. This has admitted of a minimum salary of Rs. 15 being paid, and in these present times of depression, men of a better class are willing to come in at this. The staff is decidedly superior to what it used to be, and dismissals and punishments are less frequent. Attention has also been directed towards securing for the subordinates as much leave as can be arranged for, and many deserving officers obliged to retire on account of failing health, and

* Three of the superior jailers obtained from the English Convict Service, draw special rates of pay: viz., Rs. 2,400 with annual increments of Rs. 100 till Rs. 3,000 is reached.

the families of some dying in the service, have been assisted from the Compassionate Fund of the Department.* A simple *uniform* has been supplied for the higher officers of the Colombo prison, but there have been difficulties in keeping up a supply which I trust have now been overcome. A few quarters have been provided at Welikada and some at Bogambra for the overseers and guards.

The *subordinate staff at outstation* prisons is, as a rule, untrustworthy and inefficient, and until its pay is increased by at least 50 per cent. there is little chance of any material improvement.

Discipline.

Transportation formed part of the Colonial Penal Code until 1868, so that all convicts with sentences of seven years and over were transported to the Straits Settlements, and were only temporarily retained in our prisons until an opportunity was found for their removal.† On this arrangement ceasing the life convicts in the Straits were transferred to the Andamans, and 131, incarcerated for terminal periods, were brought back to Ceylon and gradually discharged on tickets-of-leave; so far as I am aware, not more than four or five of these men ever found their way back to prison.

With the retention in Ceylon of the longer-sentenced men, the difficulties of management were of course greatly augmented, but the number of convicts for terms of five years and upwards increased slowly‡ and no serious complications ensued owing to the lax system which necessarily prevailed. Most of the long-sentenced men were scattered through the Island in outstation prisons where, as remarked by Mr. Duval (in his report for 1871), prison discipline in any form was very little known or understood by the Superintendents, and the subordinate staff was very inefficient, so that as long as there was a show of work being done little fault was as a rule found, and full marks awarded. In 1871–2, owing to causes stated elsewhere, Welikada was temporarily emptied and discipline still further relaxed.

In 1873–4 Welikada was reoccupied and Slave Island and Breakwater prisons opened. It is not surprising, under these circumstances, that to the experienced officers obtained from the English prisons about this time the discipline in the Ceylon prisons seemed most lax. Increased strictness and trouble followed, the difficulties of the situation being increased by ignorance of the language and native ways and misconception of orders, both by subordinates as well as by convicts. The latter naturally struggled against these innovations, and their opposition culminated in the emeutes early in 1876, known as the Breakwater escape and the assault on the medical officer of Welikada. This was followed by a serious assault on Mr. Castle in October, 1877, and on a foreman of the Breakwater works in January, 1878. An armed guard of Europeans was then instituted in the Breakwater yard, where the longest-sentenced men are worked and necessarily supplied with such dangerous implements as crowbars, hammers, &c.

In consequence of these attacks orders were issued that all prisoners who by continued bad or violent conduct showed that they were not to be trusted to labour on the public works, should be transferred to Welikada prison and there worked in a special gang under careful supervision generally of a European warder. This practice is strictly followed; there are rarely over 20 men in this gang, and as a rule they give little trouble, nearly all being anxious to re-earn a good character and be allowed to mix again with the general body of convicts; but this is rarely permitted, and only after a very long course of steady behaviour. These measures have proved successful in securing freedom from any serious organized attacks, though of course individual assaults on officers cannot be entirely guarded against, but happily they are of rare occurrence.

Further, as regards minor matters, as years have gone by the older convict as well as the subordinate staff have become familiar with what is required, and it has been easier for the newcomers to fall into the routine. The superior officers, too, have acquired experience of native character and ways, and are better able to discriminate between what is prompted by wilful opposition and what is due to simple ignorance of legitimate requirements. I am under the impression that my knowledge of the language has facilitated this better understanding, while I have not failed to impress on all the advantages of the course laid down in the following extract from a late report of the Directors of the English convict prisons:—

"Experience shows that discipline is not better maintained by resorting commonly to severe punishments, which should be reserved for use when milder means have been tried unsuccessfully, and for particular occasions when it is necessary to apply them; also that it should be remembered that many prisoners who have for the first time been brought under discipline are liable to commit offences from imperfect knowledge or understanding of what is required of them, and that these offences or the repetition of them may be better prevented by instructing them and causing the officers to clearly and patiently explain the regulations or orders to which they are expected to conform, than by the too ready resort to the infliction of punishment."

The foregoing remarks apply chiefly to the Colombo prisons, where I think it may now be safely asserted the general discipline is most satisfactory, and better than it was some years ago, though accompanied by a decrease in the number punished, as follows:—

Welikada ...	...	1,343 in 1875 to	399 in 1881.	
Slave Island and Breakwater	819	„	257	„

Speaking more generally, it may be stated that great attention has been paid at all stations to discipline, and it is now throughout our prisons much better than it was some years ago.

With the under-paid staff on which we are necessarily obliged to rely at outstations there is however still room for improvement, but at our large central prisons at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna,

* With sanction of Government fines departmentally imposed on the officers of the Ceylon prisons are paid into a common fund vested in Trustees, to be devoted to the rewarding of old and deserving officers who may be suffering from sickness or other calamity, and also to giving gratuities to the widows of officers dying in the service.

† Between 1860 and 1867, 672 convicts were actually transported to the Straits Settlements.

‡ 121 on 31st December, 1870, against 448 on the 31st December, 1875.

and Negombo matters are on a very satisfactory footing, these prisons being under close European supervision.

Recourse to the lash and rattan is, I am glad to say, less frequent than it used to be at one time. The number on whom corporal punishment has been inflicted in 1877 and 1881 having been as under :—

	1877.	1881.
With cat	47	5
" rattan	314	193
Daily average strength of convicted prisoners ...	1,893	2,194

Only at Welikada are there any proper refractory or punishment cells, in which solitary confinement accompanied with or without labour can be enforced in a proper manner.

The mark system is now thoroughly well understood by the convicts, and there is a great dread of losing remission. The extra marks that can be earned by artisans and others have also had a most favourable effect on the conduct of all convicts, as well as those immediately in the receipt thereof.

The introduction of urinals in the cells and the night pans* system has removed the fruitful cause of dispute already referred to, and decreased the chances of irregularities by night, while adding to the safety of the officers on duty and the security of the prison, as it obviates the necessity of leaving the keys with the unreliable subordinates who had previously to be trusted.

For some years past all *prostitutes* committed to Welikada have been entirely kept apart from other female prisoners; this has an excellent deterrent effect and reduces the number who find their way back to prison. At Kandy and Galle prostitutes are also kept apart as much as possible.

Juvenile offenders at Colombo are now entirely kept apart from adults, and attention paid to prevent contamination. They receive three hours' schooling a day, and are at nights locked up in separate cells.

Expenditure.

Though the new Prisons Ordinance enjoins on Superintendents the duty of "submitting to the Inspector-General all prison accounts with proper vouchers for audit," it was found this would necessitate such an increased staff, that it has been arranged that the votes for provincial prisons should be taken in the names of the Government Agents, and that they should make disbursements on the certificates of the several Superintendents, while the Superintendent of the Convict Establishment should continue to draw his money and settle directly with the Treasurer as heretofore. It has been further arranged that, except for the ordinary daily necessaries, special applications for authority should be obtained for the ordering of all other articles. As these applications go through the Inspector-General, there is thus an opportunity of checking the miscellaneous expenditure, which it is believed is sufficient for practical purposes.

The gross expenditure in the maintenance of the prisons of the Island is, as a rule, slightly over Rs. 400,000. In 1874 the gross cost per head of the daily average was Rs. 141, but this was previous to the introduction of the new and improved dietary. Consequent on this and the high price of rice during the last famine in India, the cost of victualling ran up to Rs. 96 per head, but in 1880–81, rice having gone down to its usual value, the average cost of feeding a convict fell to Rs. 86 and then to Rs. 78. The average cost in a normal year of maintaining a convict in Ceylon may be taken as follows :—

Dieting ...	Rs.	80 per head per annum
Supervision ...	"	50†
Clothing and bedding ...	"	10
Lighting ...	"	4
Other expenditure ...	"	12
Total—	Rs	156

Earnings.

While the exaction of good hard labour of a deterrent nature is kept in view, attention has been paid to obtaining the most remunerative occupation that can be secured consistent with due regard to the safe custody and discipline of the convicts to be employed. In the penal stage, shot-drill and coir-beating are the standing occupations, varied occasionally by stone-breaking. But it is not easy to arrange for a regular supply of metal at all stations; and while cocoanut husk is easily and cheaply procurable, it is scarcely remunerative and, tried in various ways, does not admit of a man earning more than a cent (¼*d.*) an hour. Manufactures of various kinds have been tried, but have not proved financial successes, chiefly from want of a suitable market, though trial has been made with mat-making, basket-weaving, husk-making, clothing-weaving, &c. These are kept up on a small scale to give employment to sickly and weakly convicts, chiefly at Negombo, physically unfit for any heavier work. Following the example of the English convict prisons, every effort has been made to put as many convicts as possible on public works. The construction of the Breakwater at Colombo has offered an excellent opportunity for this. Suitable buildings were fortunately at hand, which were adapted to prison purposes at a comparatively small cost, and steady occupation has been afforded for at times as many as 600 convicts at

* This is an arrangement for the introduction of a shallow pan (containing a layer of dry earth) through a small opening at the bottom of the door of each cell when the convict express a desire to defæcate, instead of letting out to the latrine. When used the vessel (which has a cover) is immediately withdrawn and emptied.

† This varies from Rs. 45 in 1881 to Rs. 64 in 1879, and fluctuates inversely as the numbers in custody.

Colombo and the connected works at Mahara. At Colombo the convicts have been chiefly engaged on all the work connected with the béton block-making except the actual driving of the steam machinery, and at Mahara they have been engaged in all the operations in relation to the getting of the stone, except mining, which it was considered advisable to entrust to free labourers.

On the whole, it has been found possible to work cordially with an independent Department in carrying out these works, but it is my belief that the services of the convicts are inadequately represented by the nominal sum of 37 cents (say 7½*d.* sterling) at which they are debited against the Breakwater, without any additional charge for supervision, though this is to a great extent discharged by the officers of the Department; nor has, I think, sufficient allowance been made for the regular supply of such a large body of labourers in all weather and seasons, relieving the Breakwater and its officials of the expense and anxiety, all other large employers are necessarily liable to, as to the obtaining, securing, hiring, &c., of their labour. The estimated value of the labour contributed to the Breakwater works has been as follows:—

		1874—1881.
Colombo	...	Rs. 286,204
Mahara	...	„ 70,119
		Rs. 356,323

Considerable attention has been paid to increasing the value of convict labour by training a body of prisoners as artisans. Desultory endeavours of this nature had been previously made by individual Superintendents, notably at the Mannár causeway, with more or less success, but no sustained effort had been made to work on a recognised system or to offer any stimulus to convicts to become expert. Accordingly in 1877 rules were drawn up for the admission of well-behaved convicts to the artisan class, to be trained as masons, carpenters, stone-cutters, sawyers, &c., and a simple scale of extra remission laid down, which they were eligible to earn according to proficiency accompanied by industry and good conduct. The present Director of Public Works (Mr. Churchill) having heartily consented to give the experiment a fair trial, a beginning was made under these rules in the construction of the interior buildings of the Bógambra prison. There were of course some difficulties at the outset, but these all disappeared as soon as the services of a competent Clerk of Works were secured. Under his supervision the whole of the building of the three main blocks (containing 318 cells in three stories) has been successfully carried out, at a saving to the public purse of about Rs. 100,000. Careful analysis of the work done showed that, with all due attention to prison requirements, it was possible to work at rates within the Public Works Department estimates for free labour, while the class of work executed was pronounced by the Director and his Assistant at Kandy "to bear comparison with that done by ordinary labour and better than that carried out under contract." I should add that all the materials are supplied by the Public Works Department through the usual channel, and that the general execution of the work is watched by its officers, while the control of the convicts is entirely vested in the prison authorities. Profitting by the experience gained at Bógambra, the building of an entirely new prison, estimated to cost Rs. 30,000, has been undertaken by convict labour at Chilaw, and a body of convict artisans, and ordinary prisoners (ranging from 150 to 200) has been lodged at the New Lunatic Asylum to complete the buildings in connection with this large institution. It has also been found practicable to undertake extension and alteration at several prisons, which need not be particularized, with the aid of artisans drafted from one of the larger works. Experience shows that after six months' steady training a fairly proficient artisan can be turned out, the natives being, as a rule, very handy and showing an aptitude for acquiring such trades as masonry and carpentering. A large number of very good workmen trained entirely in prison have been discharged, many from very out-of-the-way parts of the Island, so that the knowledge acquired cannot but be beneficial to themselves as well as to the community at large.

The pecuniary results are also very satisfactory, the experience at Bógambra showing that where full work for a body of about 300 convicts (of whom one-third are skilled laborers) can be found, the value of their work will cover all attendant current expenses and leave a profit. At the Breakwater prison where the labour is all estimated as unskilled, one-half of the *gross cost* or nearly three-fourths of the cost of maintenance (exclusive of Establishment charges) is recouped to Government.

With these satisfactory results in view, I trust, as I said last year, that the employment of convicts on public works will be regarded as a permanent part of our penal system, and that there will be no difficulty in providing from time to time suitable occupation of this nature. By carefully weeding out and segregating the comparatively few really troublesome men to be found amongst our convicts, it is found possible to work considerable bodies under precautions as to security and control which would appear insufficient to many. For instance, for some months past a gang of fifty in charge of four unarmed officers has been sent to and from Mahara daily by rail* to supplement the number in the quarry during a pressure of work.

I think it may be safely claimed that the exaction of hard labour and the economical working of convicts in our principal prisons at Colombo, Kandy, and Galle is successfully carried out. At Hambantota too, the labour in connection with the salt works is trying and disagreeable, and the isolation of the station from the rest of the Island renders it much disliked by the convicts located there. On these grounds I select, as far as possible, all the Colombo thieves, especially

* In a truck attached to one of the stone trains, which take no other passengers and stop at no intermediate stations.

those frequently re-convicted, for transfer to Hambantota. At Negombo too, though chiefly used as a sanitarium, there is good work got out of each one according to his ability. At other outstations the exaction of hard labour is not, as a rule, satisfactory, owing to the very inferior class of subordinate officers available and the long hours of duty and the small pay allowed. At such stations real criminals are not, as a rule, retained, but transferred to one of the large prisons indicated above.

The balance are chiefly offenders guilty of acts not in themselves disgraceful,* such as minor assaults, vagrancy, and other breaches of local Ordinances. To most of these persons the mere imprisonment is in itself almost sufficient punishment.

For a variety of reasons it is not possible to enforce the strict carrying out of the penal stage at outstations, but prisoners retained at these are usefully employed in various ways directed to prevent additional calls on the public purse. Whilst not unduly interfering with the discretion of Superintendents as to the public works to which such prisoners are put, I have endeavoured to secure due recognition and accounting of such services, and also that the prison votes should not be burthened with the cost of any extra supervision which the nature of the work necessitated. On looking over the old reports I found that Mr. Duval, in 1874, could not show the annual amount of prisoners' earnings at more than Rs. 23,590 with a daily average of 1,344 prisoners. The returns for the two past years are as follows:—

	1880 Rs.		1881. Rs.
Value of labour supplied to public works at Colombo, Mahara, Kandy, Galle, Hambantota, and Negombo ...	114,248	...	144,445
At other stations	32,581	...	31,047
Total—Public Works ...	135,829	...	175,492
Value of manufactures†	5,522	...	8,557
" Jail services	39,233	..	48,632
	181,584	...	232,681

Health, Dietary, &c.

These subjects have so important a connection in a prison point of view, that it will be convenient to deal with them together, and necessary to introduce their consideration by a short notice of the action taken prior to the period immediately under review.

A Commission appointed in 1866 to consider the state of the prisons in Ceylon, besides urging the establishment of the separate system and the introduction of a stringent penal stage lasting for three months, laid down that in their opinion "no permanent injury to a prisoner's health would be done by making his food for two months to consist of rice and salt only and his drink water only." During the remainder of the sentence the diet was to be as it had been previously, viz., *per diem* "2 rice cakes, ½ oz. coffee and 1 oz. jaggery (native sugar), ⅚ measure of rice, 2½ oz. of salt-fish, and a sufficient quantity of vegetables with the necessary condiments to make curry for two meals."

Though the principle contended for was adopted, the penal diet of rice and salt was fortunately restricted to the first ten days in each of the three months in the penal stage. The correctness of the view taken by the Commission was vigorously combated by Dr. Dickman and others, and to the insufficient diet was by them ascribed the heavy mortality of the latter part of 1867 and early in 1868, when it rose to over 128 per mille of the daily average strength.

The Commission however declined to believe there was any connection between the mortality and the dietary, and attributed the ill-health to overcrowding and the generally unfavourable sanitary condition of the Island, &c. Measures based on this hypothesis were taken, which were accompanied by a lower rate of mortality, that of 1869 being as low as 38 per mille on the daily average strength.

Encouraged by this, the extension to all stations was insisted on of the system which had been hitherto most perfunctorily and loosely carried out, except at Welikada. This was followed by an increased mortality, and in the face of a partial suspension of the penal diet and the introduction of additional items in the full diet, it reached 92·5 per mille throughout the Island, and was 187 per mille in Welikada during 1872.

This alarming rate of mortality having convinced all concerned that there was something radically wrong in the system, Welikada was temporarily vacated and active measures taken to eradicate any insanitary condition which might exist in the buildings and grounds. Changes were also made in regard to the arrangements for treating the sick. On the re-occupation of Welikada (in 1873) the stringency of the penal stage was considerably relaxed, work was done in association in special sheds instead of in the cells, which were reserved for occupation at night only. The dietary, though nominally the same, was largely added to by extras ordered by the medical officer, to whom the utmost latitude in this respect was acceded.

The sanitary condition was also doubtless favourably affected by the removal in 1873 of a large number of long-sentenced convicts to the Slave Island and Breakwater prisons, to be employed on the Breakwater works, in the open air in a highly salubrious locality on the seaside. Under these influences the mortality fell to 29 per mille in 1874, and though it rose to 42 in 1875, the excess was due to a severe epidemic of cholera which prevailed in the Island. During 1875 it was felt that the food allowed was insufficient, and the new Principal Civil Medical Officer

* Of 19,191 persons committed from Police Courts in 1881, only 1,391 were convicted of theft, and 611 of these at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kalutara, and Matale, leaving 580 for the other stations.

† Includes gross value of articles manufactured at Welikada and Negombo chiefly, and also value of coir yarn and rope worked up at outstations. The expenditure on materials was Rs. 1,367 in 1880, and Rs. 1,746 in 1881.

(Dr. Kynsey) having adopted this view, measures were taken to frame an amended dietary on a more liberal basis. Eventually the following scale was sanctioned :—

			Europeans and Burghers.			Natives.			Refractory Diet.	
			Full.	Ordinary.	Penal.	Full.	Ordinary.	Penal.	European and Burgher.	Natives.
Bread	...	ozs. ...	16	12	24	4	4	4	24	—
Rice	...	" ...	16	10	8	20	20	20	—	22
Meat or fish	...	" ...	8	8	0	5	2½	0	—	—
Vegetables	...	" ...	8	8	4	4	4	4	—	—
Plantain	...	" ...	4	4	0	2	0	0	—	—
Dholl	...	" ...	0	0	0	2	2	0	—	—
Sugar or jaggery	...	" ...	1	1	0	1	1	0	—	—
Coffee	...	" ...	½	½	0	½	½	0	—	—
Ghee	...	" ...	½	½	0	½	½	0	—	—
Onions	...	" ...	½	½	0	½	½	0	—	—
Salt and pepper	...	" ...	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼	—	¼
Curry stuffs	...	" ...	a sufficient quantity.							

It was ordered this dietary should be supplied in all prisons, as follows :—

(1) Full diet to all male adult convicted prisoners who had actually served one full year,* and to prisoners under sentence of death.

(2) Penal diet to—
(a) All convicted adult prisoners (including Road Ordinance defaulters) with sentences of one month and under, for the whole term of imprisonment.
(b) All convicted prisoners on every Saturday and Sunday while in the penal stage.†

(3) Ordinary diet to—
(a) All unconvicted prisoners.
(b) All convicted prisoners not entitled to full diet under paragraph 2, or liable to penal diet under 3 (b).

(4) A juvenile prisoner under sixteen years of age to receive the quantities appearing in the scale to which he would be entitled if an adult according to the foregoing rules, less one ounce of bread, six ounces of rice, and one-fifth of the ration of meat.

(5) Refractory diet to be given only when specially ordered by the Superintendent for prison offences, for periods not exceeding 96 hours at a time.

The dietary scale was introduced into the Colombo prisons in June, 1876, and throughout the prisons of the Island from 1st January, 1877.

A highly improved state of the health of the prisons has followed this innovation, and the mortality has fallen to under 15 per mille in 1879, a year when the number of convicts in custody was exceedingly low, and the general sanitary condition of the Island good. The mortality of 1880 was 22·6 per mille and 28 per mille during 1881, a very unhealthy year in some parts of the Island.

The following table gives full particulars relating to the health of the prisons during the past fifteen years :—

Year.	Daily Average strength of all in prison.	Total number of Sick treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	
				To daily Average.	To cases treated.
1866	1,260	3,367	158	11·69	—
1867	1,369	4,220	179	12·88	—
1868	1,519	3,412	83	5·46	—
1869	1,516	2,064	58	3·9	2·81
1870	1,664	1,976	90	5·41	4·55
1871	1,598	1,953	133	8·33	6·06
1872	1,598	2,930	148	9·25	5·05
1873	1,820	3,630	69	3·8	1·90
1874	2,274	3,454	66	2·9	1·91
1875	2,607	3,930	109a	4·18	2·77
1876	2,408	3,678	65	2·57	1·76
1877	2,554	3,995	104b	4·50	2·6
1878	2,323	3,148	60	2·46	1·90
1879	1,907	2,108	28	1·46	1·36
1880	2,478	3,147	67	2·56	2·12
1881	2,797	3,322	79c	2·82	2·37

a Includes 30 due to cholera.
b Includes 18 due to cholera (3·7 without cholera). Very wet year, 105 inches of rain, and 109 wet days. 10 deaths at Kurunegala; 24 at Kandy. Country unhealthy; famine in India; large percentage of Tamils admitted to the prisons.
c Of these deaths, 14 were of men from the malarious districts of Kurunegala.

* As an exception prisoners actually employed on the Breakwater works to get full diet irrespective of length of time in prison.
† On the other five days they get ordinary under para. 4 (b.)

Overcrowding is a matter closely allied with the health of prisoners, so I may add that it is now almost unknown in our prisons, and when it does occur is quickly remedied. Occasionally large numbers of offenders, locally known as Road Ordinance defaulters, are committed to a prison when the strength appears in excess of the available accommodation, but in such cases these offenders are allowed to sleep in verandahs and worksheds in preference to overcrowding the wards, while by day they are worked extra-murally.

The minimum size of any cell in the Ceylon prisons is now fixed at 500 cubic feet of space and 54 superficial feet of floor space; all such cells are only used as dormitories, and there are most stringent instructions against putting more than one prisoner in a cell, which it is believed are attended to.

Under our rules every prisoner lodged in association should have a minimum of 500 cubic feet of space and 30 superficial feet of floor space.

Legislation.

This review of the past ten years would not be complete without a notice of the leading provisions of the new Prison Ordinance of 1877. One of the main features of this measure was the recognition of the proper position of the Inspector-General and the vesting in him (subject to the orders of Government) of the general control and superintendence of all prisons in the Island. In all countries this has long been considered the correct method of management, and in spite of considerable opposition recently led to the control of the prisons in Great Britain being transferred from the local magistrates to a Central Board. Apart from the reasons for the propriety of such a step, which apply equally to Ceylon as to elsewhere, there are special grounds for the creation of such a central authority in this Island. In the first place, it provides an officer of a certain standing, whose undivided attention is given to the interests of the Department, and who has on his tour of inspection opportunities of contrasting various modes of dealing with details, encouraging what is likely to prove useful, and pointing out defects and causes of failure elsewhere. He thus obtains an insight and experience no superintendent of a single prison can ever possess; and as it is his duty further to keep himself abreast of what is being done elsewhere in prison economy, he is in a position to judge how far it is adapted to the wants of the colony. Arrangements have consequently been made to have all reports as published furnished to the office. Such an officer, too, is more likely to take every advantage when in other countries to visit the prisons and contrast their working with those under his own charge. Further in this resumé. I have already shown how it has been found possible to materially increase the value of prison labour especially by the systematic training of convicts as artisans. It would not be possible for any single superintendent to arrange for this, and that it has been practicable is due chiefly to there being one head, who is in a position to know where to find the required material, and is vested with the power to transfer it to the spot where it can be most beneficially applied.

In no country perhaps are the advantages of a proper control of its prisons secured at a lower cost. The Inspector-General, including his office establishment and travelling charges, costs about Rs. 16,000 per annum, and practically there is only one paid superintendent in the Island, and he is in charge of the Colombo prisons on a salary of Rs. 7,000 and certain allowances. At all other stations the immediate superintendence of the prison is vested in officers who have numerous other important duties for the discharge of which they must be kept up. These gentlemen now rely upon the Inspector-General for advice and direction regarding the management of their prisons, having little time or opportunity to study out questions of prison economy for themselves. Nor must it be overlooked that the Inspector-General has the control of the expenditure, and is thus able to exercise an active supervision over it. His efforts in this direction have, it is believed, resulted in securing more moderate contracts for the victualling of the prisons than would have been otherwise obtainable, as well as to reducing the miscellaneous expenditure from Rs. 18¼ per head in 1877 to Rs. 10 in 1881.

The power of making transfer from one prison to another is vested in the Inspector-General, and he is consequently in a position to guard against overcrowding as well as to meet sudden exigencies in regard to labour on the Breakwater works or elsewhere, without a reference to Government as was formerly necessary. By the concentration of the authority in one head, greater uniformity of discipline and practice have been also secured, and with this view standing orders are issued for the guidance of the officers of the Department from time to time. The Colombo prisons are frequently visited, and a general parade of all inmates held, as a rule, once a month, when every convict passes before the Inspector-General, and is allowed an opportunity of making any complaint or application he may desire. Besides this, any convict who specially desires an interview is at liberty to give in his name to the jailer, and I see him on my next visit. I have reason to believe that these unfettered opportunities of making any grievance known directly to a superior authority *not thrown daily in contact with them*, has had an excellent effect in the general conduct of the great body of convicts, and the privilege is rarely abused.

The larger jails at Kandy, Negombo, and Galle are visited three or four times in the year, Kandy sometimes more frequently. The other prisons of the Island are, as a rule, visited once a year unless special circumstances call for a second visit, or I happen to be passing through the station.

The Inspector-General is now responsible for the completion of the annual statistics in the Blue Book relating to jails and prisoners. Some years ago the Secretary of State complained that the statistical returns were sent in such a way as to deprive them of any value whatever. This reproach has been happily removed, and the statistics sent in for some years past are methodically prepared, accurately rendered, and exceedingly full of information on all points. This satisfactory state is not secured without considerable trouble and personal attention on the part of the officer for the time filling the post of Inspector-General.

Under the provisions of the new Ordinance a superintendent has power to try and dispose of offences against prison discipline, and he can punish an offender as follows:—

(1) By confinement in a punishment cell for any time not exceeding fourteen days;
(2) By ordering the offender for any time not exceeding three days to close confinement, to be there kept upon a diet reduced to such extent as shall be prescribed by any rule made under the provisions of section seventy-six;
(3) By corporal punishment not exceeding twelve lashes or twenty stripes with a rattan;
(4) When the offender is not sentenced to hard labour, by hard labour for any time not exceeding seven days;
(5) Or by any two of the abovementioned punishments.

But if any prisoner is guilty of repeated offences against prison discipline, which the superintendent thinks is not adequately punishable by himself, he may (instead of as heretofore prosecuting before the ordinary tribunals) report the offence to any two of the Visitors, and such Visitors are empowered to determine upon any such matter and to sentence the offender on conviction to be punished either "by corporal punishment not exceeding twenty-five lashes, or thirty stripes with a rattan, or by imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, such term to be in addition to the term for which he is undergoing imprisonment." These powers are frequently exercised and have greatly facilitated the prompt punishment of serious offences.

E. ELLIOTT,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Prisons Office, 1st June, 1882.

APPENDIX.

A.

RETURN showing the Daily average of Convicted Prisoners within the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1881.

JAILS.	Daily average number of prisoners in first penal stage.	Number of prisoners in second stage—industrial hard labour.	Number of prisoners in third stage—overseers, &c.	Road defaulters.	Simple imprisonment.	Total convicted prisoners.	Of this Total: Females.	Juveniles.	In convalescent gang.	Sick.
Western Province.										
Welikada	143·51	239·79	31·30	—	·02	414·62	15·90	34·21	10·76	13·03
Slave Island ... } Breakwater ... }	30·10	352·68	22·33	—	—	405·11	—	—	4·90	7·84
Mahara	102·72	143·49	14·01	—	—	260·22	—	—	5·25	16·36
New Lunatic Asylum ...	7·40	96·99	14·39	—	—	118·78	—	—	·54	5·58
Hulftsdorp	—	17·81	·71	4·23	3·10	25·85	·34	—	·02	·05
Negombo	9·78	96·02	5·24	16·91	·74	128·69	·36	—	7·28	4·76
Kalutara	3·35	18·80	—	6·64	·12	23·91	·08	—	—	·42
Kégalla	2·33	1·91	—	6·48	·01	10·83	·02	—	·02	·08
Ratnapura	11·51	·30	—	9·18	·19	21·18	·84	·38	·69	·90
Avisáwella	4·56	—	—	·57	·02	5·15	—	·13	·03	·11
	315·26	962·79	87·98	44·11	4·20	1414·34	17·54	34·72	29·60	49·13
Central Province.										
Kandy old jail	5·84	8·34	·09	—	·33	14·60	2·66	3·54	·04	·28
Bogambra	160·31	110·43	19·17	38·27	—	328·18	—	·03	30·46	6·11
Nuwara Eliya	19·23	5·47	—	·19	·08	24·97	·92	—	·05	·66
Badulla	19·87	1·03	—	·90	·01	21·83	1·83	—	—	·34
Mátalé	2·25	—	—	7·14	·02	9·41	·07	·08	—	·02
	207·50	125·27	19·26	46·50	·44	398·99	5·18	3·65	30·55	7·41
Southern Province.										
Galle	67·80	55·66	8·05	6·83	·91	139·15	2·70	·70	5·84	3·66
Mátara	17·74	14·55	·09	12·91	·55	45·84	·83	·09	·22	·86
Tangalla	5·17	9·75	·19	15·99	·12	31·22	·06	—	2·87	1·04
Hambantota	12·87	74·28	5·84	·82	—	99·81	—	—	8·19	3·50
Balapitiya	2·78	—	—	6·91	·03	9·72	·01	·02	—	·01
	106·36	154·14	14·17	43·46	1·61	319·74	3·40	·81	17·12	9·07
North-Western Province.										
Kurunégala	28·09	6·90	—	25·58	·31	62·88	·19	·01	2·14	3·31
Puttalam	1·78	26·66	4·13	·93	—	33·50	·19	·30	4·10	3·14
Chilaw	7·76	32·68	2·90	1·51	·10	44·95	—	—	—	2·30
	37·63	66·24	7·03	28·02	·41	141·33	·38	·31	6·24	8·75
Northern Province.										
Jaffna	31·17	42·33	2·47	4·40	·06	80·43	·58	·67	16·21	3·84
Mannár	·32	·04	—	·05	—	·41	—	·01	—	—
Vavúniyan-Vilánkulam ...	·48	—	—	·22	—	·70	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	·09	—	—	1·12	—	1·21	·16	—	—	—
	32·06	42·37	2·47	5·79	·06	82·75	·74	·68	16·21	3·84
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa	12·00	2·69	—	18·85	·20	33·74	·27	·25	·73	·15
Trincomalee	3·08	—	—	2·14	—	5·22	—	—	—	·33
	15·08	2·69	—	20·99	·20	38·96	·27	·25	·73	·48
North-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura	7·27	14·04	—	5·10	—	26·41	—	—	·23	·69
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	721·16	1369·54	130·91	193·97	6·92	2422·52	27·51	40·42	100·58	79·37

M.

RETURN of the Number of Convicts confined in the Jails in Ceylon, and of their Disposal, during the year 1851.

JAILS.	No. of prisoners in jail on 1st Jan., 1851.	Received during the year.			Total.	Disposed of during the year.					Total.	No. of convicted prisoners in jail on 1st Jan., 1852.
		By sentence.	From other prisons.	Recaptured during the year.		Discharged.	Transferred to other prisons.	Escaped.	Died.	Hanged.		
Western Province.												
Welikada ...	403	816	2319	2	3540	849	2196	—	21	—	3066	464
Slave Island & Breakwater	413	—	920	—	1333	30	874	1	2	—	907	426
Mahara ...	213	—	967	—	1180	691	414	3	16	—	924	366
New Lunatic Asylum ...	—	—	572	—	572	54	339	1	3	—	397	175
Hulftsdorp ...	29	310	54	—	393	321	45	—	—	3	369	24
Negombo ...	101	1512	200	2	1815	1491	202	4	14	—	1711	104
Kalutara ...	12	682	16	—	710	589	107	—	—	—	696	14
Kégalla ...	7	591	—	—	598	502	79	1	—	—	582	16
Katuapura ...	13	888	1	—	902	840	51	—	2	2	895	7
Avisawélla ...	5	156	—	—	161	140	18	—	—	—	158	3
	1196	4955	5049	4	11204	5207	4325	10	58	5	9605	1599
Central Province.												
Kandy old jail ..	16	109	18	—	143	104	29	—	—	—	133	10
Bogambra ...	338	4429	501	—	5268	4385	624	—	3	4	5016	252
Nuwara Eliya ...	38	198	16	1	248	159	59	1	—	—	219	29
Badulla ...	9	294	6	—	309	198	86	—	1	1	286	23
Mátalé ...	1	803	1	—	805	617	179	1	—	—	797	8
	402	5828	542	1	6773	6463	977	2	4	5	6451	322
Southern Province.												
Galle ...	163	902	295	—	1380	987	276	—	4	—	1267	113
Mátara ..	25	1502	45	2	1574	1449	89	2	1	—	1541	33
Tapgalla ...	11	1194	22	—	1227	1162	56	—	2	—	1220	7
Hambantota ...	83	26	131	1	241	140	13	1	—	—	154	87
Balapitiya ...	2	581	35	1	619	416	200	1	—	—	617	2
	304	4205	528	4	5041	4154	634	4	7	—	4799	242
North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala ..	48	2299	9	1	2357	2137	188	—	1	2	2328	29
Puttalam ...	30	119	20	—	169	144	—	—	—	—	144	25
Chilaw ...	13	186	73	1	273	191	35	—	—	—	226	47
	91	2604	102	2	2799	2472	223	—	1	2	2698	101
Northern Province.												
Jaffna ...	82	750	10	—	842	770	6	—	1	—	777	65
Mannár ...	—	25	—	—	25	15	10	—	—	—	25	—
Vavúniyan-Vilángkulam ...	2	21	1	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	24	—
Mullaittivu ...	—	93	—	—	93	93	—	—	—	—	93	—
	84	889	11	—	984	902	16	—	1	—	919	65
Eastern Province.												
Batticaloa ...	32	1643	5	—	1680	1635	13	—	1	1	1650	30
Trincomalee ...	1	160	—	—	161	153	2	—	—	—	155	6
	33	1803	5	—	1841	1788	15	—	1	1	1805	36
North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura ...	24	427	53	—	504	468	—	—	—	—	468	36
Total of all Jails in Ceylon	2134	20711	6290	11	29146	20454	6190	16	72	13	26745	2401

O.

RETURN showing the Terms of Sentences of Prisoners received during 1881 into the Jails of Ceylon.

JAILS.	ROAD ORDINANCE DEFAULTERS.			OTHERS.										GRAND TOTAL.
	Sentences not exceeding two weeks.	One month or less.	Total.	Sentences not exceeding two weeks.	Not exceeding one month.	Not exceeding three months.	Not exceeding six months.	Not exceeding one year.	Not exceeding five years.	Exceeding five years.	Sentenced to be hanged.	Total.	
Western Province.													
Welikada	—	—	—	280	141	186	53	54	90	12	—	816	816
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp	285	—	285	11	3	3	—	—	—	—	8	25	310
Negombo	1311	—	1311	74	24	50	21	32	—	—	—	201	1512
Kalutara	470	3	473	42	72	51	14	29	1	—	—	209	682
Kégalla	397	12	409	79	18	54	9	22	—	—	—	182	591
Ratnapura	703	—	703	62	35	36	11	14	16	9	2	185	888
Avisáwélla	40	—	40	59	38	19	—	—	—	—	—	116	156
	3206	15	3221	607	331	399	108	151	107	21	10	1734	4955
Central Province.													
Kandy old jail	—	—	—	29	39	37	2	—	2	—	—	109	109
Bogambra	3418	—	3418	234	200	282	48	78	108	49	12	1011	4429
Nuwara Eliya	15	—	15	28	44	106	—	—	—	—	—	178	193
Badulla	71	—	71	26	31	62	17	40	32	12	3	223	294
Mátalé	551	—	551	53	76	95	—	—	14	12	—	252	803
	4055	—	4055	370	390	584	67	118	156	73	15	1773	5828
Southern Province.													
Galle	382	4	386	130	169	119	30	45	22	1	—	516	902
Mátara	1003	—	1003	284	112	41	9	41	10	1	1	499	1502
Tangalla	1013	72	1085	9	58	20	7	14	—	1	—	109	1194
Hambantota	8	—	8	3	4	11	—	—	—	—	—	18	26
Balapitiya	448	10	458	41	47	35	—	—	—	—	—	123	581
	2854	86	2940	467	390	226	46	100	32	3	1	1265	4205
North-Western Province.													
Kurunégala	1949	—	1949	80	51	42	20	109	28	18	2	350	2299
Puttalam	80	—	80	12	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	39	119
Chilaw	99	—	99	15	15	31	2	9	11	3	—	87	186
	2128	—	2128	107	82	85	22	118	39	21	2	476	2604
Northern Province.													
Jaffna	435	—	435	84	118	86	9	12	4	2	—	315	750
Mannár	6	—	6	—	6	10	—	3	—	—	—	19	25
Vavúniyan-Vilánkulam ...	17	—	17	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	21
Mullaittívu	89	—	89	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	93
	547	—	547	85	128	99	9	15	4	2	—	342	889
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa	1466	—	1466	99	23	39	6	1	2	6	1	177	1643
Trincomalee	100	23	123	8	16	7	5	—	1	—	—	37	160
	1566	23	1589	107	39	46	11	1	3	6	1	214	1803
North-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura	359	—	359	45	9	10	2	2	—	—	—	68	427
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ..	14715	124	14839	1788	1369	1449	265	505	341	126	29	5872	20711

D.

RETURN showing the Former Convictions as far as can be ascertained of Prisoners received during 1881 into the Jails of Ceylon.

JAILS.	Others.				Road Ordinance Defaulters.			
	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times.	Convicted more than three times.	Convicted once before.	Convicted twice before.	Convicted three times.	Convicted more than three times.
Western Province.								
Welikada	72	28	14	60	—	—	—	—
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater								
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp	1	—	—	—	20	7	1	—
Negombo	27	2	1	—	139	66	22	—
Kalutara	15	7	—	—	115	64	15	141
Kégalla	16	3	1	—	171	30	8	39
Ratnapura	[illegible]	5	—	1	28	5	—	—
Avisáwélla	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	167	46	16	61	473	201	46	180
Central Province								
Kandy old jail	7	10	8	14	—	—	—	—
Bogambra	123	43	16	36	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	23	3	1	1	4	—	—	—
Badulla	8	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Mátalé ...	17	6	1	—	122	39	22	16
	178	62	27	53	126	39	22	16
Southern Province.								
Galle	78	24	13	19	108	52	9	—
Mátara ...	110	23	8	9	282	126	65	69
Tangalla	13	11	5	3	118	36	19	13
Hambantota	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya	6	1	—	—	43	23	—	—
	210	59	26	31	551	239	93	82
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	10	2	1	—	151	49	7	—
Puttalam	7	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Chilaw ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	18	2	1	—	166	49	7	—
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	50	15	5	9	116	91	57	54
Mannár	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavúniyan-Viláṗkulam	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	2	—	—	—	6	25	27	10
	57	16	5	9	122	116	84	64
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	39	3	2	2	374	117	34	40
Trincomalee	4	1	1	—	48	14	3	—
	43	4	4	2	422	131	37	40
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura	12	—	—	—	32	—	—	—
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	685	189	79	156	1892	775	289	382

M.

RETURN showing the Daily Average of Prisoners detained for Civil Debt, Further Examination, Trial, &c., for the year 1881, in Jails of Ceylon.

JAILS.	Debtors, Crown.	Debtors, Civil.	Default of bail, witnesses, &c.	Further Examination.	Committed for Trial.	Awaiting Sentence.	Accused persons arrested on Warrants.	Lunatics.	Total.	Of this Total. Females.	Sick.	Died.	Juveniles.
Western Province.													
Wellikada ...	—	—	·03	—	—	—	—	—	·03	—	·03	—	—
Slave Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	—	5·22	3·65	36·10	32·34	5·54	·12	—	74·97	2·71	·98	4	—
Negombo ...	—	1·86	·08	4·83	·59	1·05	·01	·49	8·91	·47	·07	—	—
Kalutara ...	—	·16	·17	5·63	·92	·79	·24	·23	9·14	·28	·11	—	—
Kégalla ...	—	—	·13	4·87	1·13	·44	·02	·15	6·74	·05	·23	—	—
Ratnapura ...	—	·18	·63	6·05	5·61	·67	—	·19	13·33	·22	·12	1	·06
Avisáwélla ...	—	—	—	·77	·30	·22	—	—	1·29	·05	·18	—	—
	—	5·42	4·69	52·25	40·89	8·71	·39	1·06	113·41	3·78	1·72	5	·09
Central Province.													
Kandy old jail ...	—	1·23	3·50	43·65	44·23	4·95	·06	·05	97·67	3·60	·36	1	·90
Bogambra ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	—	—	4·57	·74	·83	·32	—	6·46	·12	·55	—	—
Badulla ...	—	·26	·02	11·16	11·90	1·13	·05	·25	24·84	·67	·21	—	—
Mátalé ...	—	—	·10	6·23	·70	—	—	—	7·03	·05	·27	—	·02
	—	1·49	3·62	65·63	57·57	6·91	·43	·30	136·00	4·14	1·39	1	·92
Southern Province.													
Galle ...	6·28	1·91	1·65	10·23	8·29	4·46	·01	·11	32·92	1·57	·12	—	·03
Mátara ...	—	·48	·87	6·78	3·68	3·16	·06	·35	15·38	·85	·16	—	·70
Tangalla ...	—	—	·51	4·72	1·43	·56	—	·26	7·48	·43	·35	—	—
Hambantota ...	—	—	·04	·51	—	—	—	—	·55	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya ...	—	—	—	6·21	·17	·17	·03	—	6·58	·15	—	—	·05
	6·28	2·39	3·05	28·45	13·57	8·35	·10	·72	62·91	3·00	·63	—	·78
North-Western Province.													
Kurunégala ...	—	·96	·53	10·51	14·12	·39	·37	·18	27·06	·27	1·57	1	·09
Puttalam ...	—	—	—	2·69	2·79	—	·01	—	5·38	·15	·15	—	—
Chilaw ...	·63	—	—	3·29	2·12	·34	—	·17	6·55	·11	·03	—	—
	·63	·96	·53	16·38	19·03	·73	·38	·35	38·99	·53	1·76	1	·09
Northern Province.													
Jaffna ...	—	·45	·33	2·73	1·09	2·46	·07	—	7·13	·36	·03	—	·07
Mannár ...	—	·08	·05	·10	·02	·08	—	·14	·47	—	—	—	—
Vavúniyan-Vilankulam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	—	—	—	—	·01	—	—	—	·01	—	—	—	—
	—	·53	·38	2·83	1·12	2·54	·07	·14	7·61	·36	·03	—	·07
Eastern Province.													
Batticaloa ...	—	·99	·03	4·51	·88	1·26	·05	—	7·72	·39	·02	—	—
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	·33	·35	·02	·01	—	·71	—	—	—	—
	—	·99	·03	4·84	1·23	1·28	·06	—	8·43	·39	·02	—	—
North-Central Province.													
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	3·25	2·52	·97	·32	—	—	7·06	·14	·25	—	—
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	6·91	11·78	15·55	172·90	134·86	26·64	1·43	2·57	374·41	12·34	5·78	—	—

Return showing the Daily Average of Convicted and Unconvicted Prisoners in the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1881.

Jails.	Daily average of Convicted Prisoners.	Daily average of Unconvicted Prisoners.	Total.	Cubic space per Prisoner in feet.
Western Province.				
New Lunatic Asylum ...	118·78	—	118·78	694
Welikada	414·62	·03	414·65	920
Slave Island and Breakwater	405 11	—	405 11	966
Mahara	260 22	—	260·22	774½
Hulftsdorp	25 65	74·97	100·62	760
Negombo	128 69	8 91	137 60	730
Kalutara	23·91	8 14	32 05	583
Kégalla	10·83	6·74	17 57	711
Ratnapura	21 18	13·33	34·51	630
Avisáwélla	5·15	1·29	6·44	1754
Total ...	1414 34	113·41	1527·75	—
Central Province.				
Kandy (old jail)	14·60	97·67	112 27	301
Bógambra	328·16	—	328·15	683
Nuwara Eliya	24 97	6·46	31·43	627
Badulla	21·83	24·84	46 67	827
Mátalé	9·41	7 03	16·44	760
Total ...	398·99	136·00	534·99	—
Southern Province				
Galle	139·15	32·92	172·07	743
Mátara	45·84	15·38	61 22	876
Tangalla	31·22	7·48	38·70	1024
Hambantota	93 81	55	94 36	739
Balapitiya	9·72	6·58	16·30	514
Total ...	319 74	62·91	382 65	—
North-Western Province				
Kurunégala	62·88	27 06	89 94	682
Puttalam	33 50	5·38	38·88	834
Chilaw	44·95	6·55	51 50	608
Total ...	141·33	38·99	180·32	—
Northern Province.				
Jaffna	80·43	7·13	87·56	1474
Mannár	·41	·47	·88	2648
Vavúniyan-Viláppkulam ...	·70	—	·70	2016
Mullaittivu	1·21	·01	1 22	604
Total ..	82·75	7·61	90 36	—
Eastern Province				
Batticaloa	33·74	7·72	41·46	692
Trincomalee	5·22	·71	5·93	7004
Total ...	38 96	8·43	47·39	—
North-Central Province.				
Anurádhapura	26·41	7·06	33·47	1696
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	2422·52	374·41	2796 93	—

Return of Prisoners who have escaped from Ceylon Prisons since 1871 and were still at large on 31st December, 1881.

Jails.	Number of escaped Prisoners at large on 1st January, 1881.		Escaped during the year.		Recaptured during the year.		Still at large on 31st December, 1881.	
	Convicted	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.	Convicted.	Unconvicted.
Western Province.								
Welikada	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Slave Island and Breakwater	3	—	1	—	—	—	4	—
Mahara	3	—	3	—	1	—	5	—
New Lunatic Asylum ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hulftsdorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Kalutara	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kégalla	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Ratnapura	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Avisáwélla	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	12	4	11	1	7	1	16	4
Central Province.								
Kandy (old jail) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bogambra	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Nuwara Eliya	2	1	1	—	1	—	2	1
Badulla	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mátalé	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2
Total ...	9	3	2	—	1	—	10	3
Southern Province								
Galle	3	1	—	1	—	1	3	1
Mátara	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Tangalla	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hambantota	3	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
Balapitiya	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
Total ...	8	2	2	2	2	2	8	2
North-Western Province.								
Kurunégala	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	3	3	—	—	1	1	2	2
Total ...	5	4	—	—	2	1	3	3
Northern Province.								
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannár	7	1	—	—	1	—	7	—
Vavúniyan-Villánkulam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	7	1	—	—	1	—	7	—
Eastern Province.								
Batticaloa	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Trincomalee	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
North-Central Province.								
Anurádhapura	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	2
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	44	16	15	4	13	6	47	14

RETURN showing the Number of Punishments inflicted on Prisoners for breaches of Prison Rules within the Prisons of Ceylon during the year 1857.

Jails.	By Superintendents.									By Prison Visitors.				By Court.		Grand Total.
	Reduction to penal stage.	Forfeiture of marks.	Lashes with cat not exceeding 12.	Strokes with rattan.	Punishment diet—one to seven days.	Directed from constable's office.	Solitary confinement—one to seven days.	Otherwise.	Total.	Solitary confinement.	Lashes and strokes.	Additional imprisonment.	Total.	Additional imprisonment.	Total.	
Western Province.																
Wełikada	3	91	1	42	194	7	51	1	390	1	3	5	9	—	—	399
Slave Island & Breakwater...	—	78	—	25	139	3	5	9	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	257
Mahara	1	25	—	6	46	1	—	28	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	109
New Lunatic Asylum ...	—	18	—	1	20	2	3	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	44
Hulftadorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Negombo	1	38	—	8	1	2	1	2	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
Kalutara ...	—	1	—	2	17	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Kégalla	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ratnapura	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Aviśwélla	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	5	251	1	86	424	15	58	40	880	1	3	5	9	1	1	890
Central Province.																
Kandy (old jail) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bogambra	5	52	—	5	103	—	—	—	165	—	—	—	—	—	—	165
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Badulla	—	—	—	1	21	—	2	—	24	—	—	—	—	1	1	25
Mátalé	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	52	—	8	124	—	2	—	191	—	—	—	—	1	1	192
Southern Province.																
Galle	1	24	2	76	326	—	9	31	469	—	—	—	—	1	1	470
Mátara	—	—	—	7	2	—	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Tangalla	—	—	—	3	55	—	—	—	58	—	—	1	1	—	—	59
Hambantota	—	—	—	6	24	—	—	—	30	—	1	—	1	1	1	32
Balapitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	24	2	92	407	—	11	31	568	—	1	1	2	2	2	572
North-Western Province.																
Kurunégala	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puttalam	—	15	—	1	5	1	6	3	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Chilaw	1	7	—	4	18	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
	1	22	1	5	23	1	6	3	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Northern Province.																
Jaffna	—	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Mannár	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniyan-Vilankulam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	9	—	1	1	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa	—	—	—	1	4	—	3	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	1	4	—	3	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
North-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura	—	—	1	—	20	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Total of all Jails in Ceylon...	12	368	5	193	1003	16	80	76	1743	1	4	6	11	4	4	1758

Z.

RETURN showing the Number of Punishments inflicted for Offences committed by Officers in the Jails of Ceylon during the year 1881.

JAILS.	By Court.			By Prison Authorities.			Grand Total.
	By Imprisonment.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	By dismissal.	By Fine or otherwise.	Total.	
Western Province.							
Węlikaḍa	—	—	—	1	84	85	85
Slave Island ... ... }	—	—	—	2	137	139	139
Breakwater ... ... }							
Mahara	—	—	—	2	22	24	24
New Lunatic Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	15	15	15
Hulftsdorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	1	—	1	8	18	26	27
Kalutara	—	—	—	—	10	10	10
Kęgalla	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
Ratnapura	—	1	1	1	3	4	5
Avisāwella	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1	2	14	292	306	308
Central Province.							
Kandy (old jail)	—	—	—	2	9	11	11
Bogambra	—	—	—	2	144	146	146
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	2	4	6	6
Buḍulla	—	—	—	2	4	6	6
Mátalé	—	—	—	—	5	5	5
	—	—	—	8	166	174	174
Southern Province.							
Gallo	—	—	—	6	38	44	44
Mátara	—	—	—	3	1	4	4
Tangalla	—	—	—	2	5	7	7
Hambantoṭa	—	—	—	—	7	7	7
Balapiṭiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	11	51	62	62
North-Western Province.							
Kurunęgala	—	—	—	—	7	7	7
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	16	16	16
Chilaw	1	—	1	5	6	11	12
	1	—	1	5	29	34	35
Northern Province.							
Jaffna	—	—	—	—	12	12	12
Mannár	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavúniyaṉ-Viláṉkulam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittívu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	12	12	12
Eastern Province.							
Batticaloa	—	—	—	3	6	9	9
Trincomalee	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	—	—	—	3	7	10	10
North-Central Province.							
Anurádhapura	—	—	—	1	7	8	8
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	2	1	3	42	564	606	609

E.

RETURN of Prisoners of all classes treated in the various Jail Hospitals of Ceylon during the year 1881.

JAILS.	Remaining on 31st December.	Admitted during the year 1881.	Discharged in 1881.	Hanged.	Died from disease.	Remaining on 31st December, 1881.	Average daily strength of all Prisoners.	Average daily strength of all sick.	Percentage of sick to strength.	Percentage of death to strength.
Western Province.										
Welikada	16	954	919	—	21	30	414·85	13·06	3·15	5·06
Slave Island & Breakwater ...	13	417	426	—	2	2	405·11	7·64	1·92	·49
Mahara	10	487	446	—	16	35	260·22	16·41	6·30	6·14
New Lunatic Asylum ...	—	80	76	—	3	1	118·78	5·58	4·69	2·52
Hulftsdorp	—	25	21	3	4	—	100·82	1·03	1·02	3·96
Negombo	5	127	110	—	14	8	137·60	4·83	3·51	10·17
Kalutara	—	15	15	—	—	—	32·05	·53	1·65	—
Kégalla	—	11	10	—	—	1	17·57	·31	1·76	—
Ratnapura	3	19	19	2	3	—	34·51	1·02	2·95	8·69
Avisáwélla	—	114	114	—	—	—	6·44	·29	4·50	—
	47	2249	2156	5	63	77	1527·75	50·90	—	—
Central Province.										
Kandy (old jail)... ...	1	118	116	—	1	2	112·27	·64	·67	89
Bogambra	4	195	190	4	3	6	328·18	6·11	1·86	·91
Nuwara Eliya	1	16	17	—	—	—	31·43	1·20	3·82	—
Badulla	—	77	76	1	1	—	46·67	·55	1·17	2·14
Mátalé	—	9	9	—	—	—	16·44	·02	1·76	—
	6	415	408	5	5	8	534·99	8·52	—	—
Southern Province.										
Galle	1	153	147	—	4	3	172·07	3·78	2·19	2·32
Mátara	1	44	42	—	2	1	61·22	1·02	1·66	3·26
Tangalla	—	28	26	—	2	—	38·70	1·39	3·59	5·16
Hambantota	6	72	75	—	—	3	94·96	3·60	3·70	—
Balapitiya		—	—	—	—	—	16·30	·01	·06	—
	8	297	290	—	8	7	362·65	9·70	—	—
North-Western Province.										
Kurunégala	5	184	183	2	2	4	89·94	4·88	5·42	2·22
Puttalam	3	85	84	—	—	4	38·68	3·30	8·48	—
Chilaw	—	66	65	—	—	1	51·60	2·33	4·52	—
	8	335	332	2	2	9	180·32	10·51	—	—
Northern Province.										
Jaffna	4	58	55	—	2	2	87·56	3·87	4·41	2·28
Mannár	—	—	—	—	—	—	·88	—	—	—
Vavúniyan-Villáṇkulam ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	·70	·01	1·42	—
Mullaittívu	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·22	—	—	—
	4	59	59	—	2	2	90·36	3·88	—	—
Eastern Province.										
Batticaloa	—	11	10	1	1	—	41·46	·17	·41	2·41
Trincomalee	—	19	19	—	—	—	5·93	·33	5·56	—
	—	30	29	1	1	—	47·39	·50	—	—
North-Central Province.										
Anurádhapura	1	57	58	—	—	—	33·47	·92	2·74	—
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ..	74	3442	3352	13	81	103	2796·93	84·93	3·04	2·89

2.

RETURN showing the Religion of all Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1881.

JAILS.	Convicted.							Unconvicted.						
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Buddhists.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Total.
Western Province														
Welikada ...	25	155	445	123	68	—	816	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater ...														
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	3	8	290	—	9	—	310	24	228	627	222	104	5	1410
Negombo ...	10	991	486	19	6	—	1512	2	131	79	4	1	—	217
Kalutara ..	—	27	629	21	14	—	682	4	21	438	11	17	—	491
Kégalla ...	1	5	576	1	8	—	591	1	4	240	4	8	—	257
Ratnapura ...	5	7	849	25	2	—	888	4	6	193	28	8	—	239
Avisáwélla ...	1	6	134	14	1	—	156	—	2	76	6	4	—	88
	45	1199	3400	203	108	—	4955	35	392	1853	275	142	5	2702
Central Province.														
Kandy (old jail) ...	1	1	51	40	14	—	109	20	33	852	291	111	1	1308
Bogambra ..	8	149	3693	342	237	—	4429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ..	2	24	87	77	6	3	199	—	14	103	19	11	—	147
Badulla ..	2	21	203	60	8	—	294	5	27	327	96	42	—	497
Mátalé ...	—	4	653	92	44	10	803	2	3	147	75	32	1	260
	13	199	4683	611	309	13	5828	27	77	1429	481	196	2	2212
Southern Province.														
Galle ..	32	16	819	—	37	7	902	6	9	504	—	23	7	549
Mátara ...	2	—	1487	4	9	—	1502	—	—	267	1	4	—	272
Tangalla .	—	—	1194	—	—	—	1194	—	—	143	—	1	1	145
Hambantota ..	—	—	21	4	1	—	26	—	—	8	1	—	—	9
Balapitiya ..	—	—	576	2	3	—	581	—	—	350	—	1	—	351
	34	16	4098	10	50	7	4205	6	9	1272	2	29	8	1326
North-Western Province.														
Kurunégala ...	—	12	2158	22	107	—	2299	—	14	561	13	53	—	641
Puttalam ...	—	7	76	18	18	—	119	1	10	14	17	5	2	49
Chilaw ..	1	58	95	17	16	—	186	1	57	55	15	10	—	138
	1	77	2329	57	140	—	2604	2	81	630	45	68	2	828
Northern Province.														
Jaffna ..	—	77	—	670	3	—	750	—	19	—	125	2	—	146
Mannár ...	—	14	1	6	4	—	25	—	12	—	5	12	—	29
Vavúniyan-Viláṅkulam	—	1	6	14	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ...	1	17	—	68	7	—	93	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
	1	109	7	758	14	—	889	—	31	—	134	14	—	179
Eastern Province.														
Batticaloa ...	—	39	15	1091	498	—	1643	—	10	8	71	44	—	133
Trincomalee ...	—	17	12	101	30	—	160	—	1	—	23	1	—	25
	—	56	27	1192	528	—	1803	—	11	8	94	45	—	158
North-Central Province.														
Anurádhapura ..	—	—	394	14	19	—	427	—	3	26	11	19	—	61
Total of all Jails in Ceylon	94	1656	14928	2845	1168	20	20711	70	604	5220	1042	513	17	7466

[illegible]

RETURN showing the Nationality of all Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1861.

JAILS.	Convicted.								Unconvicted.							
	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Moors.	Malays.	Others.	Total.
Western Province																
Welikada ...	18	13	532	183	57	8	5	816	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slave Island & Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp ...	2	1	298	—	9	—	—	310	18	7	1018	260	90	11	6	1410
Negombo ..	—	—	1391	115	6	—	—	1512	—	—	201	16	—	—	—	217
Kalutara ...	—	—	644	24	14	—	—	682	3	—	465	11	12	—	—	491
Kégalla ..	—	1	581	1	8	—	—	591	—	1	244	2	8	—	2	257
Ratnapura ...	—	3	856	27	2	—	—	888	—	3	200	25	7	1	—	239
Avisáwélla ..	—	1	139	15	1	—	—	156	—	—	78	6	4	—	—	88
	20	18	4441	365	97	8	5	4955	21	11	2206	323	121	12	8	2702
Central Province.																
Kandy (old jail) ...	—	1	54	40	13	—	1	109	6	9	871	303	100	13	6	1308
Bogambra ..	2	6	3780	402	236	1	2	4429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya .	—	—	94	93	6	—	—	193	—	—	111	25	11	—	—	147
Badulla ..	—	1	218	67	7	1	—	294	1	—	352	101	43	—	—	497
Mátalé ...	—	—	653	96	43	6	5	803	—	2	150	75	31	1	1	260
	2	8	4799	698	305	8	8	5828	7	11	1484	504	185	14	7	2212
Southern Province.																
Galle ..	31	7	800	26	21	11	6	902	5	2	503	16	19	3	1	549
Mátara .	—	2	1487	4	8	1	—	1502	—	—	267	1	4	—	—	272
Tangalla .	—	—	1184	—	—	—	—	1194	—	—	143	—	1	—	1	145
Hambantota ..	—	—	21	4	—	1	—	26	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	9
Balapitiya ...	—	—	576	2	3	—	—	581	—	—	350	—	1	—	—	351
	31	9	4078	36	32	13	6	4205	5	2	1271	18	25	3	2	1326
North-Western Province.																
Kurunégala ..	—	—	2168	24	106	2	—	2299	—	—	574	14	50	3	—	641
Puttalam ..	—	—	78	22	17	1	1	119	—	—	20	24	5	—	—	49
Chilaw .	—	1	150	20	13	2	—	186	—	—	110	18	7	1	2	138
	—	1	2396	66	135	5	1	2604	—	—	704	56	62	4	2	828
Northern Province.																
Jaffna ..	-	—	—	747	2	—	1	750	—	—	—	144	—	—	2	146
Mannár ..	—	-	1	20	4	—	—	25	—	—	—	17	12	—	—	29
Vavéuiyan-Viláṅkulam ..	—	—	6	15	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu ..	—	—	—	86	7	—	—	93	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
	—	—	7	868	13	—	1	889	—	—	—	165	12	—	2	179
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa ..	—	1	16	1129	497	—	1	1643	—	—	10	78	40	1	4	133
Trincomalee ..	1	—	19	117	17	13	—	160	—	—	—	24	1	—	—	25
	1	1	27	1246	514	13	1	1803	—	—	10	102	41	1	4	158
North-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura ..	—	—	395	13	18	1	—	427	—	—	30	11	18	2	—	61
Total of all Jails in Ceylon	54	38	16143	3292	1114	48	22	20711	33	24	5705	1379	464	36	25	7666

26.

RETURN showing the Ages of all Prisoners admitted into the Jails of Ceylon during 1881.

JAILS.	CONVICTED.									UNCONVICTED.									
	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 years and upwards.	Total.	Under 16 years.	Between 16 and 20.	20 and 30.	30 and 40.	40 and 50.	50 and 60.	60 and 70.	70 years and upwards.	Total.
Western Province.																			
Welikada... ...	33	87	444	171	43	31	7	—	816	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slave Island ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lunatic Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp	—	4	169	140	44	13	—	—	310	9	144	591	441	158	52	5	—	1410
Negombo	—	119	615	531	224	73	—	—	1512	—	19	87	66	34	11	—	—	217
Kalutara	—	71	184	227	128	53	16	3	682	—	73	219	111	41	42	5	—	491
Kégalla	—	44	261	187	66	35	16	2	591	—	22	135	62	24	7	6	1	257
Ratnapura	1	22	480	257	117	10	1	—	898	3	16	135	44	24	16	1	—	239
Avisáwélla	—	31	66	25	22	12	—	—	156	—	16	37	17	9	7	2	—	89
	34	378	2059	1568	644	227	40	5	4955	12	290	1204	741	300	135	19	1	2702
Central Province.																			
Kandy (old jail) ...	41	15	34	16	—	1	2	—	109	23	156	610	398	90	22	9	2	1306
Bogambra	—	44	841	2862	638	46	—	—	4429	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya ...	—	24	94	49	19	6	—	1	193	—	11	103	23	4	6	—	—	147
Badulla	—	9	161	79	20	17	7	1	294	4	22	274	118	47	28	4	—	497
Mátalé	5	123	381	169	91	30	4	—	803	4	56	146	34	13	7	—	—	260
	46	215	1511	3175	766	100	13	2	5828	31	245	1133	571	154	63	13	2	2212
Southern Province.																			
Galle	13	97	326	221	105	98	35	7	902	4	83	246	116	52	24	13	11	549
Mátara	4	78	506	437	221	186	70	—	1502	8	21	119	75	23	18	8	—	272
Tangalla	—	51	361	374	193	152	56	7	1194	—	17	71	32	14	5	6	—	145
Hambantota ...	—	2	13	7	4	—	—	—	26	—	—	4	3	1	1	—	—	9
Balapitiya	4	49	176	197	147	5	3	—	581	3	47	144	96	36	19	3	3	351
	21	277	1382	1236	670	441	164	14	4205	15	168	584	322	126	67	30	14	1326
North-Western Province.																			
Kurunégala	1	284	1279	488	174	71	6	2	2299	2	119	347	122	37	11	3	—	641
Puttalam	2	3	49	41	17	5	2	—	119	2	4	18	20	4	1	—	—	49
Chilaw	—	11	65	63	34	11	2	—	186	—	4	69	42	21	1	1	—	138
	3	298	1387	592	225	87	10	2	2604	4	127	434	184	62	13	4	—	828
Northern Province.																			
Jaffna	9	52	298	234	135	14	6	2	750	2	4	51	53	17	9	9	1	146
Mannár	1	—	7	8	6	2	1	—	25	—	—	11	7	8	—	3	—	29
Vavuniyan-Vilángkulam	—	1	4	9	6	1	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	5	21	32	17	17	1	—	93	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
	10	58	330	283	164	34	8	2	889	2	4	66	61	25	9	12	1	179
Eastern Province.																			
Batticaloa	—	—	41	79	34	4	2	—	160	—	—	7	15	1	1	—	—	25
Trincomalee ...	6	117	632	546	230	108	3	1	1643	6	23	66	26	8	1	2	1	133
	6	117	673	625	264	112	5	1	1803	6	23	73	42	9	2	2	1	158
North-Central Province.																			
Anurádhapura ...	—	45	189	84	53	33	17	1	427	—	2	52	13	3	3	3	—	81
Total of all Jails in Ceylon	120	1388	7531	7563	2786	1039	257	27	20711	70	859	3525	1934	684	292	83	19	7466

C.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners admitted on conviction before the Supreme Court during the year 1881, classified according to Crimes.

JAILS.	Offences against the person.							Offences against property with violence.				Offences against property without violence.						Forgery, Perjury, and offences against Currency.						Unclassified, including breaches against Ordinances.	Grand Total.
	Murder and manslaughter.	Assaults, aggravated.	Rape.	Riot.	Concealment of birth.	Administering poison.	Conspiracy to charge with a crime.	Total.	Highway robbery.	Burglary.	Assault and robbery.	Total.	Cattle stealing.	Theft.	Fraud.	Coffee stealing.	Arson.	Malicious injury.	Total.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Coining.	Obtaining money under false pretences.	Conspiracy and Forgery.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	
Western Province.																											
Welikada	16	47	1	5	—	—	1	70	7	37	6	50	2	35	—	1	2	1	41	5	1	1	—	—	7	1	169
Slave Island & Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Negombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kégalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	11	15	2	—	17	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	31
Avisáwélla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	28	54	1	5	—	—	1	89	22	39	6	67	2	35	—	3	2	1	43	5	1	1	—	—	7	3	209
Central Province.																											
Kandy (old jail) ...	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	9
Bogambra	22	9	2	—	—	—	—	33	15	63	—	78	3	49	—	—	1	—	53	8	2	2	—	2	14	2	180
Nuwara Eliya... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	17	5	18	2	25	1	4	—	4	—	—	9	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	55
Mátalé	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	9	14	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	31
	42	14	2	—	1	—	—	59	20	90	16	126	5	54	—	4	1	—	64	8	2	4	—	3	17	9	275
Southern Province.																											
Galle	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	13	—	13	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	3	9	—	35
Mátara	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	4	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Tangalla	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	17	2	17	—	19	1	2	—	—	1	—	4	7	—	—	—	3	10	—	50
North-Western Province.																											
Kurunégala	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	8	7	15	—	11	—	—	—	—	11	3	—	1	—	—	4	1	58
Puttalam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	10	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
	15	17	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	18	7	25	—	13	—	—	—	—	13	3	—	1	—	—	4	1	75
Northern Province.																											
Jaffna	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Mannár	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavúniyan-Vilangkulam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Eastern Province.																											
Batticaloa	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Trincomalee	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
North-Central Province.																											
Anurádhapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	96	97	3	5	1	—	1	203	44	179	29	243	8	106	—	7	4	1	126	24	3	6	—	6	39	14	625

P.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners admitted on conviction before the District Courts during the year 1881, classified according to Crimes.

JAILS.	Offences against the Person.						Offences against Property with violence.				Offences against Property without violence.							Forgery, Perjury, and offences against Currency.				Unclassified, including breaches of local Ordinances.	Grand Total.
	Manslaughter and Murder.	Assault, aggravated	Rape.	Riot.	Concealment of birth.	Stabbing and wounding.	Total.	Highway robbery.	Burglary.	Assault and robbery.	Total.	Cattle stealing.	Theft	Fraud.	Coffee stealing.	Arson.	Malicious injury.	Goat stealing.	Total.	Forgery.	Perjury.	Coining.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	
Western Province.																									
Wēlikada	—	20	—	—	—	—	20	—	7	—	7	17	18	—	—	—	1	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	63
Slave Island and Breakwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hulftsdorp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Negombo	—	32	—	—	—	—	32	—	2	—	2	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	3	58
Kalutara	—	16	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	2	2	19	8	—	—	—	1	—	28	—	—	—	—	4	50
Kēgalla	—	14	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	1	38
Ratnapura	—	12	—	—	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	4	27
Avisāwēlla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	94	—	—	—	2	96	—	9	2	11	75	40	—	—	—	2	—	117	—	—	—	—	15	239
Central Province.																									
Kandy (old jail) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6
Bogambra	—	30	—	—	—	10	40	—	1	—	1	75	23	—	—	—	—	—	98	1	—	—	1	—	140
Nuwara Eliya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla	—	31	—	—	—	—	31	—	2	4	6	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	16	72
Mātalé	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	61	—	—	—	10	71	—	4	4	8	86	36	—	—	—	—	—	122	1	—	—	1	16	218
Southern Province.																									
Gallé	—	23	—	—	—	5	28	—	9	—	9	28	12	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	1	78
Mātara	—	17	—	—	—	—	17	—	4	—	4	35	3	—	—	—	1	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	60
Tangalla	—	5	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	20
Hambantota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	45	—	—	—	6	51	—	13	1	14	70	15	—	—	—	1	—	86	—	—	—	—	7	158
North-Western Province.																									
Kurunégala	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	103	6	—	—	—	—	—	109	1	—	—	1	8	125
Puttujam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	8
	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	110	6	—	—	—	—	—	116	1	—	—	1	8	133
Northern Province.																									
Jaffna	—	14	—	—	—	1	15	—	1	—	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	1	3	4	31
Mannār	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Vavuniyan-Vilāṅkulam ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittivu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	14	—	—	—	1	15	—	1	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	2	1	3	6	34
Eastern Province.																									
Batticaloa	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	1	—	2	—	13
Trincomalee	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5
	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	1	—	2	—	18
North-Central Province.																									
Anurādhapura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	—	229	—	—	—	19	248	—	27	7	34	353	107	—	—	—	3	—	463	3	3	1	7	52	804

Q.

RETURN showing the Expenditure under each head on each of the Prisons of Ceylon during the year 1881.

JAILS.	Establishment.				Prison Services.											Gross total per prisoner
	Fixed.	Provisional.	Additional.	Total.	Victualling.	Hospital charges.	Clothing and bedding.	Lighting.	Equipments.	Materials for manufacture.	Transfer expenses.	Special charges.	Petty expenses.	Total.	Grand Total.	
Western Province.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Welikada	6837	12708	8550	28195	54408	1918	4293	1899	1574	929	744	1804	308	47877	76072	
Slave Island & Breakwater	1949	19863	1019	22832	31765	106	3977	1382	1987	—	56	2056	69	41397	64229	
New Lunatic Asylum ...	1300	2867	1301	5468	9393	—	3955	411	741	—	92	697	51	15347	20815	
Mátara	1950	7092	2091	11063	19986	357	1186	369	557	—	64	1145	92	23755	34798	
Total Convict Estab. ...	12037	42530	12991	67558	95551	2381	13411	4061	4859	929	962	5702	520	128356	195914	164
Hulftadorp	3462	1368	102	4934	7741	240	343	351	214	—	169	348	361	9767	14701	146
Negombo	470	2670	2721	5863	9339	420	627	137	8	358	176	2	101	11268	17231	125
Kalutara	578	118	291	987	2817	16	30	148	—	14	284	—	60	3369	4356	136
Kégalla	590	238	26	854	1112	—	—	26	—	—	513	40	46	1738	2592	143
Ratnapura	240	850	840	1920	3550	80	31	221	—	—	580	27	200	4689	6619	194
Avisáwélla	360	360	81	801	420	—	27	59	5	—	13	15	18	550	1351	210
	5700	5599	4070	15369	25179	756	1058	924	225	372	1735	432	801	31432	46851	
Central Province.																
Kandy (old jail) ...	720	3088	180	3988	8595	15	472	694	82	19	652	—	279	10809	14797	132
Bógambra	3314	4216	4996	12526	21787	144	916	755	11	—	2875	300	96	27887	39913	122
Nuwara Eliya ...	839	590	49	1478	3899	8	37	192	84	—	232	10	150	4612	6090	194
Badulla	480	510	1056	2046	5659	6	57	577	117	69	516	264	262	7527	9573	195
Mátalé	240	300	67	607	1539	2	50	90	5	—	291	—	40	2017	2624	160
	5593	8704	6348	20645	41479	175	1532	2309	299	88	4569	1074	827	52352	72997	
Southern Province.																
Gallo	3650	2968	676	7294	10942	266	787	282	309	329	608	360	285	14148	21442	124
Mátara	950	230	449	1629	5007	138	401	199	87	—	137	—	265	6184	7813	128
Tangalla	513	240	121	874	2960	37	39	166	15	—	69	13	67	3366	4260	110
Hambantota	1980	1450	212	3642	8546	383	393	445	208	—	70	—	147	10187	13829	147
Balapitiya	360	360	18	738	1161	—	5	41	—	8	189	—	5	1359	2097	129
	7453	5248	1476	14177	28636	824	1625	1103	669	337	1023	373	769	35264	49441	
North-Western Province.																
Kurunégala	1203	1404	609	3216	5625	102	32	278	—	—	427	50	97	6611	9827	109
Puttalam	480	1250	81	1811	2961	259	218	320	57	—	126	—	102	5053	6864	177
Chilaw	480	660	191	1331	4166	101	67	206	373	—	194	20	—	5127	6458	136
	2163	3314	881	6358	13752	462	317	814	430	—	747	70	199	16791	23149	
Northern Province.																
Jaffna	2010	2230	127	4417	7231	64	212	299	77	19	172	6	511	8393	12810	146
Mannár	510	—	—	510	114	—	—	81	—	—	101	—	—	296	806	928
Vavúniya-Villágkulam ...	—	600	10	610	94	—	—	36	3	—	—	—	1	134	744	919
Mullaittivu	—	640	10	650	102	—	—	13	—	—	2	—	13	130	780	573
	2520	3520	147	6187	7541	64	212	429	80	19	275	6	525	8953	15140	
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa	980	595	30	1605	3027	1	18	165	156	3	114	9	62	3575	5180	125
Trincomalee	640	—	—	840	510	2	5	104	20	—	143	—	4	788	1628	275
	1620	595	30	2445	3537	3	23	289	176	3	257	9	66	4363	6808	
North-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura ...	540	800	60	1400	2731	1	—	160	3	—	94	4	209	3202	4602	137
Total of all Jails in Ceylon	37226	70810	26003	134139	218406	4646	18178	10024	6641	1748	9662	7672	3716	280763	414902	

B.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners admitted on conviction

JAILS.	Strictly Criminal Offences.						Statutory Offences of a quasi-Criminal nature.									
	Simple Assault.	Assault and Theft.	Theft.	Malicious Injury.	Goat Stealing.	Total.	Vagrancy.	Breach of the Public Peace.	Drunk and Disorderly.	Gambling.	Police Ordinances.	Administration of Justice.	Cruelty to Animals.	Cattle Trespass.	Weights and Measures.	Butchers.
Western Province.																
Welikada	27	14	253	1	—	295	27	23	78	40	4	5	2	2	—	—
Slave Island and Breakwater.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hultsdorf	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Negombo	12	4	44	—	—	60	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	17	5	30	3	—	55	4	4	—	38	5	2	—	—	—	4
Kégalla	22	3	61	—	—	86	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura	13	—	39	10	—	62	—	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
Avissawélla	7	8	34	—	—	49	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	99	34	462	14	—	609	40	33	81	85	9	9	2	5	—	4
Central Province.																
Kandy (old jail) ...	4	—	42	—	—	46	1	—	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Bógambra	56	7	258	—	—	321	98	—	49	—	10	5	—	1	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	15	7	62	—	—	84	13	—	—	—	4	3	—	1	—	—
Badulla	10	5	31	—	—	46	20	—	—	5	3	1	—	1	—	—
Mátaló	—	44	96	—	—	140	13	—	—	—	1	9	—	2	—	3
	85	63	489	—	—	637	145	—	54	5	22	18	—	5	—	3
Southern Province.																
Galle	82	16	129	10	—	237	69	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—
Mátara	27	—	24	2	—	53	9	—	—	5	4	1	—	—	—	—
Tangalla	10	2	8	3	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hambantota	—	—	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitiya	33	3	38	—	—	74	8	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	2
	152	21	204	15	1	393	86	—	—	5	14	6	1	—	—	4
North-Western Province.																
Kurunégala	8	—	40	—	—	48	5	1	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	15
Puttalam	7	—	7	—	—	14	—	1	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilaw	13	—	30	—	—	43	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—
	28	—	77	—	—	105	13	2	8	9	2	—	—	5	—	15
Northern Province.																
Jaffna	92	16	88	18	3	217	4	2	10	—	2	24	—	—	—	—
Mannár	1	—	5	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Vavúniyan-Vilánkulam ...	1	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullaittívu	3	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	97	16	97	18	3	231	5	2	11	—	5	24	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.																
Batticaloa	28	—	53	—	—	81	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trincomalee	3	2	2	4	—	11	2	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
	31	2	55	4	—	92	27	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.																
Anurádhapura	6	—	7	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of all Jails ...	498	136	1391	51	4	2080	316	37	154	104	57	58	3	15	—	26

before the Police Courts during the year 1891, classified according to Crimes.

Breaches of Ordinances relating to												Offences against Revenue Laws: breaches of Ordinances relating to								Miscellaneous.	Grand Total.	[redacted]
Prisons.	Nuisance.	Vaccination.	Labour.	Rural.	Forcible possession of Land.	Avoiding Medical Inspection.	Coffee Stealing.	Railway Ordinance.	Game Ordinance.	Merchant Shipping.	Total.	Thoroughfares.	Ferry.	Arrack, Rum and Toddy.	Timber.	Salt.	Tolls.	Carriers and Carriages.	Total.			
1	4	—	9	—	—	5	—	8	—	9	217	—	—	—	3	—	—	26	29	6	57	[redacted]
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	10	285	—	1	—	—	—	—	286	—	1	[redacted]
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1311	—	16	—	—	—	8	1335	2	46	[redacted]
—	1	—	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	72	473	1	9	3	—	—	—	486	19	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	409	—	2	—	—	—	—	411	4	46	[redacted]
—	—	—	720	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	730	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	1	[redacted]
—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	40	—	1	2	—	—	—	43	2	46	[redacted]
1	5	—	751	1	2	13	—	8	—	9	1058	2518	1	29	8	—	—	34	2590	71	179	[redacted]
—	—	—	20	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	36	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	[redacted]
4	—	3	10	—	—	—	—	4	37	—	221	3418	31	32	—	—	—	—	3481	45	41	[redacted]
1	2	—	54	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	62	15	—	8	2	—	—	1	26	2	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	32	30	—	8	—	—	—	—	38	51	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	551	—	7	—	—	—	—	558	27	—	[redacted]
5	2	3	103	—	—	—	5	8	40	—	416	4014	31	62	2	—	—	1	4110	130	41	[redacted]
—	14	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	386	—	34	2	—	—	—	422	30	—	[redacted]
—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	24	1082	1	—	11	—	—	—	1094	258	—	[redacted]
2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	14	1124	—	1	5	—	—	—	1130	4	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	15	—	[redacted]
2	1	1	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	458	—	11	1	—	—	—	470	7	—	[redacted]
4	19	2	13	4	4	—	—	—	6	—	168	3050	1	46	19	6	—	—	3122	314	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	33	1950	—	—	3	—	—	—	1953	3	79	[redacted]
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	80	—	2	1	—	—	—	83	12	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	99	1	—	—	—	—	—	100	1	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	60	2129	1	2	4	—	—	—	2136	16	79	[redacted]
—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	435	—	11	—	—	—	—	446	3	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	3	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	547	—	11	—	2	—	—	560	5	—	[redacted]
—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	1466	—	—	—	—	—	—	1466	9	31	[redacted]
—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	123	—	2	3	—	—	—	128	—	—	[redacted]
—	1	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	1589	—	2	3	—	—	—	1594	9	31	[redacted]
—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	859	—	—	2	—	—	—	861	46	—	[redacted]
10	27	5	894	6	6	13	6	16	46	9	1608	14206	34	152	38	9	—	35	14473	592	330	[redacted]

G.

RETURN showing the Earnings of Prisoners in each of the Ceylon Prisons during the year 1891.

JAILS.	Value of Jail Services	Value of Labour on Public Works	Value of Articles Manufactured	Other reimbursements.	Total.
Western Province.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Welikada	12,074	7,136	5,799	1,128	26,139
Slave Island & Breakwater .	6,641	38,250	—	—	44,891
New Lunatic Asylum .	2,180	14 935	—	—	17,115
Mahara .. .	3,335	25,434	—	—	28,769
Total, Convict Establishment .	24,230	85,757	5,799	1,128	116,914
Hulftsdorp ..	1,346	327	—	—	1,673
Negombo ...	710	4,900	612	—	6,222
Kalutara ..	335	1,268	38	—	1,631
Kégalla	63	690	—	—	753
Ratnapura	346	1,691	—	—	2,037
Avisáwella ...	102	159	42	—	303
	2,892	9,235	692	—	12 819
Central Province.					
Kandy (old jail) .	949	91	166	—	1,206
Bogambra ..	7,387	34,709	180	26	42,252
Nuwara Eliya ..	686	2,915	—	—	3,601
Badulla	894	999	6	—	1,899
Mátalé . .	—	625	37	—	662
	9,866	39,339	389	26	49,620
Southern Province					
Galle	3,060	7 487	1,394	56	11,997
Mátara .	4,53	1,966	—	—	2,419
Tangalla ..	613	1,357	233	—	2,203
Hambantota	2,712	10,975	—	—	13,687
Balapitiya	182	634	—	—	816
	7,020	22,419	1,627	56	31,122
North-Western Province					
Kurunégala	1,660	4,790	132	—	6,582
Puttalam	429	1,566	46	—	2,041
Chilaw	349	4,592	—	—	4,941
	2,438	10,948	178	—	13,564
Northern Province.					
Jaffna . ..	1,589	1973	72	—	3,634
Mannár . .	31	7	—	—	38
Vavuniyan-Vilángkulam ...	32	45	—	—	77
Mullaittivu .. .	14	79	15	—	108
	1,666	2,104	87	—	3,857
Eastern Province.					
Batticaloa	225	2,778	37	—	3,040
Trincomalee	102	461	—	—	563
	327	3,239	37	—	3,603
North-Central Province.					
Anurádhapura	241	2,415	—	—	2,692
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ..	48,679	175,492	8,809	1,210	234,191

APPENDIX.

T.

RETURN of Expenditure on the Construction, Enlargement, and Repairs of Prison Buildings in Ceylon from 1865 to 1881.

JAILS.	1865 to 1879.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
Western Province.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Welikada	194,058	11,351	453	901	206,790
Slave Island	23,805	2,899	—	275	26,979
Breakwater	20,125	—	—	—	20,125
Mahara	42,453	—	92	—	42,545
Borella Hospital ...	5,847	—	—	—	5,847
Hulftsdorp	8,014	355	1,030	—	9,399
Negombo	12,816	695	—	—	13,511
Kalutara	9,361	31,144	—	35	40,540
Pánaduré	374	—	—	—	374
Kégalla	6,662	—	—	31	6,693
Ratnapura	7,174	—	330	150	7,654
Avisáwella	6,107	220	—	—	6,327
	336,793	46,644	1,955	1,392	386,784
Central Province.					
Kandy (old jail) ...	120,838	30	—	—	120,868
Kandy (new jail) ...	139,833	47,256	37,063	3,925	227,037
Nuwara Eliya	23,320	—	—	67	23,387
Badulla	29,457	—	—	1,643	31,100
Haldummulla	10,642	—	—	—	10,642
Mátalé	3,865	—	—	—	3,865
Maturata	2,000	—	—	—	2,000
	329,950	47,286	37,063	4,635	418,944
Southern Province.					
Galle	84,781	4,301	2,194	—	91,866
Mátara	14,012	1,663	125	453	16,273
Tangalla	6,540	—	—	77	6,617
Hambantota	19,561	335	206	166	20,268
Balapitiya	4,637	—	21	60	4,718
	129,531	6,999	2,546	756	139,742
North-Western Province.					
Kurunégala	29,517	260	295	—	30,072
Puttalam	28,974	—	—	161	29,135
Chilaw	10,816	3,292	—	12,164	26,272
Kalpitiya	193	—	—	—	193
	69,500	3,552	295	12,325	85,672
Northern Province.					
Jaffna	31,785	7,411	2,778	257	42,231
Mannár	136	—	—	—	136
Vavúniyan-Vilángkulam ...	19,036	—	—	—	19,036
PointPedro & Chavakachcheri	1,713	—	—	—	1,713
Elephant-Pass	6,017	—	—	—	6,017
Mullaittivu	593	—	—	—	593
	59,280	7,411	2,778	257	69,726
Eastern Province.					
Batticaloa	28,736	3,382	8,433	—	40,551
Trincomalee	480	100	—	33	613
	29,216	3,482	8,433	33	41,219
North-Central Province.					
Anurádhapura	14,915	20,797	10,879	144	46,735
Total of all Jails in Ceylon ...	969,185	136,091	63,949	19,597	1,188,822

PART IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1881.

I.—Peradeniya Garden.

During the year every effort has been made to increase the beauty of these grounds by the further removal of decayed, useless, and unsightly trees, careful pruning and thinning out of old wood in those which remain, and planting young ones of fresh kinds in suitable positions. There still remains a large number of old sapu, jack and ilang-ilang (*Cananga*) trees and large barren mangos, most of which it is intended to supplant gradually by a variety of different species; but the lawns near the bungalow and the lake, the old palmetum and the backs of the main flower borders have now been all more or less thoroughly thinned out and improved. Such work is necessarily gradual, and to a certain extent tentative, but has so far been amply repaid by the greatly improved health and appearance of the selected trees (several of which the access of sunlight and air has permitted to flower for the first time), and the opening out of new views and vistas.

Roads.—The heavy rains of November and the early part of December have caused much damage to the roads and paths from wash. A large brick culvert has now been constructed under the main drive at one of the worst spots, and several smaller ones in different places. There is also a considerably increased carriage traffic in the garden, and much work on the roads will be necessary in 1882.

Lawns.—No solution of the grass-cutting problem has been arrived at. I must again insist on the great saving annually which would be effected by the use of a large hay or grass-cutting machine, the means of purchasing which will, I trust, be granted me.

Buildings.—These are generally in good order. During the year the roof of the herbarium and library has been repaired, and the interior repainted and varnished; the house of the head gardener has also been added to, altered, and improved.

The condition of the "Assistant Director's" bungalow (in the occupancy of the Cryptogamist) is very bad, and has been already reported upon, and I have requested that it should be put into thorough repair; the departure of Mr. Ward affords an excellent opportunity.

The house of the plant collector, partially thatched with maana grass, requires tiling.

New South Garden.—With the aid of an addition to the vote for cooly labour, I have been able to make great progress in laying out this portion of the garden. The outline plan which I sketched in my last report has been followed and will be carried out to completion.

The principal part of the area is occupied by an arboretum in which the trees and large shrubs, both native and exotic, are to be planted on a system based upon their natural affinities. This includes a small hill, the highest elevation in the garden, on the summit of which (whence a fine view is obtained) it is intended to set up a small arbour. The planting commenced in June, but has been much interfered with by the weather, which rarely remained wet for any number of consecutive days. However, about 200 species have been successfully established, belonging to the natural families *Leguminosæ*, *Myrtaceæ*, *Melastomaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, *Myrsineæ*, *Sapotaceæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Urticaceæ*, and *Coniferæ*. As much space as can be afforded has been left for the additions which will be constantly intercalated in their places. The planting of the remaining families will be gone on with; the ground however is not sufficiently extensive to accommodate the whole of them.

The new carriage drive is nearly completed; it is over 600 yards long, curving round the lake (where some gneiss boulders have been preserved *in situ* and planted up with rock- and sun-loving plants), and terminating in a wide loop whence a foot-path leads to the second entrance opposite the Deltota road. The large space, 100 yards long and 95 broad, enclosed by the drive, will be entirely devoted to a classified collection of palms of which the gardens are accumulating a fine collection, and most of which grow here with a perfection that cannot be surpassed. The steep sloping bank of the high road behind this it is intended to utilize for an arranged series of climbing and twining woody creepers, which will there well exhibit their graceful beauty towards the garden, and at the same time afford protection against trespassers; the most exposed part is to be devoted to the prickly rattans, a very efficient barrier.

The herbaceous ground has been entirely finished, and consists of 48 beds of different sizes symmetrically occupying about three-quarters of an acre. Narrow paths paved with cobble stones run between all, and drainage has been carefully provided for. No commencement has yet been made in the planting out of this, which must occupy largely the next rainy season. Herbaceous perennials do not play an important part in the vegetation of the tropics, and it cannot be expected that a large number of species can be here cultivated. Only those which will bear full exposure to the sun as well as a heavy rainfall will succeed. The space to be allotted to each natural family has been planned out, and I anticipate that this scientifically arranged collection will be ultimately of great service, especially in the study and systematic collection of seed.

Another portion of the ground is devoted to experimental culture, and is partly occupied at present with the Trinidad cacaos and their shade trees, the American rubber-trees, several varieties of coffee, Manila hemp, gutta sundek, cardamoms, &c. The remaining part has been formed into nurseries and a small kitchen garden. The nursery beds are arranged round a little circular tank, 20 feet in diameter, where it will be possible to grow in pots some of the smaller aquatic plants.

Lake.—Little or nothing, I find, can be effected here in the way of growing aquatics; even our native species soon die out. This appears to be partly due to want of sufficient sunlight, much of the surface being shaded by the grand bamboos near the margin, and at times completely covered with a layer of their fallen leaves; but the foulness of the bottom is the principal cause. It is a matter for regret that this little piece of water, the only one in the garden, can be made so little use of.

Labelling.—Of the large and expensive glass labels only 36 have been set up; and it is not my intention to continue to employ them, as I find it impossible to get them uniformly and neatly made in this country. But the ticketing has been actively carried on since the smaller zinc labels arrived. The painting and writing of the names and localities are done in the garden. Over 250 have been fixed in their places. In those fastened on to tree-trunks pegs of areca wood are found far better than nails, which in this wet climate make serious wounds. The labels are found to require pretty frequent cleaning with a sponge or wet cloth to remove a small black fungus which, in damp weather, quickly covers painted surfaces here, and produces an effect curiously resembling that of the smoke of London.

It will be my endeavour to push on the labelling as rapidly as possible; it is gratifying to observe how greatly their value is appreciated by visitors. A systematic catalogue of the contents of the garden is also in a forward state.

Propagation.—The temporary shed used as an orchid house (mentioned in my last report) is found to be too much shaded by large trees, and it is hoped during the coming year to build a permanent house in a more open situation, and with a glass roof instead of a maana-grass covering.

The old nurseries, the soil of which had become much exhausted, have been mostly abandoned. Part of the ground will be used for raising forest, shade and shelter trees, and a portion will be converted into a swamp for sago palms.

A small room has been set apart for a seed-store, and a cabinet of 64 drawers has been made and erected there.

The garden has been deprived of the services of Mr. Clark for the latter half of the year, as he has been placed in charge of Hakgala since the retirement of the late Superintendent.

II.—Hakgala Garden.

The late Superintendent, Mr. E. Thwaites, retired on pension in the middle of the year, and in my uncertainty as to the future, the absence of any successor, and from other circumstances, I have found it impossible to do more than maintain the garden in its old condition. In fact it may be said to have been almost in abeyance, so far as any active work is concerned, during the year. Mr. Clark, however, whilst *locum tenens*, successfully grafted several hundred *C. Ledgeriana* shoots upon stumps of *C. succirubra* (in the manner detailed in my last report), as it was very evident that the plants of the former in the clearings were rapidly dying out.

Some necessary repairs and alterations were made to the bungalow at the end of the year; but all the windows and doors require repainting, new hinges, locks, &c., and the kitchen and out-houses are also in a leaky condition.

The proposals submitted by me to Government at the end of 1880, though approved generally, partially fell through from the difficulty of obtaining a suitably qualified occupant for the proposed post; it was not until late in 1881 that Mr. W. Nock, Superintendent of the Cinchona plantations in Jamaica, was appointed. He had not arrived to take up his duties at the end of the year.* A native clerk and foreman has been appointed to assist him.

My intentions with regard to the future contemplate an alteration and enlargement of the scope and functions of the garden, and its proper constitution in concert with the central establishment at Pérádeniya. It should be worked as a branch of the latter devoted to the cultivation of temperate and sub-tropical plants of interest, utility, or beauty.

As regards cinchona, the position has greatly changed within the last few years; the best varieties are now in general cultivation, and the necessity no longer exists for a Government depôt for the distribution of seedlings and cuttings. With reference to plantations, there are not and can never have been anything deserving the name at Hakgala, the whole six or seven semi-abandoned clearings together not extending to more than eight acres (the "garden" comprehends about 550). It is not indeed probable that any one, with the present knowledge of cinchona requirements, would now select such a site as Hakgala with its severe and unavoidable winds and cold wet sub-soil at the base of the steep and almost inaccessible rocks for its cultivation; but whatever may have been the original ideas on the subject, Government cinchona Plantations do not now enter into any one's plans. It will however be the duty of the Superintendent to cultivate a sufficient number of each of as many species and varieties as possible, both for the purposes of comparison, for the supply of seed, and for experiments in propagation, &c.

But there is a wide field of utility for Hakgala outside of cinchona propagation and distribution. There are numerous drugs, dyes, fibres, fodders, and other economic products which ought to be experimented with. While we may look forward with confidence to some years of good returns from cinchona culture, no *one* can regard the present commercial position as a permanent one. We shall in Ceylon indeed show little wisdom, if, after past experience, we neglect any

*Mr. Nock arrived at Hakgala 14th January, 1882. [*Note added.*]

opportunity of adding to the stock of useful plants which can be grown at the high elevations. Further attempts at fruit and vegetable cultivation are also required. The proper treatment of patana lands much needs investigation. Nor must the scientific and ornamental aspects be neglected. The greater popularity of Nuwara Eliya as a health and pleasure resort, which may be confidently expected to follow on railway extension to Nanu-oya, render it desirable that the aesthetic side of the garden should be developed. A moderate expenditure would render it an interesting and beautiful botanical garden, in which our native mountain plants (many now becoming scarce) should be cultivated along with the trees, shrubs, and flowers of Australia, the Cape, China, and Japan, and the tropical mountains of the Andes and Nilgiris. Shade and shelter trees for the higher estates are also now in great demand, and it is of course impossible for the low-country gardens to supply them. Under an active Superintendent it is to be expected that much valuable information will proceed from Hakgala, and that the garden will start upon a new era of public utility.

In view of this, I would urge the necessity of providing a good propagating house in the place of the present little rotten and dilapidated structure, which is quite beyond the possibility of repair, and far too small for the requirements of the garden. Without this it will be nearly impossible in such a climate to raise and propagate with any certainty the more valuable plants.

III.—Henaratgoda Garden.

I have little fresh to report of this garden, the condition of which is very satisfactory and testifies to the industry and continued interest in his work of the Sinhalese Conductor, Amaris de Soyza. Some more of the large trees of the garden have been felled, and additional portions of the jungle cleared for new vanilla and cardamom plantations. A new well has been constructed. The various low-country plants in the garden are all in a thriving state. A large quantity of young Liberian coffee has been gratuitously distributed during the year.

The success of this garden has encouraged me to attempt the acquisition of a similar centre in the hot districts of the North of the Island, and arrangements are in progress for the transfer to this Department of the experimental garden near *Anurádhapura*, which was formed five years ago, and has since been carefully fostered by Mr. Dickson, the energetic Agent for the North-Central Province. This is already conducted by a trained gardener supplied from Péradeniya. The acquisition of a garden where it may be possible to grow plants requiring a more prolonged dry season than any of the existing ones possess will be a great gain and should prove of signal benefit. It will also be the means of bringing into the northern districts numerous food-plants, &c., of the moister climates, many of which can be readily grown there, provided only a constant water-supply can be assured.

IV.—Economic and Useful Plants.

Commission on the Introduction of New Cultures.—With the view of assisting planters to develop new industries, and also to relieve the strain lately put on this establishment and on the Royal Gardens at Kew—resulting from numerous demands which their organization was not framed to meet, and to supply which is no part of their proper duties—the Secretary of State, at the instance of Sir J. Hooker, recommended the appointment of a small Commission to enquire into the possibility of framing a scheme of Government assistance outside of Botanic establishments. The Planters' Association at about the same time addressed Government on the subject of aid in obtaining *in quantity* such seeds as the better varieties of cinchona and Ceara rubber. As a result the Commission has recommended a scheme in which Government undertakes to use the Imperial machinery at its disposal to procure the plants and seeds required, if the planters will institute a permanent body to communicate and work with Government in the matter, and undertake the distribution, *&c.*, to applicants. I trust that this arrangement will meet the case, and regulate satisfactorily the relations of the Botanic Gardens to the agricultural enterprise of the colony. At the request of the Commission I prepared a memorandum (published as an appendix to their report) on the work done by these gardens in the introduction and acclimatisation of useful plants in Ceylon, which sufficiently demonstrates their great direct utility to the colony.

Coffee.—The principal interest of the year has naturally been the publication of Mr. Marshall Ward's third and final report on leaf-disease, a document which for careful accuracy and laborious thoroughness is all that could be desired or expected.* As it seemed indeed to leave no point of practical importance to be investigated, I fully concurred in Mr. Ward's view that a prolongation of his enquiries during a third year, as originally contemplated, was unnecessary. With reference to his work, I feel myself warranted in saying that we now *know* definitely and exactly the life and ordinary mode of dispersion and propagation of the coffee-fungus, that a vast distance thus separates us from the state of things formerly existing when nearly all was uncertain, and that we shall not do wisely if we neglect to act in accordance with the present level of our knowledge. The sooner it is generally recognized that the *principles* of action are now settled, the better. The evident unwillingness to accept this position it is, no doubt, not difficult to account for, but I cannot too strongly insist that the hope of relief must be based on a common agreement and co-operation on the sound principles of action now given, and the abandonment of the paralyzing notion of the chance discovery of a "cure." I would earnestly recommend all concerned to re-read with attention the 7th—12th paragraphs of the Cryptogamist's report, and consider the state of things it reveals. I have already expressed my opinion in support of "a general combination to destroy spores and hinder their dispersion"; the actual methods to be

* The more strictly technical portions of Mr. Ward's microscopic researches on *Hemileia* have appeared in the number for January, 1884, of the "Quart. Journ. Microsc. Science," illustrated by three excellent plates reproduced from the author's drawings.

employed for effecting this, I think it is the province of practical agriculture to devise. They must necessarily vary according to the peculiarities of seasons and climate in particular districts and even individual estates, and, almost equally, with the special circumstances connected with estate management; but the guiding principle will be ever the same,—to diminish the chances of infection, and prevent or avoid the lodgment of spores on the leaves by every check and device possible.

But a general co-operation is a prime necessity, and I venture to hope that all interested in this important industry will recognize their *public* responsibility to assist in limiting the dissemination of the disease. Especially, should owners of estates which have quite gone out of cultivation feel themselves called upon to see that their now useless trees, which have become merely a focus of disease, be rooted out and destroyed.

There is also another important factor which cannot be overlooked in the consideration of remedial measures on a large scale—that is, the condition of the native coffee. This is in some considerable degree under Government control, and should be simultaneously dealt with. The complete destruction of a large proportion of this, which has become almost absolutely valueless and is a perfect hot-bed of *Hemileia*, is to be strongly advocated wherever it can be effected; and compensation, where necessary, might be made by the free gift of other useful food plants.

By such a combination on the part of the community against the common enemy, it is reasonable to expect a good deal might be effected. Our experience of other truly parasitic fungi does not warrant us in expecting to eradicate *Hemileia* by these means, but there can be little doubt that even a sensible and sustained diminution in leaf-disease would result in a considerable recovery in the staple product of Ceylon.

The bearing of *Liberian coffee* on the practical aspect of the question is also important. A temporary distrust of this admirable plant is, I am glad to see, yielding to a more just appreciation of its great value. *Coffea liberica* is of course severely attacked by the leaf-disease fungus, but on the whole this species, as compared with varieties of *C. arabica*, is less damaged by the disease; and I think a more regular and heavier crop may be generally calculated upon. Possibly its frequent blossoming and fruiting may give it some advantage. Some disappointment has been caused by attempts to grow it in unsuitable localities; Liberian coffee requires a *moist atmosphere* as well as a hot climate; exposure to dry heat readily scorches the berries, and on light soils may even destroy the plant. In Trinidad slight shade is considered a necessity, and is I think desirable here in some localities, at least while the plants are young.

In my last report I expressed regret at the small response to our efforts to get the cultivation of this kind of coffee taken up by the Sinhalese, and I am now glad to be able to report a considerable change for the better. A rather large demand indeed has sprung up in many parts of the low-country. In partially meeting this over 50,000 young plants have been gratuitously distributed from Henaratgoda through the Government Agents by the headmen to native cultivators. It would be well if this species—so admirably adapted for Sinhalese garden culture—were to entirely supplant the old village coffee, and I think it might well be made a condition of gratis distribution that this old coffee should be destroyed.

Cinchona.—The observations I made last year on the supreme importance of selection based on analysis in the scientific cultivation of *C. Ledgeriana* have been supported by our further experience. In reference to this it is satisfactory to note how well, as a general rule, the botanical characteristics tally with the bark value, so that selection intelligently made on the former basis is usually justified by the subsequent analysis. It must however be allowed that one occasionally finds very distinct exceptions to this general statement, forcing one to the conviction that the production of alkaloids must be largely personal (so to speak) to the particular tree, apart from its inherited external characters. We must therefore still regard analysis as the only certain guide. It may be well also to note here another cognate fact (liable I find to be misunderstood): the proportion of quinine is not taken into consideration in determining whether a given tree is to be named *Ledgeriana* or *Calisaya*. That question is a botanical one, and is decided wholly by external or visible characters. It is in accordance with experience that quite undoubted *C. Ledgeriana may* afford a very poor bark, but that does not make it any the less *C. Ledgeriana*, as some people seem to think. I have published the distinguishing characters of *C. Ledgeriana*, Moens, in a paper, accompanied by two coloured figures, in the "Journal of Botany" for November.

The practice of the simple process of grafting on *succirubra* has proved very easy and successful in a large proportion of cases; and it or some similar process must become the general practice in the cultivation of specially valuable trees on the principles advocated.

The more general recognition of the necessity of analysis has led to a request on the part of cultivators, that Government might afford some facilities for such assays. It is perhaps remarkable that there is here no qualified analyst in official employ. Did such an officer exist however, it is to be presumed he would be engaged entirely in Government work, and as, happily, the Government does not grow cinchona for sale, that work would not often be bark analysis. The practice of the Governments of Madras and of Java (somewhat infelicitously adduced as an example to that of Ceylon) has been dictated by very different motives to those which rule here (where competition between Government and private enterprise is unknown), and has always been directed wholly to the Government advantage. At the same time the desirability of frequent assays of bark made on the spot is so evident, that it is to be hoped the matter will be earnestly considered with a view to the initiation of some combined action in the matter between the planters interested and the executive, due regard being of course paid to the interests of local analysts.

Much attention has been drawn, especially since the visit of Colonel Beddome to Ceylon in September, to the large and usually readily distinguished trees to be found scattered over estates in Ceylon, and variously known as "hybrid," "lancea," or "large-leaved condamine." These have been sent out from Hakgala nurseries in past years as (usually) *succirubra* but sometimes as

officinalis, and are identical with the "magnifolia," "pubescens," "robusta," &c., of the Nilgiri Government Plantations, from which we doubtless originally received them. In usually attributing to these a hybrid origin, we in Ceylon took the same view as the late Mr. McIvor of the Nilgiri Plantations, who first noticed them, and who published his belief that they originated there by crossing between *succirubra* and *officinalis*—a view, however, which he appears to have more or less modified afterwards. Colonel Beddome, as a result of his examination of these same plantations while under his care, has strongly denied the hybrid origin of the trees, and thinks they form a well-marked and distinct species, in which view he is, I believe, supported by Mr. Howard. In this opinion I am unable to share; it was largely based upon the positive statement of Mr. Cross (now in the Nilgiris) that the plant is the "Pata de Gallinazo" bark of Chimborazo which he collected there when with Dr. Spruce; but there are great difficulties in accepting this story.* On the whole, the view most in accordance with the facts seems to be that it is a hybrid which originated in the plantations on the Nilgiris, and has acquired some permanence and stability. I am not however in a position to give definite information as to the amount of permanence from seed. Colonel Beddome maintains it to come as true to type as any other species (which if invariably true would be so far against the view of hybrid origin); the majority of observers here however positively state that a large proportion, variously estimated, turn out to be *succirubra* and *officinalis*. In Sikkim, where this kind (originally from Ceylon) is called "ignota," fully half the seedlings are said to come up *officinalis*. As it seemed very desirable that this valuable cinchona should possess a definite name, I have proposed to select from those in use the name *robusta*, the only one† which is not pre-occupied or otherwise unavailable. In the case of this also I think those who can should propagate from known good (analyzed) trees by cuttings; but the more rapid increase by seed need not be neglected, as the young plants which show reversion can be readily removed.

I am indebted to Mr. Moens, Director of the Cinchona enterprise in Java, for seed of *C. cordifolia* (from Carthagena) and *C. lancifolia* var. *discolor* of the Government plantations there; to Mr. Gammie for seed of the Darjiling *C. Ledgeriana*; and to Mr. Rowson for very carefully collected seed of the Nilgiri "pubescens" and "magnifolia."

Seed of several species has been supplied to Australia, where both in Queensland and Victoria attempts at cinchona cultivation are being made.

Cacao.—The varieties from Trinidad were planted out in February at Peradeniya, a few being also sent to Henaratgoda. Their names are as follows:—Condeamar (3 varieties), Forastero (3 varieties), Criollo (creole), Cayenne (2 varieties), Verdilico, Sangre Toro. The plants suffered from wind at first, but there was but a single casualty, and all are now doing well. The shade-tree called "Bois Immortelle," *Erythrina umbrosa*, was planted with them, and already forms trees 12 feet high.‡ A further instalment arrived (through Kew) in October, containing, in addition to some of the varieties previously sent, the yellow Criollo. These have also been planted out.

In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, a proportion of the first consignment were transmitted to Singapore and to Fiji, respectively. Those for Singapore arrived in that Settlement in March, and with the exception of four which died were expected to "make fine vigorous plants." On the contrary, I regret to say, that the Fiji consignment, which was ten weeks on the journey, were all completely dead on their arrival at Levuka. I have therefore despatched a second instalment (on November 4th) containing 18 plants, representing 7 varieties, which have arrived at Sydney, en route for Fiji, "in perfectly good condition," which I trust they will maintain till they reach their destination.§ With them were sent 11 plants of the "Bois Immortelle."

Mr. Prestoe, of Trinidad, who selected and forwarded these varieties of cacao to Kew, has devoted a great deal of attention to the cultivation of this important product, and I may here refer with advantage to the valuable information on the subject contained in his report for 1880 of the Trinidad Botanic Gardens.

A considerable gratuitous distribution of seed from the gardens has been made, with the sanction of Government, to native cultivators.

Cardamoms.—The demand for this profitable plant has necessitated the formation of an additional plantation. Both planters and natives however now cultivate this so largely that it will be unnecessary for the gardens to further increase the stock. Both plants and seeds have been sent to the Andaman Islands and to Jamaica.

A singular variety has been twice sent to me, and is said to form a large proportion of certain plantations, in which the flowering branches, instead of as usual proceeding from the base of the leafy stems and trailing over the ground, are carried upwards and come off from the axils of the

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* A comparison of the Nilgiri plant with Spruce's original specimens at Kew does not lend it any support whatever. On the contrary the two kinds are seen to be quite distinct in several respects. I am informed by Mr. Dyer that Spruce's specimens have been referred by M. Triana, one of the most careful and accurate botanists, who has made cinchona a special study, to *C. erythrantha*, Pav., which is considered a variety of *C. pubescens*, Vahl. Howard's plate of '*C. coccinea*' M. Triana refers to *C. hirsuta*, R. & P. [*Note added.*]

† The name "*magnifolia*" was given by McIvor under the erroneous notion that the tree was the *C. magnifolia* of Howard's "Quinology." That totally different plant being no longer considered a member of the cinchona genus, but referred to the genus *Buena*, Wedd., the name *C. magnifolia* is technically available. Since however confusion might result from its employment, it seems better to avoid its use.

‡ This *Erythrina* suffered in July from the attacks of a boring larva. The eggs seem to be deposited in or immediately above the axillary buds on the young shoots, and the grub bores at once into the pith. Tobacco water freely applied had a good effect, but many trees had to be topped. Two quite distinct though nearly allied species are mixed in these Trinidad "Bois Immortelles" (exclusive of course of *E. umbrosa* which was also sent).

§ I have the pleasure to add that these reached Fiji in excellent order, and the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Thurston) writes: "Of two plants only have I any doubt, and fortunately they are Nos. 5 and 13 of which there are triplicates." [*Note added.*]

uppermost leaves, thus appearing terminal. This variety is called here (I know not on what grounds) "Mysore Cardamom;" it does not appear to differ in other respects from the typical *Elettaria Cardamomum* of Malabar.

India-Rubber.—Much activity is being shown in the search for new rubber-yielding plants. As I have before observed, caoutchouc seems to be more or less produced by nearly all apocynaceous plants, and a large number of artocarpaceous and euphorbiaceous ones also, but it is not in a state available for ready extraction or for commercial purposes in any very large number of them. Thus in our native species of *Willughbeia* (*W. zeylanica*) which I have had the opportunity—through the kindness of Mr. J. C. Roberts of Udugama—of experimenting with, and which gives plenty of milk, the caoutchouc, which is abundant, after first passing through a viscous sticky condition dries into a putty-like substance of no great tenacity and scarcely any elasticity, and this whether treated by heat, with alum, with alcohol, or simply allowed to dry. The plant is a climber, and the stems, which are said to attain over six inches in diameter, extend to an immense length. This result is disappointing, as a congener at Singapore (*W. Burbidgei* of the Kew Report for 1880, formerly referred to *W. martabanica*) affords a very fair rubber known as "Gutta Singgarip." Of this sort we have received a case of 50 plants (which was kindly brought from Singapore by Mr. F. A. Fairlie) and we previously had a few plants from Mr. Murton. This and other less-known species of *Willughbeia* also apparently afford some of the rubber of Borneo, called "Gutta Susu" in the market.

But the most promising of the new rubber plants are the species of *Landolphia*. The African kinds of caoutchouc are mainly, and on the East coast wholly, supplied by these; and, by the exertion of Sir J. Kirk chiefly, several have been now brought into cultivation. To him directly I am indebted for a consignment of seeds (in the fruit) of the narrow-leaved species called "Matere" or "M'tiri," which affords the best rubber of the Zanzibar coast, and which it is proposed to call *L. Kirkii*. Of this we previously possessed but a single plant at Henaratgoda, now over two years old and widely climbing over a wild nutmeg tree. Young plants of this have also been received from the Royal Gardens, Kew, during the year, as well as of three other species, for an account of which reference must be made to the Report of that establishment for 1880, pp. 38–43. Of two of these, *L. Petersiana* (*Willughbeia*, Klotzsch), and "No. 4." (l.c. p. 43), the broad-leaved species, we have some 18 plants at Pérádeniya, and of the other, *L. florida* ("Mbungu" of Zanzibar), a single fine specimen. These and several other allied and undetermined kinds (including two plants of a Madagascar rubber from the Ceylon Company, Limited, and the West African "Apocynaceous" rubber of Mr. T. Christy's "New Commercial Plants," No. IV., p. 13) have been planted out, some at the foot of old trees, others against large dead trunks and branches fixed in the ground.

The wonderfully rapid development of trade in these African rubbers is, in spite of their habit of growth, leading to their destruction. From two districts of Eastern Africa alone the export of rubber in 1880 exceeded 1,000 tons, the price having risen in one year from £140 to £250 per ton.

Sir J. Kirk thinks the Landolphias (especially *L. Kirkii*) by far the most promising of rubber plants for cultivation in plantations; their stems can be cut down at frequent intervals for the rubber, and fresh shoots readily spring up from the stools. He quotes with approval, in reference to the extraction of the caoutchouc, the suggestion of Mr. T. Christy (Commercial Plants No I., p. 9) that the stems after cutting "could be taken to the rolling mill, and the crushed mass digested with bisulphide of carbon in which the rubber is soluble, but which does not dissolve the gum and resinous matters contained in the plant, and which if left in the rubber would injure its quality."

Of other African kinds, Mr. T. Christy has sent a few seeds of a plant determined at Kew to be *Tabernæmontana crassa*, and a specimen of *Ficus populifolia*; whilst we have *F. Vogelii* also from Kew.

With regard to the American rubbers, Ceara (*Manihot Glaziovii*) continues to interest planters by its rapid growth, ready propagation, tenacity of life, and early production of seed. From this latter quality chiefly it has resulted that the loud and urgent demand for seed has almost ceased in Ceylon in the course of one year. We have distributed it to several private planters in India and to the Government establishments there, also some to Singapore for a further trial, as well as to Jamaica and other colonies.

A single tree of *Hevea* flowered at Henaratgoda and produced a few capsules in April. The growth of Para rubber is not rapid; our largest is now 21 inches in circumference at a yard from the ground, an increase of 5 inches in the year. New plantations of *Hevea* have been formed, and some trees at Pérádeniya have been planted in a position in the new garden where they are flooded when the river is high, with a view to an imitation of their native habitat.

One plant of another species, *Hevea Spruceana*, which gives valuable rubber, was sent direct from British Guiana by Mr. Jenman, but has unfortunately not survived.

At the request of the Government of India—at whose expense the plants were originally imported to Ceylon—a consignment from Henaratgoda, consisting of 28 good stocks rooted in a Ward's case, was despatched (from Henaratgoda) in November to the Andaman Islands. The climate there is likely to prove eminently suitable for Para rubber which has not succeeded in Peninsular India, but is going on well in British Burmah.

The *Castilloa*, both at Pérádeniya and Henaratgoda, also produced flowers during the dry weather of April; on examination, however, these were all male. This species is said not to produce seed till eight years old. The finest tree at Henaratgoda has now a stem of about 22½ inches in circumference at a yard from the ground.

During the early part of the year I made a preliminary and tentative investigation to ascertain the condition of the milk in our Ceara trees at Pérádeniya, and the best means of obtaining it. The principal conclusion I arrived at was that the trees had not their milk in a sufficiently concentrated state to invite tapping. I was quickly led to the opinion that the method of

paring the stem as practised by the natives in Brazil (according to Mr. Cross) would not be found either convenient or economical. The milk-vessels occur in two layers, the richer one is in the innermost stratum of the bark just outside the cambium, but there is a smaller one immediately beneath the thin green layer; this latter is sacrificed by the slicing process which also causes loss from the milk adhering to the shavings. In the culture of this kind of rubber the principal difficulty will, I think, be the *extraction* of the milk. It appears to be present in good quantity, but a very small amount flows from each cut, and it is difficult to avoid drip and loss if the stems are not perpendicular. It is not possible at present to make any estimate of the slightest value as to the probable average yield of a tree. The plant is evidently very hardy and rapidly recovers from bark injury. I think I should repeat here what I said two years ago (Notes, p. 4) that the yield of a few trees cannot be remunerative, and only large plantations can hope to repay the cost of collection. The quality of the *dry* rubber (resulting from milk laboriously obtained from one tree by small incisions) appears identical with the Ceara scrap of commerce, in spite of the extremely watery character of the milk. Further experiments will be shortly made.

The more valuable Para and Central American rubbers have their milk already in a more consentrated condition than the Ceara; *Castilloa* especially affords a milk which spontaneously coagulates in a few hours into a very elastic rubber. Mr. Cross states (Report to Madras Government, March, 1881) that a tree of *Castilloa* 1½—2 feet in diameter if carefully and judiciously tapped should yield about 12 lbs. of rubber per annum; and with regard to *Hevea*, Mr. Wickham, who brought the seeds from South America to Kew, informs me "it bears tapping very well if properly worked, and I have known productive Ciringals (rubber walks) the property of several generations of Indian Ciringaros. In their native woods the large trees (they grow to a great size) are selected for working as being profitable by taking a large number of cups or a long vine band, but were a plantation formed the trees could no doubt be profitably worked whilst still small—say 24 inches in circumference. The great thing is to avoid cutting too deeply into the bark."

Gutta Percha.—A plantation of the "Gutta Sundek" from Perak has been formed in the new garden. The trees are healthy, but, like all their tribe, grow with extreme slowness.

Sago Palm.—To Mr. C. Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, I am indebted for a quantity of seed of *Metroxylon Sagu*, the smooth-leaved sago palm. All had been decorticated before being sent, a plan the Rajah informs me the natives of Borneo prefer. Nearly all germinated readily. I am further informed by him that among seedlings from either the smooth or the spiny kinds, there are usually to be found a mixture of both sorts. "The thorny ones are supposed to produce the most sago, but natives prefer planting the smooth as the thorns wound their hands and feet severely." "The best land for sago is a wet alluvial deposit, undrained, with stiffish stuff underneath. It comes to maturity after 10 years; wild pigs are its great enemy. After this time there is a succession of young trees growing around the parent stem. These should be thinned out and planted; they grow better and faster than from seed, but cannot be kept out of ground for any time without rotting. Sarawak supplies two-thirds of this product for the world."

Manila Hemp.—A small plantation of *Musa textilis* has been formed on the river bank at Pérádeniya. Two Wardian cases full have been sent to Calcutta for the Indian Government who are making experiments with fibres in Bengal.

Fodder Grasses.—In my report for 1880 I included among the additions, *Panicum spectabile*, Nees, a fodder-grass long celebrated under the name of "Caapim de Angola." This was obtained from Dr. Glaziou, the well-known botanist of Rio, through the Kew authorities. I had suspected some error when first examining the seed, and ultimately on growing up it proved to be our common Mauritius grass, *Panicum sarmentosum*. I have this year obtained by application to Dr. Schomburgk of Adelaide seed of the grass known there as "Caapim de Angola" which seems to be also called "Phillips' Grass." Strangely enough this turned out equally wide of the mark, being merely a common *Sorghum* allied to *S. halepense*. So far back as 1845 ordinary Guinea grass was sent here direct from Brazil as "Caapim de Angola," to Dr. Gardner. The real plant belongs to quite a different section of Panicum, being closely allied to *P. (Echinochloa) Crus-galli*: it is hoped that it will yet be obtained from Brazil and should form a good addition to our few fodder grasses.

A packet of Mauritius grass has been forwarded to Fiji, and a selection of tropical pasture grasses to the French colony of the Gaboon.

"*Rice-Corn.*"—In consequence of some very favourable accounts of this in American papers, an application was made through the Foreign Office to the Agricultural Department at Washington, and a supply obtained. A letter from the Commissioner was also received stating that it was merely ordinary Indian *Sorghum* which has been grown in America for some 50 years. Cultivation proved that to be the case; it almost exactly corresponded with one of ten South Indian sorts of cholum sent by Col. Beddome, but I am not prepared to say what may be the name of the precise variety. I have distributed some of these to Chilaw, Vavúniya-Vilánkulam, Anurádhapura, &c.

Sugar Sorghum.—For a stock of seed of 14 varieties of this (*Sorghum saccharatum*) we are also indebted (through the Royal Gardens, Kew) to the U. S. Agricultural Department. This is being cultivated on a large scale in the States for sugar, and has been the subject of some admirable chemical reports. My object in its experimental culture here was rather to prove its value as a cattle fodder, which is certainly great. The largest and most leafy varieties appeared to be those called "Wolf-tail," "Orange," Link's Hybrid," and "Neeazana"; they afforded an abundant sweet and succulent food much appreciated by the garden bullocks. The plant of course is an annual. It also affords a very good grain, suitable for the hot districts of Ceylon.

Jalap.—A consignment of tubers has been received from Cotacamund and mostly sent to Hakgala. There can be no question of this plant succeeding well there; and the new

Superintendent will be well versed in its cultivation as he has had several acres under his charge in Jamaica.

Benzoin.—Seeds of *Styrax Benzoin* received from the Buitenzorg Garden, Java, have given us young plants which are growing with great vigour and beauty. Gum Benjamin, the resin of this plant, is obtained in Sumatra and forms a large export from that country through Singapore and Penang to Bombay and Europe. Though not now much employed in medicine it is largely used for incense and in making pastiles, &c. Benzoic acid is also obtained from it.

Cola Nut.—Two young plants of *Cola acuminata*, the seeds of which are a well-known masticatory among the negroes of W. Trop. Africa, have been received from Kew. Of this tree we already possess several examples in the gardens.

Annatto.—Several gentlemen have made enquiries as to the mode in which this is prepared for the market; and as I could find no very definite published account, I applied to the authorities at the Royal Gardens, Kew, for information, and have received several communications from them, the most important being from Mr. Vilmorin's report on "Produits Agricoles non Alimentaires" (Paris Exhibition "Rapports du Jury International). The following is a summary:—*Bixa Orellana* is native to Tropical America, but fairly naturalized in other hotcountries, as in India and Ceylon. Annatto (Roucou is the French name) however is prepared almost wholly in the French colonies, chiefly Cayenne (French Guiana) and Guadeloupe (which each produce about 400—500,000 kilos), but lately taken up also in Réunion and the Indian Possessions of France. The Guadeloupe samples were the best at the Paris Exhibition. The best method of preparation appears to be (there are some discrepancies in different accounts) the following. The seeds with their pulpy envelopes are pounded in a wooden mortar, and after adding hot water the mixture is left in the mortar for several days after which it is passed through a sieve. The liquid is then left to ferment for eight days, when the water is decanted off and the deposited pulp left to become concentrated by evaporation in the shade. When it has acquired the consistency of firm putty it is made up into cakesof 1½—2 kilos weight. These are packed with plantain leaves, and have a lively orange-yellow colour; the value is about 4 fr. the kilo. In Cayenne it would appear that the pulp is sometimes boiled for four or five hours and afterwards put under weights to squeeze out the water. It is also sometimes made into rolls instead of cakes, in which state it appears to fetch an inferior price.

It is remarkable that none is made in *British* Guiana; even that required for local consumption there is imported from the neighbouring French colony.

The trade in Annatto is a limited one. It is used as a dye occasionally, but its principal employment is for colouring cheese and butter.

Timber Trees.—About 25 young trees of the valuable Greenheart of Demerara (*Nectandra Rodiæi*) have been planted out in the old arboretum. They were obtained from the Botanic Garden in that colony, some directly and some through Kew. The tree is figured in Bentley and Trimen's "Medicinal Plants," t. 219, on account of the bark and the alkaloid Bebeerine contained in it being included in the British Pharmacopœia; but it is now little employed in medicine.

To Mr. Jenman we are also indebted for another excellent timber tree of British Guiana, the Mora, *Dimorphandra Mora*, or *Mora excelsa*.

A Wardian case of 30 young *Mahogany* trees has been sent to the Governor-General of Netherlands India, Java, and one of 30 to the Collector of Tanjore. A single capsule ripened on one of our largest trees in Pérádeniya in January, the sole result of myriads of flowers.

Sandal Wood has often been claimed as a native of Ceylon, but does not occur here wild. Attempts to raise trees in the moist climate of Pérádeniya have not hitherto been successful, but a few seedlings (from Mysore seed kindly sent by Col. Beddome) planted out on a dry sunny slope in August last give promise of succeeding well. In some of the drier districts young plants formerly sent out from the gardens have done well. In the event of any steps being taken towards an efficient Forest Conservancy, proper plantations of this extremely valuable tree may be therefore contemplated.

"*Low-country Products.*"—Of the estates opened lately in the low coast districts of Ceylon, the group at Udagama, some 25 miles from Galle, is of special interest. These are not more than 300 feet above the sea and have a rainfall of 150 inches well distributed over the year. The cultivation of nutmegs and pepper especially has been undertaken in a systematic manner, and bids fair to become a success. Our fine old trees in Pérádeniya supplied during the year over 4,000 nutmegs for these estates alone.

Planting enterprise is rapidly pushing its way into other parts of the East, and not a few pioneers go out from this colony. Thus Ceylon seems likely to become a sort of centre for the new districts in the Malay Peninsula and in Borneo, for our emigrants naturally refer here to supply their needs. Thus to North Borneo have been forwarded from the Gardens cocoa, nutmeg, pepper, cinnamon, vanilla, ipecacuanha, citronella grass, and many fruit trees, and a similar supply to Johore.

V.—INTERCHANGE OF PLANTS AND SEEDS.

The Gardens have maintained the usual relations with other Botanical Establishments in the way of mutual exchange.

Wardian cases havebeen received from the Gardens of Kew (6), Calcutta (2), Singapore (2), British Guiana and Buitenzorg (2), also from Messrs. Bull (2) and Messrs. Veitch of Chelsea. We have despatched cases to the Royal Gardens, Kew (2), the Imperial Gardens St. Petersburg,

and the Gardens of Calcutta (3), Singapore and Java. Also to the Colonial Secretary of Fiji, the Commissioner of the Andaman Islands, the Collector, Tanjore, and Messrs. Bull of Chelsea.

Small packets of plants and seeds have been received from the establishments of Kew, St. Petersburg, Ootacamund, Calcutta, Saharunpore, Buitenzorg, Brisbane, Adelaide, British Guiana and Jamaica; and from the cinchona plantations of Darjeeling, Neddiwuttum and Java. Seeds, &c., have been sent to Kew, Calcutta, Ootacamund, Bangalore, Singapore, Brisbane, British Guiana, Jamaica and Trinidad, and to other Foreign and Colonial Government officials.

The Gardens are indebted to the following for gifts of seeds or plants during the year:—Rajah Brooke, Sarawak; Sir J. Kirk, Zanzibar; H. Low, C.M.G., Perak; Col. Beddome, Madras; Major Seaton, Moulmein; Dr. Hance, Whampoa; Sir F. von Mueller, Melbourne; Dr. Schweinfurth, Cairo; Mr. A. B. Moens, Java; T. Christy, London; &c. And, in Ceylon, to:—Mrs. Baker; Messrs. T. Berwick, C.C.S.; T. S. Dobree; B. Ffaushawe; W. Ferguson, F.L.S.; W. S. Fraser; M. F. Rainsford Hannay; E. M. Hay; T. C. Huxley; Lee, Hedges & Co.; H. Nevill, C.C.S.; J. V. H. Owen; C. J. Scott; W. M. Smith & Co; J. Taylor; W. H. Wright; and the Ceylon Company, Limited.

Ornamental trees and other plants and seeds have been supplied gratis to the Government Agents, &c., at Anurádhapura, Chilaw, Negombo, Puttalam and Vavúniyá-Viláqkulam; the Municipal Council, Kandy; the Provincial Road Committee, Kurunégala; to the Police Barracks, Kandy; and the Cemeteries of Badulla and Mátalé.

VI.—ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTIONS.

The following are some of the more important or interesting foreign species introduced into Péridéniya during the year:—

DICOTYLEDONS.

Talauma Hodgsoni, Hk. f. & Th. Himalaya. (Calcutta.)
——— *pumila*, Bl. (Magnolia, Audr.) Java, China. (Veitch.)
Gynocardia odorata, R. Br. Sikkim, Burmah. The seeds of this afford the Chaulmoogra oil of Indian medicine. (Calcutta.)
Pittosporum undulatum, Vent. N. S. Wales, Victoria. (Brisbane.)
Pavonia Makoyana. Brazil. (Bull.)
——— *multiflora*. Brazil. (Bull.)
Hibiscus tricolor. Japan. (de Cock, Ghent.)
Malpighia urens, L. W. Indies. (Brisbane.)
Canarium bengalense, Roxb. Silhet. (Calcutta.)
Sapindus Saponaria L. The Soap Berry. Jamaica. (Jamaica.)
Rhus vernicifera DC. The Wurusi or Urunoki of Japan, used in the famous lacquer of that country. (Mrs. Baker.)
Mangifera sylvatica, Roxb. Sikkim, Khasya. (Calcutta.)
Millettia racemosa, Benth. S. India. (Beddome.)
Herminiera Elaphroxylon, G. & P. Trop. Africa. The Ambash or Pith-tree of the Nile (Schweinfurth.)
Dipteryx odorata, Willd. Guiana. The Tonquin Bean. (British Guiana.)
Sophora interrupta, Bedd. Mysore. (Beddome.)
Ormosia travancorica, Bedd. Travancore. (Beddome.)
Cassia corymbosa, Lam. Bolivia, S. Brazil. (Roberts, Melbourne.)
Ceratonia Siliqua, L. E. Mediterranean. The Carob Bean. (Saharunpore.)
Dimorphandra Mora, Benth. The Mora of Guiana. A large and magnificent tree, and one of the finest timbers known. Also grows in Trinidad. (British Guiana.)
Chrysobalanus Icaco, L. Trop. America and Africa. The Cocoa Plum. (Jamaica.)
Couroupita guianensis, Aubl. Trop. S. America. The Cannon Ball Tree. (Kew & British Guiana.)
Eucalyptus. A selection out of many species as being most likely to endure the climate of Péridéniya; viz., *E. amygdalina*, Lab.; *E. bicolor*, A. Cunn.; *E. hemiphloia*, F. M. (Box); *E. hæmastoma*, Sm.; *E. leucoxylon* (Iron Bark); *E. pilularis*, Sm. (Black Butt); *E. siderophloia*, Benth. (White Iron Bark); *E. urnigera*, Hk. f. (F. von Mueller.)
Aralia, Sp. Sikkim. (Calcutta.)
Trevesia Novæ-guineensis. New Guinea. (Java.)
Mikania pulverulenta. Trop. America. (Kew.)
Diospyros Melanoxylon, Roxb. S. India. Malabar Ebony, "Tumbi" of the Tamils. (Beddome.)
Styrax Benzoin, Dryand. Sumatra and Java. A source of the fragrant resin called "Gum Benzoin" or "Benjamin." (Java.)
Willughbeia Burbidgei, Kew Rep., 1880. Gutta Singgarip. Malay Peninsula, Borneo. (Singapore.)
——— sp. ? ("Vahea gummifera" Hort., Kew). (Kew.)
Landolphia florida, Beauv
——— *Petersiana* (*Willughbeia*, Klotzsch.)
——— *Kirkii*, Kew Rep., 1880. [The *Landolphia* sp. of last year's Report]
——— sp. (No. 1.)
} E. Trop. Africa. (Kew.)
——— sp. Madagascar. (Ceylon Company, Limited.)
Cerbera Tanghin, Hook. (*Tanghinia venenifera*, Poir). The Ordeal Poison of Madagascar. (Kew.)
Tabernæmontana crassa, Benth. Senegal. One of the rubber-producing plants of W. Africa. (T. Christy.)
Urceola (*Chavannesia*) *esculenta*, DC. Burmah. Affords a rubber, an edible fruit, and a blue dye. (Major Seaton.)
Cordia sebestena, L. W. Indies. (Kew.)
Solanum hyporrhodium. Venezuela. (Bull.)
Bignonia magnifica. Colombia. (Bull.)
Tecoma spectabilis. (Kew.)
Whitfieldia lateritia, Hook. Trop. Africa. (Java.)

Eranthemum cheracense. (Bull.)
Belaperone (*Simonisia*) *chrysophlæa.* Brazil. (Bull.)
Aphelandra punctata. (Bull.)
——— *fascinator.* (Veitch.)
Fittonia gigantea. (Veitch.)
Vitex sp. Sikkim. (Calcutta.)
Scutellaria Mociniana, Benth. Mexico. (Veitch.)
Piper (*Artanthe*) *augustifolium*, R. & P. Trop America. The leaves form Matico, a well-known hæmostatic. (Kew.)
Peperomia elusiæfolia. (Bull.)
Cryptocarya australis, Benth. Queensland. (Brisbane.)
Nectandra sanguinea, Rottb. W. Indies. (Brisbane.)
——— *Rodiæi*, Schomb. The Greenheart of Guiana. A first rate timber tree. From the bark is obtained the alkaloid Bebeeria, a tonic medicine. (Kew & Demerara.)
Grevillea Hilliana, F. Muell. Queensland. (Brisbane.)
Buckinghamia celsissima, F. Muell. Queensland. (Brisbane.)

[The "Croton Eluteria" of last year's list is C. *niveus*, Jacq.]

Phyllanthus Seemannianus. New Hebrides. (Bull.)
Dorstenia Contrajerva, L. Trop. America. (Java.)
Ficus Vogelii, Miq. W. Trop. Africa. Affords one sort of African rubber. (Kew.)
——— *populifolia*, A. Rich. Trop. Africa. Another rubber-yielding Fig. (T. Christy.)
——— *exsculpta.* Pacific Islands. (Bull.)
——— sp. Sikkim. Calcutta.
Casuarina humilis, Otto & Dietr., var. *tephrosperma.* W. Australia. (Adelaide.)

GYMNOSPERMS.

Agathis loranthifolia, Salisb. (*Dammara alba*, Auct.) Malay Archipelago. Affords the white Dammar resin. (Java.)
Cycas, sp. nov. Anamallay Hills. (Beddome.)
Macrozamia Moorei, F. Muell. Queensland. (F. Mueller.)
Encephalartos Hildebrandtii, A. Br. Zanzibar. (Kirk.)
——— *villosus*, Lem. S. Africa. (Bull.)

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

Maranta Kerchovei, Veitch.
Musa uranoscopus, Miq. Amboyna, &c. (Bull.)

BROMELIACEÆ. (All from Kew.)

Æchmea glomerata, Hook. Brazil.
Billbergia Liboniana, De Jongh. Brazil.
——— *Wetherilli*, Hook. Brazil.
——— *thyrsoidea*, Mart. Brazil.
——— *splendida*, Lem. Brazil.
——— *paniculata.*
Cryptanthus Cacautes.
Pitcairnia Andreana, Linden. New Grenada.
——— *lepidota*, Regel. *Ibid.*
——— *Decaisnei*, K. Koch. Trop. America.
——— *recurvata*, K. Koch. *Ibid.*
——— *staminea*, Lodd. Brazil.
——— *undulata*, Scheidw. Trop. America.
——— *zeæfolia*, K. Koch. Guatemala.
Tillandsia (*Vriesea*) *glaucophylla*, Baker. New Grenada.

ORCHIDEÆ.

Dendrobium chrysanthum, Wall. Nepal. (Calcutta.)
——— *densiflorum*, Wall. Nepal. „
——— *Farmeri*, Lindl. India. „
——— *nobile*, Lindl. China. „
——— *Pierardi*, Roxb. Bengal. „
——— *Dalhousianum*, Wall. India. (Veitch.)
——— *Jenkinsii*, Wall. India. (*Ib.*)
Nephelaphyllum pulchrum, Bl. Java. (Java.)
Cœlogyne flaccida, Lindl. Nepal. (Calcutta.)
——— *elegans.* (Calcutta.)
Otochilus, sp. (*Ib.*)
Arundina bambusifolia, Lindl. Nepal, &c. (Hannay.)
Maxadenia lutescens, R. Br. Trinidad. (Jamaica.)
Brassavola glauca, Lindl. Mexico. (Bull.)
——— *Digbyana*, Lindl. Honduras. (Bull.)
——— *cordata*, Lindl. Jamaica, Brazil. (Jamaica.)
Lælia majalis, Lindl. Mexico. (Bull.)
Schomburgkia Lyonsii. (Jamaica.)
Epidendrum aciculare, Batem. Bahamas Mexico. (Bull.)
——— *crassifolium*, Lindl. Trinidad. (Bull.)
——— *cochleatum*, L. W Indies. (Jamaica.)
——— *fragrans*, Sw. W. Indies. (*Ib.*)
——— *nocturnum*, L. W. Indies. (*Ib.*)

Broughtonia sanguinea, R. Br. Jamaica, Cuba. (Jamaica.)
Cattleya Mossiæ, Hook. Venezuela. (Bull.)
——— *citrina*, Lindl. Mexico. (Bull.)
Cymbidium elegans. Calcutta.
Catasetum maculatum, Kunth. New Grenada. (Bull.)
Burlingtonia fragrans. Brazil. (Veitch.)
Odontoglossum Rossii, Lindl, var. *majus*. Mexico. (Bull.)
Brassia caudata, Lindl. W. Indies. (Bull.)
——— *maculata*, R. Br. Jamaica, Guatemala (Jamaica.)
Sacrolabium ampullaceum, Lindl. Nepal, &c. Calcutta.
Angræcum citratum. (Veitch.)
——— *sesquipedale*, Thouars. Madagascar. (Veitch.)
Argyrorchis javanica, Bl. Java. (Java.)
Cypripedium Ashburtoniæ, (Veitch.)
——— *Veitchii*, (*Ib.*)
——— *selligerum*, (*Ib.*)
[and many unnamed species.]

Crinum Macowani, Baker. Natal. (Veitch.)
Pancratium fragrans, Red? Trop. America. (Veitch.)

PALMÆ.

Areca triandra, Roxb. var *Bancana*, Scheff. Bangka. (Java.)
Pinanga, sp. Bangka. (Java.)
Ptychosperma Wendlandiana. (Java.)
——— *gracilis*, Lab. New Ireland. (Kew.)
Œnocarpus Bacaba, Mart. Brazil. &c. (B. Guiana.)
Oncosperma filamentosa, Bl. (Java.)
Orania macroclada, Mart. Malacca. (Java.)
——— *philippinensis*. (Java.)
Socratea exorrhiza, Wendl. (*Iriartea*, Mart.) Brazil, &c. (B. Guiana.)
Caryota ochlandra, Hance. S. China. (Kew.)
Phœnix Hanceana, Naud. S. China. (Kew.)
——— sp. (Jamaica.)
Washingtonia filifera, S. Wats California. (Kew.)
Thrinax parviflora, Sw. W. Indies. (Kew.)
——— *argentea*, Lodd. W. Indies. (Kew.)
Livistona Tembisii. (Java.)
Pholidocarpus Ihur, Bl. Amboyna, &c. (Java.)
Calamus (*Dæmonorops*) *marginatus*, Bl. Borneo. (Java.)
Heterospathe elata, Scheff. (Java.)
Bactris, sp. (B. Guiana.)
Desmoncus, sp. (B. Guiana.)
Cocos (*Glaziova*) *insignis*, Mart. (Bull.)

ARACEÆ.

Pothos aurea, Hort. Lind. Solomon Is. (Bull.)
——— *celatocaulis*. (Veitch.)
Anthurium Scherzerianum, Schott. Trop. America. (Veitch.)
——— *regale*, Linden. Trop. America. (Veitch.)
Scindapsus Becarii. New Guinea? (Java.)
Dieffenbachia sp., vars. *amœna*, *Carderi*, *Leopoldii*. (Bull.)
Alocasia Lowii, Hook f. Borneo. (Veitch.)
——— , var. *Veitchii*. Java. (Java.)
——— *intermedia*. (Veitch.)

Aloe Perryi, Baker. Socotra. Affords the true Socotran aloes. The plant was only made known to science in 1880, though its product has been regularly exported since before the Christian era. Figured in Bot. Mag. t. 6596 (Decr., 1881.)
Cordyline terminalis Kunth., var. *alba*. (Kew.)
Dracæna Goldieana, Hort., Bull. W. Trop. Africa. (Bull.)
——— *vestalis*. Bull.
Cyanotis multicolor, (var. of *Zebrina?*) (Bull.)
Tradescantia, sp. (Java.)

FERNS, &c.

Nephrolepis Duffii, Duke of York's Island. (Bull.)
Lastrea aristata, variegata. (Bull.)

I have included in the above several "Florists'" plants of interest, but most of these—*e.g.*, varieties of *Ixora*, *Begonia*, *Abutilon*, *Coleus*, *Dracæna*, "*Croton*" (*Codiæum*), &c., are omitted.

Numerous subtropical and temperate seeds have been sent to Hakgala, but I am unable to give an accurate list of those which have succeeded there, at present.

VII.—HERBARIUM AND LIBRARY.

Herbarium.—More than half of the collection of Ceylon plants has been during the year mounted on thick paper, and is now very much more convenient for reference and consultation. This work will be continued when more paper can be obtained.

I have also re-arranged a considerable portion and written up the names in accordance with the most recent floras and monographs.

An examination has been made of the duplicate specimens which were suffering much from insects. They are now being steadily gone through, cleaned, poisoned, and laid in fresh paper.

Numerous additional specimens have been intercalated into the collection.

The general herbarium of exotic plants is being sorted into genera and arranged in cabinets, instead of being kept tied up in bundles. Some progress has been made in this work, which will necessitate a number of additional cabinets, if the whole series is to be so accommodated.

A selection of medicinal plants was dried and sent to the Museum of the Medical School at Colombo, and another set forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society in London.

Five parcels of Indian and Malayan plants have been received from the Kew Herbarium, and one from Col. Beddome collected in the Cuddapah Hills.

I made a tour of four weeks' duration in February and March for collecting, visiting several parts of the Southern and Western Provinces between Mátara and Ratnapura, and made large collections. I have also to thank several correspondents in the colony for specimens, especially Mr. H. Nevill, C.C.S., and Mr. W. Ferguson, F.L.S., whose investigations on the West coast have added several species to the flora of Ceylon.

The Draughtsman has added fourteen finished drawings to the series of figures of Ceylon plants; he also furnished Mr. Ward with several illustrating the external characters of diseased coffee leaves. I find him very neat and efficient at herbarium work, and much of his time has been occupied with the sorting, re-arranging, and cleaning of the dried specimens.

Library.—I have completed a catalogue of the Library, in which the books and pamphlets are arranged under subjects. A copy of this, now being made, will be immediately forwarded to the Auditor-General, and it is hoped will be printed in due course.

The following books have been added to the Library during the year:—

Bentham and Hooker (fil.), "Genera Plantarum," Vol. III., Part I., 1880.
De Candolle, A., and others, "Monographiæ Plantarum," Vols. II. and III., 1879, 1881.
Dickson, J. H., "Fibre Plants of India."
Drury, "Useful Plants of India," 1858.
Franchet and Savatier, "Enumeratio Plantarum Japonicæ," 2 Vols., 1872—1879.
Hooker's "London Journal of Botany," Vols. for 1843-44 (towards completing set).
Hooker (fil.), "Flora of British India," Part 8, 1881 *(Presented.)*
Horaninow, "Prodromus Monogr. Scitaminearum." 1862.
Hooker's "Icones Plantarum," Vol. XIV., Parts 1 and 2, 1862 (in continuation).
Morris, D., "On Liberian Coffee," 1881 (pamphlet). *(Presented.)*
Moore, F., "Lepidoptera of Ceylon," Parts I. and II. *(do.)*
Owen, T. C., "Cinchona Planter's Manual," 1881. *(do.)*
Trimen's "Journal of Botany," Vols. for 1873, 1877 (towards completing the set). *(Presented.)*
Roxburgh "Plants of Coast of Coromandel," plates 251—300. 1819 (to complete the book)
"Transactions of the Linnean Society of London" Vols. XXXIII.—XXX., 1862-75 (completing the old series).
"Acta Horti Petropolitani," Vol. VII. (in continuation).

Also the numbers for the year of the following Periodical publications (mostly presented):—Belgique Horticole, Botanical Magazine, Botanische Zeitung, Gardeners, Chronicle, Flora, Garten Flora, Indian Forester, Nature, Pharmaceutical Journal, Journal of Botany, Tropical Agriculturist; and the usual Reports of Botanic Gardens, Cinchona Plantations, Indian Forest Department, &c.

VIII.—SALES.

The receipts for the sale of plants, seeds, &c., in the year 1881, paid to the Colonial Treasurer, were:

		Rs.	cts.
From Pérádeniya	...	3,915	14
Henaratgoḍa	...	562	36
Hakgala	...	460	82
Total ...		Rs. 4,938	32

In addition to this, the experimental sale of *C. crispa* and other bark in London in February last [see last year's report, page 5] produced, clear of all charges, Rs. 3,219·63, making the total receipts for Rs. 8,157·95.

The number of purchasers has been

From Pérádeniya	...	885
Henaratgoḍa	...	228
Hakgala	...	34
Total ..		1,147

I desire to call the attention of Government to a kind of work which this establishment is being increasingly called upon to perform. No less a number than 28 Wardian cases of ferns, orchids, &c., were purchased here by private persons during the year 1881, for conveyance to England or elsewhere. This is, I submit, not a desirable channel into which to direct the work

of a State Botanic Garden. In every way the supply of these cases is a loss to the establishment. The Rs. 20 charged for the plants is paid into revenue, and the Gardens receive no benefit whatever from the transaction. The proper principle in making use of the contents of a Government Botanic Garden is to insist upon a *quid pro quo*, or exchange; and I cannot see without protest the increase of a system, which while continually exhausting our stock of good plants, gives us nothing in return.

More serious is it that our proper exchanges with other public Gardens suffer; for the time of our small staff has to be employed in filling and packing these private cases (often ordered with little consideration at short notice) to the neglect of work on which the well-being and public utility of the Garden almost wholly depends—*i.e.*, foreign exchange. The legitimate demands upon these Gardens also, not only from this colony but from the East generally, are now such as to render it essential that our small resources should be wholly devoted to meeting them, and not to be wasted in the business of a nurseryman.

I therefore feel that the time has come when I should be permitted to use my discretion as to acceding to private orders for Wardian cases. One would think that, as the demand is now so large, some private man of business might undertake the supply, and the Garden be altogether relieved of this uncongenial and harmful work.

IX.—EXPENDITURE.

The whole expenditure of the Department (excluding the salary and travelling expenses of the Cryptogamist temporarily attached) has been:—

	Rs.	cts.
Salaries	15,070	54
Gardeners' and Labourers' Wages—		
Pérádeniya (Revenue Service) ...	8,189	9
Hakgala (do) ...	2,998	67
Henaratgoda (do) ...	1,993	74
Pavilion, Kandy (Miscellaneous Service)	2,186	48
Office Contingencies	2,949	14
Travelling (Transport)	1,997	75
Total ... Rs.	35,385	41

HENRY TRIMEN, M.B.,
Director.

Pérádeniya, 1st January, 1882.

MEDICAL.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL CIVIL MEDICAL OFFICER AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1881.

I HAVE the honor to submit my Annual Report for 1881, together with statistical tables, showing, as usual, the number of sick in the several civil hospitals, &c., of Ceylon, and other information connected with them. I also append the following documents, viz.:—

Report from Colonial Surgeon,		Western and North-Western Provinces.
Do.	do.	Southern Province.
Do.	do.	Northern do.
Do.	do.	Central and North-Central Provinces.
Do.	do.	Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.
Do.	do.	Principal of the Ceylon Medical College.

I.—PUBLIC HEALTH IN 1881.

It is gratifying to record that the general health of the Island has, on the whole, been satisfactory, notwithstanding that there have been outbreaks of disease in some parts of the country.

Western and North-Western Provinces (Appendix IV.)—Dr. Dias, the Acting Colonial Surgeon, reports the prevalence of malarious fever and dysentery in the villages on the banks of the Maha-oya, the Dedurn-oya, and the Kalu-ganga. He also says that small-pox prevailed in Colombo at the end of the year, and complains of the difficulty in carrying out vaccination, owing to the prejudices of the natives against the operation and to the absence of compulsory registration of births. A case of sporadic cholera occurred at Avisáwélla, which happily ended in recovery. Several cases of chicken-pox also occurred in the Pánaduré, Kalutara, and Ratnapura districts, all being discharged cured.

Southern Province (Appendix I.)—Colonial Surgeon Mr. Ondaatje states that the health of the Province was very satisfactory. He adds, however, that measles, fever, and dysentery prevailed to a certain extent in the Tangalla District, but that the mortality resulting from these diseases was not high.

Northern Province (Appendix II.)—Mr. Margenout, the Colonial Surgeon, says in his report that the people in his Province enjoyed good health. Seven cases of cholera occurred in a village called Puttúr, four of which proved fatal. Three cases of small-pox and two of chicken-pox occurred in the Province, while measles prevailed to a slight extent.

Central and North-Central Provinces (Appendix III.)—Colonial Surgeon Mr. Morgan reports as follows:—

"The health of the people in the Provinces during the year under review was, on the whole, satisfactory. Slight epidemics of fever prevailed in some districts, but the country, unlike past years, enjoyed entire immunity from the more severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox. In the early part of the year fever was reported to have appeared in Harispattu, Dumbara, and Hewaheta, resulting in a few cases of death. Some cases of dysentery were reported too, from Udunuwara. The second and third quarters of the year were characterized by an outbreak of fever in the divisions of Yatinuwara, Tumpana, and Dumbara, and the general health of the people was less satisfactory. Dysentery, measles, and chicken-pox were also reported from these places. Owing to the changeable weather in the early part of the year, coughs, colds and sore-throat were very prevalent in the Maturata district. In the month of November an epidemic of malarial fever in Walapane was reported by the Government Agent of the Central Province. It was attended with a slight mortality. The medical officer of Nuwara Eliya reports that 'it was chiefly intermittent in character, but there were also a good many cases of the remittent type, and a few with typhoid symptoms.' Dr. Keith was on sick leave, and Dr. Orloff, Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon, took temporary charge of the station and visited the fever-stricken localities. He reported that the 'fever was the result of protracted hot and dry weather and subsequent rains, and great privation amongst the villagers caused by failure of crop.' A secondary student of the Medical College was afterwards sent to visit the affected villages, and to administer to the medical wants of the people. Within less than a month of the adoption of measures calculated to suppress this epidemic, the district was pronounced free from fever. In Badulla, with the exception of a few cases of chicken-pox and measles, the health of the district was satisfactory. Parangi is said to prevail in the low-country, in Butala, Talamalawela, Vediraṭa, and Mahawedaraṭa."

Eastern Province.—The senior medical officer, Mr. Covington, speaks in his report of the non-existence of small-pox or cholera in his district during the year. He also says that the headmen of the various divisions and the registrar of births and deaths have made reports from time to time of the prevalence of small-pox and cholera, which subsequently proved to be false, measles having been mistaken for the former, and the latter turned out to be common diarrhœa brought on by eating indigestible food.

In the district of Trincomalee the medical officer reports that the general health of the district does not seem to have been satisfactory. About February fever prevailed with much mortality.

The delay in forwarding my Administration Report for the past year was owing to the report from Mr. Covington, the senior medical officer of the Eastern Province, not having been received till to-day, 1st May, 1882.

II.—EPIDEMICS.

(1)—SMALL-POX.

This disease, which prevailed in an epidemic form in 1877 and 1878, appeared in the year under review in a sporadic form, furnishing only 114 cases, resulting in 21 deaths; of these numbers, Colombo contributed 34 and 11, respectively; the number of admissions shows a large decrease on that of the previous year, 1880, but the mortality was not so favourable, being higher by 6; the number remaining at the close of the year was 8. (Return A 1.)

Of the number treated, 37 occurred in the Western Province, including 4 of the modified type, with 13 deaths, or a death-rate per cent. of 35·13.

In the North-Western Province, 16 with one death.

Southern Province, 24 and 4 deaths, showing a mortality of 16·66 per cent.

In the Eastern Province, 18 cases occurred with 2 deaths, equal to a per-centage of 11·11.

Northern Province contributed 3 non-fatal cases.

Central Province enjoyed a perfect immunity from the disease.

North-Central Province furnished 16 cases and one death, giving a death-rate of 6·25 per cent.

(2)—CHICKEN-POX.

251 cases were under treatment this year with only 2 deaths, or a per-centage of ·79. These figures contrast favourably with the numbers of the previous year, 488 admissions and 3 deaths; showing a decrease of 237 and 1, respectively. The sickness is distributed as under:—

	Cases	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.
Western Province ...	97	0	Northern Province ...	2	0
North-Western Province ...	4	0	Central do. ...	69	1
Southern do. ..	67	0	North-Central Province ...	11	1
Eastern do. ...	1	0			

(Return A 1.)

(3)—CHOLERA.

There were no cases of epidemic cholera. The cases recorded were simple or sporadic. It will be seen on reference to appendix A 2, that there has been a slight increase over the number which occurred in 1880, but considerably below those of 1877, 1878, and 1879. Fourteen cases occurred during the year, and the mortality was more than half, being 10 or 71·42 per cent. of the cases treated, whilst in 1880 only 5 cases proved fatal out of 11 patients.

III.—PORT DUTIES AND IMMIGRATION.

It is satisfactory to record that the port was unusually healthy, only 2 cases of chicken-pox having had to be sent to hospital during the year, one in March and the other in November. No cases of cholera or small-pox occurred.

The steamer "Charles Townsend Hook" was placed in quarantine for 24 hours, she having arrived from a Javanese port where cholera was prevailing very badly.

There arrived at the port of Colombo, during the year under review, 1,681 vessels against 1,842 in 1880, showing a decrease of 161. There was an increase in steamers of 68, and a decrease in sailing ships (European vessels) and native craft of 12 and 217, respectively.

The number of passengers who arrived during the year were, Europeans 1,472, and natives 27,122 (16,314 traders and 10,808 coolies). Of the latter, 20,792 were men, 2,751 women, 2,806 children, and 773 infants. These figures show a falling off in the number of European passengers and an increase in that of the natives, as compared with the figures for 1880, when there arrived 1,546 Europeans and 24,796 natives.

Of the 27,122 natives who arrived during the year, 12,224 were vaccinated, 9,312 not vaccinated, and 5,586 bore marks of small-pox

In the appendix will be found a table furnished by the Port Surgeon (B 1), giving detailed information relative to the port.

I subjoin a table of the arrivals and departures of coolies, furnished by the Customs authorities and extracted from the "Government Gazette." There are material discrepancies between the numbers here shown and those appearing in the Port Surgeon's return; these I have explained in my administration reports for previous years.

	Number since the commencement of the year.			Number since the commencement of the year.	
Colombo.	Arrivals.	Departures.	*Yankálai.*	Arrivals.	Departures.
Men	20,801	30,353	Men	7,726	8,550
Women ...	2,751	4,166	Women ...	1,219	2,779
Children ..	2,806	3,241	Children ..	172	717
Negombo.			*Pesálai.*		
Men	3	0	Men	14,051	9,788
Women ..	0	0	Women ...	3,814	2,831
Children ..	0	0	Children ...	441	820
Kalpitiya.					
Men	98	45			
Women ...	5	0	Total ...	53,887	63,240
Children ...	0	0			

IV.—VACCINATION.

The appendices marked C 1, 2, and 3 show the work performed by the vaccinators employed during the year: (1) return of the number of persons vaccinated throughout the Island, arranged according to the different districts; (2) operations performed in the several out-door dispensaries; and (3) those vaccinated by estate vaccinators.

It will be seen from the above tables that 86,644 persons were operated upon by the vaccinators of the Department, of whom 58 were employed during the year, against 110,571 in 1880, showing a falling off of 23,927. Of the 86,644 vaccinated, 65,473 or 75·56 per cent. proved successful, 3,790 or 4·37 per cent. were unsuccessful, and in 17,381 or 20 06 per cent. the result was not known, owing to the parties not having presented themselves for examination on the appointed day. Dividing the 86,644 into sexes, it would appear that 51,144 were males and 35,500 females. Dividing again into races, 24 were Europeans, 194 Burghers, 61,677 Sinhalese, 18,455 Tamils, 272 Malabars, 5,912 Moors, 76 Malays, and 34 of other races. Again, 4,987 were infants, 73,010 children, and 8,647 adults. There were also 7,713 re-vaccinations, of which 4,248 or 55·07 were successful, 1,215 unsuccessful, and 2,250 unknown.

Of the 1,472 operations performed in the out-door dispensaries throughout the Island, 948 or 64·40 per cent. were reported as successful, 106 or 7·20 per cent. unsuccessful, and 418 or 28·39 unknown. The numbers vaccinated were less by 10 than those in 1880, when 1,482 persons had the operation performed on them.

The vaccinators employed in the coffee districts were equally unsuccessful, for we find that 9,966 persons were vaccinated during the year against 10,805 in 1880, or a decrease of 839 Of the 9,966 vaccinated, 7,764 or 77·90 per cent. were successful, 895 or 8·98 per cent. proved unsuccessful, and in 1,307 or 13·11 per cent. the result of the operations was unknown.

V.—MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The main features in this establishment are the recognition of its preliminary examination by the General Medical Council of Great Britain, and the appointment of a separate Lecturer for each subject, as obtains in the principal medical institutions in Great Britain. The designation of the institution has been changed to that of "Ceylon Medical College."

The College continues to work well, and it is annually sending forth trained young men for the purpose of diffusing a knowledge of medical science among the native population of the colony. This year eight have passed and have obtained qualifications to practice in medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

The entrance examination took place in April, 1881: eight candidates presented themselves for the primary and four for the secondary class; of these, five passed for the former and three for the latter.

The annual examination was held this month, when eight candidates for the "senior" and eight for the "junior pass" came in: all the former and three of the latter were successful, having satisfied the Examiners; two of the secondary class were found fit to be employed as dispensers and vaccinators.

VI.—CIVIL MEDICAL STORES.

The cost of medicines issued to the various hospitals and out-door dispensaries in the Island during the year amounted to Rs. 39,507·48; to Pioneers, &c., Rs. 593·75½; to the Public Works Department, Government Agents, &c., Rs. 4,664·75½, aggregating a total expenditure of Rs. 44,765·99 under the head of medicines. Besides this sum, the value of surgical instruments, &c., sold to medical officers, &c., amounted to Rs. 157·27. Petty expenses of the Stores came to Rs. 164·72½, amount of articles obtained from the Colonial Store Department to Rs. 1,430·20, and cost of medicines, &c., received from England, to Rs. 28,178·03. For particulars of these I beg to refer to appendix marked B 2.

The duties of the Department have been carried on in a satisfactory manner by the medical officer in charge, assisted by an efficient staff.

VII.—HOSPITALS.

(1)—CIVIL HOSPITALS.

Before dealing with the statistics of the various civil hospitals of the Island, I beg to observe that the buildings are on the whole in an excellent condition, dieting, ventilation, &c., being satisfactory The water supply, with few unavoidable exceptions, has been reported to be good and invariably filtered. In no instance, I am glad to say, has there been any overcrowding.

The number of in-door patients treated in the 23 civil hospitals and the De Soyza lying-in hospital, amounted to 19,422; this is in excess by 1,390 of those treated during 1880, but the mortality, I am glad to say, is less by 210 than in the previous year, the numbers having been 1,860 and 2,070, respectively. The number remaining at the end of 1880 was 748; 18,674 were admitted during the year, 16,706 were discharged, 1,860 died, and 856 remained at the end of 1881.

Of the total treated, 14,933 were males and 4,489 females. 13,552 were of the mixed races (comprising Europeans, Eurasians, Sinhalese, Moors, Malays, &c.) and 5,870 Malabars.

The deaths comprised 970 Malabars and 890 of other races, or 1,333 males and 527 females.

The per-centage of deaths to cases treated was in the mixed races 6·56, and of Malabars 16·52; that of males 8·92 and of females 11·73.

The cubic space for each patient was 1,892 cubic feet.

Of the total number of patients discharged, it is stated 13,061 were cured, 3,207 relieved, and 438 not improved.

The principal diseases which caused the mortality were as under :—

	Number treated.	Number died.
Nervous system	240	34
Circulatory „	35	7
Respiratory „	602	75
Digestive „	2,915	922
Conditions	1,051	196
Poisons	24	3

I subjoin a table showing the numbers treated and died under each class, with the per-centage of deaths to those treated :—

	Total treated.	Number of Deaths	Per-centage of Deaths to total treated.
I.—General Diseases, A	3,265	83	2·54
General Diseases, B.	3,960	376	9·49
II.—Local Diseases :			
(1) Nervous system	240	34	14·16
(2) Eye	92	—	—
(3) Ear	8	—	—
(4) Nose	13	—	—
(5) Circulatory system	35	7	20·00
(6) Absorbent system	9	—	—
(7) Ductless Glands	2	—	—
(8) Respiratory system	602	75	12·45
(9) Digestive do.	2,915	922	31·62
(10) Urinary do.	827	3	·36
(11) Generative do	382	10	2·61
(12) Organs of Locomotion	156	5	3·20
(13) Cellular tissue	340	10	2·94
(14) Cutaneous system	4,052	63	1·55
III.—Conditions	1,051	196	18·64
IV.—Poisons	24	3	12·50
V.—Injuries	1,413	70	4·95
VI.—Surgical operations (for accidents only)	32	3	9·37
VII.—Human parasites	—	—	—
VIII.—Congenital malformations	4	—	—

(2)—IMMIGRANT HOSPITALS.

During the year 1881 there were 3,390 patients treated in the several immigrant hospitals in the Island, of whom 170 died, giving a death-rate per cent. of 5·01. Comparing these figures with those for 1880, it will be seen that there has been a diminution in those treated of 595, and of 39 deaths. (Appendices E 1 and 2.)

The number treated and died in the several hospitals are given in the subjoined table :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases treated.
Katugastota	99	25	25·25
Dambulla	667	61	9·14
Anurádhapura	286	25	8·74
Mihintalé	334	24	7·18
Mannár	343	13	3·79
Vaykálai and Pésálai	1511	13	·86
Puliyaddi-irrakam	150	9	6·00

The following are the numbers treated in each Province, with the deaths resulting therefrom, and the rate per cent. of mortality to the total cases treated.

In the Central Province there were 766 cases treated, resulting in 86 deaths, equal to 11·22 per cent.

North-Central Province contributed 620 cases with 49 deaths, or a death-rate of 7·90 per cent.

2,004 cases were under treatment in the Northern Province, of which 35 proved fatal, the death-rate per cent. being 1·74.

The disease which furnished most of the admissions was general debility, for which 1,234 or more than one-third of the total were treated, and of which 36 or 2·91 per cent. died, or 1·06 of the total under treatment in all the hospitals.

(3)—JAIL HOSPITALS.

From the 27 jail hospitals throughout the Island, there were admitted 3,334 prisoners suffering from various diseases, bowel complaints as usual preponderating. 1,068 came in for treatment, viz., dysentery 521, and diarrhœa 547. Of the former there were 13 deaths, and of the latter 21, the per-centage of deaths to those treated being 2·49 and 3·83 respectively. Ague too contributed a large number, 871 having been on the sick list; only 2 proved fatal, giving a per-centage of ·22. (Appendices F 1, 2, 3.)

Appended is a table showing the number treated of all diseases during ten years from 1872 to 1881, inclusive, with the deaths resulting therefrom, as well as the death-rate per cent. to the cases treated:—

	Total number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases treated.
1872	2,930	148	5·05
1873	3,630	69	1·90
1874	3,454	66	1·91
1875	3,930	109	2·77
1876	3,678	65	1·76
1877	3,995	104*	2·60
1878	3,148	60*	1·90
1879	2,108	33*	1·56
1880	3,147	70*	2·22
1881	3,322	79*	2·37

* Excluding executions.

It will thus be seen that the number treated as well as the deaths last year exceeded those in 1880 by 175 and 9, respectively.

I.—General diseases, sub-division A., gave 1,353 cases with 13 deaths, equal to a death-rate per cent. of ·96.

General diseases, sub-division B., 113 and 5 deaths, shewing a mortality of 4·42 per cent.

II.—Local diseases: (1) "Diseases of the Nervous system" contributed 25 cases and 3 deaths, or a per-centage of 12.

(2) "Diseases of the eye," 62 cases, all ending in recovery.

(3) "Diseases of the ear," 3 cases with no deaths.

(4) "Diseases of the nose," 1 non-fatal case.

(5) "Circulatory system," 1 case each of valve disease of heart and palpitation of the the heart, the former ending fatally.

(6) "Absorbent system," 5 cases, none of which proved fatal.

(7) "Ductless glands," none.

(8) "Respiratory system." 153 cases were admitted, 15 of which ended fatally, giving a death-rate per cent. of 9·80.

(9) "Digestive system." As usual, there were more cases under this than any other head—upwards of one-third of the total number treated—viz., 1,127 with 34 deaths, the mortality per cent. being equal to 3·01.

(10) "Urinary system" contributed 22 cases, all discharged cured.

(11) "Generative system," 11 cases, all ending in recovery.

(12) "Organs of locomotion," none.

(13) "Cellular tissue." 76 cases were admitted, with no deaths.

(14) "Cutaneous system." 73 cases, also with no deaths.

III.—"Conditions" not necessarily associated with general or local diseases, 29 cases of general debility with 6 deaths, and of old age 1 non-fatal case.

IV.—"Poisons," 2 of snake-bite, both of which recovered.

V.—"Injuries," 275 cases with 14 deaths. Twelve of these were executions during the year throughout the Island: viz., 3 at Colombo, 2 at Ratnapura, 2 at Kurunégala, 4 at Kandy, and 1 at Badulla.

VI.—"Surgical operations," only 1 case, discharged cured.

VII.—"Human parasites;" no case came in for treatment.

VIII.—"Congenital malformations," none treated.

(4)—POLICE HOSPITAL.

This institution, situated in the Police Barrack square at Maradána, in charge of a Licentiate of the Ceylon Medical College, is set apart for the treatment of sick members of the Ceylon Police Force. In addition the medical officer has to attend on officers and men of the force and their families residing outside the barracks.

During the year under review there were treated in the above hospital 365 patients, 2 of whom, suffering from pulmonary consumption, died. The death-rate per cent. was ·54, whilst that for the preceding year, 1880, amounted to ·31, during which latter period 638 persons came in for treatment, resulting also in 2 deaths. It will thus be seen that the number of sick in 1881 was less by 273 than that of its immediate predecessor, whilst the mortality in both years was the same.

Of the diseases treated, the largest number of admissions was for ague or intermittent fever, giving 109 cases; next in order ulcer with 63 patients; then boil, contributing 31; followed by diarrhœa, for which 29 came under treatment.

Of the 365 patients treated in 1881, 231 were medical and 134 surgical.

The following table gives the diseases treated, arranged in classes:—

	In 1881.			In 1880.		
	No. treated.	No. died.	Per-centage of deaths to cases.	No. treated.	No. died.	Per-centage of deaths to cases.
I.—General Diseases, A.	118	—	—	176	—	—
General Diseases, B.	29	2	6·89	55	—	—
II.—Local Diseases:						
(1) Nervous system	3	—	—	2	—	—
(2) Eye	—	—	—	6	—	—
(3) Ear	—	—	—	3	—	—
(4) Nose	—	—	—	—	—	—
(5) Circulatory system	—	—	—	—	—	—
(6) Absorbent system	—	—	—	...	—	—
(7) Ductless Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—
(8) Respiratory system	21	—	—	34	—	—
(9) Digestive do.	59	—	—	208	2	·96
(10) Urinary do.	—	—	—	2	—	—
(11) Generative do.	3	—	—	16	—	—
(12) Organs of Locomotion	1	—	—	1	—	—
(13) Cellular tissue	4	—	—	28	—	—
(14) Cutaneous system	97	—	—	78	—	—
III.—Conditions	2	—	—	5	—	—
IV.—Poisons	—	—	—	1	—	—
V.—Injuries	28	—	—	23	—	—
VI.—Surgical operations	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII.—Human parasites	—	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.—Congenital malformations	—	—	—	—	—	—
	365	2	·54	638	2	·31

(5)—LOCK HOSPITALS AND WORKING OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE.

At the beginning of 1881 there were, as shown in Table G. in the appendix, 178 registered prostitutes—76 at Colombo, 27 at Kandy, and 75 at Galle—and on the 31st December, 191—viz., 81, 18, and 92, respectively. During the year 66 of these women deserted, 40 from Colombo, 15 from Kandy, and 11 from Galle, and 73 new cases were admitted on the rolls, viz., 46 at Colombo, 10 at Kandy, and 17 at Galle. The new admissions show a decrease on those in 1880, when 85 came on the list (at Colombo 66, at Kandy 15, and at Galle 4); though the numbers at Colombo and Kandy were in excess, that at Galle was less by 13.

Subjoined is a list of the diseases treated in the Lock wards at Colombo, Kandy and Galle:—

	Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle.	Total.
Gonorrhœa ...	152	8	107	267
Ulcer Os ...	18	0	0	18
Bubo, gonorrhœal ...	3	0	0	3
Syphilis primary (soft chancre)	115	8	57	180
Syphilis secondary ...	11	0	1	12
Leucorrhœa ...	1	0	1	2
Condyloma ...	0	0	3	3
Indurated Bubo ...	0	0	2	2
Menorrhagia ...	0	0	4	4
Abscess Labia ...	0	0	3	3

VIII.—ASYLUMS.

(1)—LEPER ASYLUM.

This Asylum is set apart for the treatment of lepers, paupers with incurable diseases, and convalescents sent from the Government civil hospital. During the year there were treated in this institution 186 patients, 180 lepers, and 6 paupers, including 117 who remained over from the previous year. Of these, 48 were discharged, 11 died (all lepers), and 127 were remaining at the end of 1881.

The daily average in hospital was of lepers 121·71, and of paupers 6, the death-rate per cent. of the former being 6·11; no pauper died during the period.

(2)—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

At the beginning of 1881 there remained in the Asylum 234 patients under treatment, 103 were admitted during the year, making a total of 337; of these, 68 were discharged and 17 died, leaving 252 remaining at the end of the year.

Of the 68 patients who were discharged, 55 were males and 13 females; it is stated that 58 were cured, 2 relieved, and 8 not improved; of those who died, 10 were males and 7 females. The 252 patients remaining at the end of the year comprised 59 maniacal and dangerous, 136 quiet chronic, 30 melancholy and suicidal, and 37 idiotic, paralytic and epileptic.

Thirty-seven sick lunatics were treated for various diseases other than mental, in the Infirmary attached to the Asylum, of whom 17 were discharged cured, 17 died, and 3 were remaining at the close of the year, the principal diseases being bowel complaints.

In the Lunatic Asylum the death-rate per cent. to those treated was 5·04, and in the Infirmary 45·94.

The average daily sick in the Asylum were 240·57 (154·57 males and 86 females), and in the Infirmary 4·02 (2·40 males and 1·62 females).

The number of lunatics placed in seclusion under lock and key was 5, and in no case was the duration thereof more than two and a half hours. No other mode of restraint was resorted to.

One case of injury to a patient by himself, and one by other patients were recorded; the former was that of a patient who committed suicide by hanging.

IX.—PATIENTS TREATED OUT OF HOSPITAL.

(1)—PIONEERS.

The divisions of pioneers, statistics of which are given below, (Appendices H 1 and H 2) have been transferred to Messrs. Nowel & Co., Contractors for the Nánu-oya Railway Extension, for employment on their works.

A reference to tables marked H 1 and H 2 in the appendix will show that the divisions are located in one Province, the Central; the numbers treated and died during the year were 3,243 and 22, respectively, whilst in the previous year they were 2,192 and 17, being an increase of 1,051 admissions and 5 deaths. The death-rate per cent. was in the present year ·68 and in that of its predecessor ·77.

The diseases for which the pioneers were under treatment and the deaths are thus distributed:—

General diseases, sub-division A., 1,109 cases with 4 deaths, giving a mortality of ·36 per cent.

General diseases, sub-division B., 280 with one death, equal to a death-rate per cent. of ·35.

"Nervous system," 17 non-fatal cases.

"Diseases of the eye" and "Diseases of the ear" gave 17 and 12, respectively, with not a single death.

"Absorbent system" contributed only 4 cases, all ending in recovery.

"Respiratory system" furnished 99 sick, of whom 2 died, equal to a mortality of 2·22 per cent.

"Digestive system." Under this head there were 731 cases, 11 of which ended fatally, giving a per-centage of deaths to those treated of 1·50.

"Urinary system," 59 cases with no death.

"Generative system," 15, also with no deaths.

"Organs of locomotion," gave only 3 non-fatal cases.

"Cellular tissue," 56 patients, all of whom were discharged cured.

"Cutaneous system," 293 cases with not a single death.

"Conditions," 138 with 3 deaths, or a death-rate per cent. of 2·17.

"Wounds and Injuries." There were 342 patients treated under this head, only one of whom died, shewing a death-rate of ·29 per cent.

For "Human parasites" 77 were treated and none died.

(2)—OUT-DOOR DISPENSARIES.

These institutions, established for the relief of persons who cannot otherwise obtain medical aid, are, I am happy to be able to report, gaining in popularity. The numbers treated during 1881 were 110,831 against 86,219 in 1880 and 69,167 in 1879; the sums deposited at the various Kachchéries to the credit of Government amounted to Rs. 8,989·04, whilst in the two previous years the amounts were Rs. 7,458·37½ and Rs. 5,939·45 respectively, showing that the contributions in 1881 exceeded those of 1880 by Rs. 1,530·66½, and of 1879 by Rs. 3,049·59.

The largest amount collected was at Kurunégala, its 1,324·36; then comes Pánaduré with Rs. 1,060·41, and then Kalutara with Rs. 838·83.

Two new dispensaries were established in the Western Province at the beginning of the year, one at Bandáragama and the other at Matugama; the former in charge of the medical officer at Pánaduré and the latter in that of the medical officer at Kalutara. The dispensary at Point Pedro was closed at the end of November, as there is one in connection with the hospital at that station.

In the appendix will be found a table (marked I.) showing the numbers treated, and the amounts collected at the several dispensaries.

X.—EXPENDITURE OF THE CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT IN 1881.

It is satisfactory to note, that although the numbers treated in 1881, exceeded those of the previous year, yet the cost of maintenance, &c., was considerably less.

On reference to table J 1 in the appendix, it will be observed that the cost of diets amounted to Rs. 161,862·94½, whilst that in 1880 was Rs. 174,039·87, or Rs. 12,176·92½ less; servants and attendants cost Rs. 49,640·92 against Rs. 44,746·73 in 1880, the only item in which the expenditure has increased, viz., by Rs. 4,894·19; this increase was owing to a larger number of attendants, &c., having been engaged in the following hospitals, viz., civil hospital, De Soyza lying-in-hospital and Lunatic Asylum at Colombo, Leper Asylum Hendala, and the civil hospitals at Kalutara, Kurunégala, Galle, Mátara, Hambantota, Mullaittívu, Vavúniya-Vilápkulam, Trincomalee, Kandy, Gampola, and Badulla, and also to the omission in the previous year on the part of some of the Government Agents to include the pay of dispensers. The expenditure on equipment was respectively Rs. 18,409·79 and Rs. 20,016·97, being Rs. 1,517·18 in favour of the year under review. It would appear that the cost of "Contingencies" exceeded in 1880 by Rs. 8,098·49½, the amounts

being Rs. 3,276·58½ in 1881, and Rs. 11,375·08 in 1880. Taking therefore the whole of the expenditure on hospitals, it would seem that it is greatly in favour of the present year, the total cost having been Rs. 233,280·24, whilst that of 1880 was Rs. 250,178·65, or a diminution of Rs. 16,898·41.

The cost for each patient for diet alone was in 1880 and 1881, Rs. 8·98 and Rs. 8·11½, respectively, or 86½ cents per head in favour of the present year; similarly, the item "cost per head including every head of expenditure excepting medical officer's salary" speaks favourably for 1881, the amounts being Rs. 12·91 and Rs. 11·69, respectively, or a difference of one rupee and twenty-two cents per head.

It will also be seen that there has been an increase in the amounts paid by patients able to contribute towards their maintenance in hospital; the sum collected from them in 1881 was Rs. 5,120·53½, whilst in 1880 it was Rs. 5,043·47½, being Rs. 77·06 in favour of the former year.

We now come to the cost of establishment for the two years. During the year 1881 Fixed and Provisional salaries amounted to Rs. 212,597·73 against Rs. 215,076·90 in 1880, being Rs. 2,479·17 less. All other items of expenditure under the head Establishment came in 1881 to Rs. 65,075·61 and to Rs. 66,009·92 in 1880, showing a diminution in favour of the former year of Rs. 934·31, so that the total cost of Establishment in 1881 was Rs. 277,673·34 against Rs. 281,086·82 in 1880, or less in the former year by Rs. 3,413·48.

XI.—NURSES AND NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

This establishment has realized the expectations formed of it, and is working satisfactorily. In it young girls are trained, and when fit drafted out yearly to the principal civil hospitals to do duty as nurses. Four of these have passed during the year, and are in the receipt of a small salary each.

On the 13th May, Miss Winn, the superintendent of nurses, resigned her situation, and was succeeded by Mrs. Sinclair. The latter held the post until December, when she too resigned, and Mrs. Palmer, the matron of the Lying-in-hospital, was appointed to act for a time. Mrs. Mottau was appointed on the 1st October to the post of head nurse.

XII.—STRENGTH OF DEPARTMENT.

There were on the Establishment, at the close of last year, the following numbers:—

4 Colonial Surgeons.
1 Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.
26 Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
4 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
21 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
16 Medical Practitioners.

The following changes took place during the year. Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons Messrs. S. P. Jansz and R. Jansz ceased to be borne on the strength of the Department, the former having died on 16th October, and the latter left the Island on 16th December for Labuan, where he obtained a temporary appointment. Mr. F. Oorloff, M.B., C.M., of Aberdeen, was entertained as Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon, and Messrs. M. Kaylasapulle, O. Bartholomeusz and J. Heyzer, Licentiates of the Ceylon Medical College, taken on as Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.

The numbers at the end of the year 1881 stand therefore thus:—

4 Colonial Surgeons.
1 Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum.
26 Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
3 Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
24 Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeons.
16 Medical Practitioners.

W. R. KYNSEY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer and
Inspector-General of Hospitals.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

REPORT of W. C. ONDAATJE, Esq., Colonial Surgeon of the Southern Province, for the year 1881.

I ASSUMED charge of this Province on the 29th January, 1881, and since that date inspected all the stations, submitting full reports with such information on details as was required by the Instructions for Colonial Surgeons.

General Health.—I am glad to be able to state that the general health of the Province has been very satisfactory, except in the case of Tangalla, where, though measles, fever, and dysentery prevailed to a certain extent the mortality was not high.

Cholera.—Only two sporadic cases of simple cholera, both fatal, occurred in the Province—namely, at a village called Weliwériya, in the Mátara District, in the month of August. The source of infection could not be traced. The house occupied by the patients was destroyed by fire.

Small-pox.—Nineteen cases of small-pox were treated in the hospital at Galle, and two at Bathfield House. None were reported from the other stations. Of these, two remained on the 31st December, 1880, and 19 were admitted during the year under review;—16 having been transferred to the hospital from vessels calling at this port, and three occurring at Katugoda, a village about two and a half miles from Galle on the road to Mátara. Four cases terminated fatally, making the rate of mortality 19·04 per cent. of the total treated.

Fever.—The total number of cases of fevers treated in the hospitals at the four stations was 233, with 7 deaths. The largest number of cases occurred at Galle, 129 with 3 deaths; at Hambantota the number was 46 with 1 death; at Mátara, 35 with 1 death; at Tangalla, 23 with no deaths. The Medical Officer in charge of the last mentioned station reports that malarious fever prevailed to a great extent in the villages, and that he had personally distributed fever powders to 350 patients.

Mortality.—The total number treated in the four hospitals of the Province was 2,390 - mixed races 1,902 and Malabars 398—and the deaths numbered 117, or 4·89 per cent. of the total treated. It may be interesting to note that of this total of 117 deaths 50 occurred from bowel complaints (diarrhœa 36 and dysentery 14). At the Galle hospital 21 deaths proceeded from the following causes: phthisis pulmonalis 6, apoplexy 2, tetanus traumatic 1, aneurism of aorta 1, fractures 8, wounds 2, and rupture of bladder 1. At Mátara in one case, within 24 hours of admission, death occurred from fracture of the skull with compression of brain; and at Tangalla a case of gunshot wound of the abdomen proved fatal the day following admission. If these 73 deaths be deducted from the total number of 117, the rate of mortality, 3·05 per cent., is by no means high.

Out patient Dispensaries.—It is gratifying to be able to record each year the steady increase in the total number of applicants for relief; though in some instances, at particular stations, the number seems to fall off, it must be remembered that this is in no way to be attributed to any want of confidence in the mode of treatment, but to the temporary immunity from disease enjoyed by the inhabitants of such station. The total number treated at the six dispensaries in the Province was 14,528, and their contributions amounted to Rs. 924·07.

Jails.—The total strength of the five jails in the Province was 11,237 during the year, and of this number 344 came under treatment; 8 deaths occurred, making the death-rate 2·32 per cent. of those treated, and ·07 per cent. of the whole strength. In nearly every instance the prisoners who died were worn out by long-standing disease. In the two cases occurring at Mátara the prisoners were old and feeble, one, a suspected lunatic, being 70 years of age, and the other's constitution had been completely shattered by urinary disease of long continuance. In a few instances penal diet caused diarrhœa, but it has been found that after a time the prisoners are greatly benefited by the regular habits enforced and the wholesome food provided for them, as is evidenced by their improved physical condition after admission.

Port Duties.—The total number of vessels calling at the port during the year under review was 1,010, consisting of 830 steamers, 49 European sailing vessels, and 131 native craft, carrying an aggregate of 57,452 crew and 17,018 passengers. Of this number of vessels, 6 were quarantined—one in consequence of a fatal case of cholera occurring on board the day preceding arrival in port, and five as having arrived from infected ports in Java within the period of 14 days set forth in the Proclamation of the 7th October, 1881.

Medico-Legal Examinations.—Two hundred and seven medico-legal examinations were held in the Province. As in former years, Mátara enjoys the bad pre-eminence of heading the list with 68 cases in which criminal violence had been offered to the person; next comes Galle with 37 cases, next Balapitiyadara with 31, next Tangalla with 19, and last Weligama with 3. At Hambantota no medico-legal examinations were required to be performed. Besides these, 49 post-mortem examinations were held at the various stations in cases where the deceased had committed suicide, died from natural causes, or from accident.

Financial Administration.—A sum of Rs. 6,544·30 remained as an unexpended balance at the end of the year out of the total amount voted (Rs. 30,550) for all the hospitals.

Supply of Hospital Equipments.—I feel it my duty to notice the fact that medical officers have frequently complained to me that they have experienced considerable inconvenience from the delay on the part of the Colonial Store Department in supplying articles of hospital equipment indented for.

The large expenditure incurred under the head "equipments" may be diminished by procuring in the local market, through the contractor, each article as required. In this way, I am satisfied a not inconsiderable saving may be effected, as the local rates have been found to be lower than those of the Colonial Stores and of good quality.

GALLE.

The Civil Hospital.—During the year under review the buildings were in a state of good repair, though a few alterations and additions are still required. After speaking of the desirability of lighting the wards and operating-room by means of kerosine lamps, instead of by the present barrack-room lamps, Dr. Vandersmagt concludes his remarks thus: "The hospital is still in need of a few improvements, and if the sanction of Government could be obtained, it is to be hoped that these will be attended to without further delay. First and foremost I would suggest that venetian blinds, similar to those in the main building, be fixed to the exposed portions of the block occupied by female patients. I would next suggest permanent screens for the protection of the staircases during the south-west monsoon; next a permanent covered passage between the operating-room and the veranda of the main building; next re-painting of the venetian blinds with a good silicate paint." He further suggests that a well be sunk on the land adjoining, recently acquired by Government, and proposes that the present temporary parangi ward be converted into a permanent one without altering its plan or design. All these recommendations are deserving of the consideration of Government, and I trust that during the year 1882 they may be carried into effect.

The dieting, ventilation, water-supply, &c., are satisfactory; and on these points I do not think it necessary again to enter into the details so fully set out in my last half-yearly report.

I am glad to be able to state that this Institution has been most satisfactorily worked during the year, and though the number of patients treated in it exceeded that of 1880 by 229, the rate of mortality was lower; and, without in any way interfering with the comfort of the sick, under watchful supervision and by judicious economy on the part of Dr. Vandersmagt and his staff, the expenses were so well controlled that the amount disbursed out of the vote for upkeep left a balance to credit at the end of the year.

There was no over-crowding in the wards, though the hospital was sometimes hard pushed for accommodation. The total number of cases treated during the year was 1,726 (mixed races 1,498, Malabars 228) against 1,497 in 1880: the daily average was 71·43 (males 51·63, females 19·80). Each male had a cubic space of 1,810 feet with a superficial area of 120 feet, and each female a cubic space of 2,173 feet with a superficial area of 143 feet.

The deaths during the years 1880 and 1881 were, respectively, 84 or 5·61 per cent., and 76 or 4·40 per cent. of the totals treated; and though the difference in the rate of mortality appears to be but slight, yet it must be remembered that the number treated in 1881 exceeded that of 1880 by 229, and that many of the cases which were admitted into hospital in the year under review were of such an aggravated character that only a slender chance remained of their quitting it alive. Of the total number of 76 deaths, 21 occurred from the following causes:—

Phthisis pulmonalis	6	Wounds	2
Apoplexy	2	Rupture of bladder	1
Tetanus traumatic	1		
Aneurism of the aorta	1	Total	21
Fractures	8		

The deaths from fracture were caused in two instances by compound fracture of the skull, in one by compound fracture of the ribs and clavicle, in one by fracture of spine, in one by fracture of radius and femur, in one by compound fracture of femur, in one by compound fracture of tibia and fibula, and in one by Pott's fracture of the legs; the two deaths under the head wounds were from peritonitis, consequent on perforation of the stomach and escape of contents into the peritoneal cavity. Deducting these 21 deaths from severe injury, nearly every one of the cases being hopeless at the time of admission, from the total number of deaths (76), the rate of mortality to the total treated (1,726) would be 3·18 per cent.—a highly satisfactory result.

Fifty-five deaths proceeded from the causes enumerated in the following statement:—

Diseases.	No. treated.	No. of deaths.	Per-centage of mortality to total treated.
Remittent fever	12	3	25
Erysipelas	5	1	20
General dropsy	14	5	35·71
Pneumonia	6	1	16·66
Dysentery, acute	20	1	5
Do chronic	16	6	37·5
Diarrhœa	99	26	26·26
Jaundice	3	1	33·3
Cirrhosis of liver	2	1	50
Diseases of women	37	2	5·40
Gangrene (muscles)	4	1	25
Abscesses	56	1	1·78
Ulcers	313	3	·95
General debility	5	1	20
Burns and scalds	8	1	12·5
Contusions	51	1	1·96

It may be interesting to record that of the total number of 76 deaths, 15 occurred amongst Malabars of whom a total of 228 were treated, making the death-rate of this race 6·57 per cent. Seventy-one of these patients were coolies employed on estates recently opened in the district lying between Amblangoda and Galle for the cultivation of Liberian coffee, &c.

The lying-in-rooms were availed of to a greater extent than in 1880. There were 18 deliveries (one being a case of twins) without any casualties. It may be interesting to note that 3 of the lying-in-women were prostitutes, whose names had been borne on the register for a number of years, and who had regularly submitted themselves to the periodical examinations required by the Contagious Diseases Ordinance.

Out-patient Dispensary.—The following tabular statement will best serve to show the degree of success that has been attained by this institution during the three past years:—

Year.	Number treated.	Amount collected. Rs	cts.
1879	2,814	156	72
1880	3,853	229	04
1881	3,555	295	99

It will be observed that during the year under review the number of applicants for relief has fallen off by 298, and this, I think, may be attributed to the increased healthiness of the district. In order to preserve a continuous supply of pure lymph vaccination is regularly carried on at this dispensary.

Lock Hospital.—At the commencement of the year the total number of women on the register was 75, and at the end of the same year 17 new admissions were recorded, bringing up the total number of prostitutes to 92. On the 31st December, 1881, 74 names remained on the roll, and 18 other names were struck off under the sanction of the Magistrate for having absented themselves from the examination required by the Ordinance. The total number of cases treated was 178, namely: 57 soft chancres, 2 bubo, 1 secondary syphilis, 107 gonorrhœa, 3 condyloma, 8 diseases of women.

Though I cannot yet speak with commendation of the conduct of the police in enforcing the provisions of the Ordinance, I am disposed to believe that they have exhibited a little more zeal than in past years.

Small-pox Hospital.—At the end of the year 1880, 2 cases remained under treatment, and 17 were admitted during the year under review; of these, 4 died. Most of the cases occurred on board vessels calling on this port.

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Jail.—This establishment, capable of accommodating 247 prisoners, contained a total strength of 1,782 during the year, the average daily strength being 172·07. So far as I have been able to observe, the work on which the prisoners have been engaged does not in any way interfere with their health, and I am inclined to believe that its regularity, combined with a correctly appointed diet served at stated intervals, is conducive to the maintenance of their strength.

Reports regarding the jail, its buildings and inmates, have been frequently submitted.

The only addition to the jail buildings was a kitchen, much needed, in connection with the hospital. The erection of a dead-house, under consideration during the year, has been deferred for the present, though the plans are ready.

In the year under review 157 prisoners were treated, against 89 in the previous year. The daily average sick was 4·10 male and ·25 females, against 2·95 males and ·06 females in 1880. Two causes are said to have operated in bringing about this increased sick rate, namely, (1) the transfer to this jail from Colombo, Negombo, and Matara of weakly prisoners, (2) the practice of admitting on the sick list prisoners who in former years had been treated as under observation.

The admissions were chiefly for fevers 15 with one death, measles 5, conjunctivitis 16, dysentery acute 28 with one death, diarrhœa 73 with two deaths. Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Aldons remarks with regard to the cases terminating fatally: "In the first case the patient, a native of Tapgalla (a malarious locality) succumbed after an illness of eight days, the immediate cause of death being congestion of the brain. Of the two cases of diarrhœa, one was often on the sick list, and on the last occasion was about three months under treatment; he sank from exhaustion, though liberally supplied with extras and stimulants. The other was a new arrival from Mátara, a weakly man, who contracted diarrhœa a few days after admission, and succumbed to it after an illness of nearly a month. The case of dysentery sank from embolism of the heart after an illness of one day." The death-rate to total treated was 2·54 per cent. or ·22 per cent. of the strength.

Weight of Prisoners.—The total weight of 100 prisoners admitted into jail amounts to 757 stone and 2 lb.; upon discharge the total weight is found amounting to 768 stone and 11 lb.; thus giving an average increase of weight of 1·63 lb. per prisoner on discharge.

House of Observation.—Thirty suspected insanes, all belonging to the mixed races—namely, males 21 and females 9—were placed under observation. Twenty-five were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, Colombo; two were discharged, their friends undertaking their custody, and two remained at the end of the year. Amongst this number one death occurred in the case of a woman who had been under treatment at the civil hospital for brain disease. On admission to the house she was in a weakly state, and her condition was such that it was not possible to transfer her to Colombo except at the risk of her life. She sank from exhaustion.

The house of observation answers the purpose for which it was intended, and during the year its management was satisfactory.

MÁTARA.

At the last Census it was ascertained that the district contained a population of 151,701; the births during the year numbered 4,589 and the deaths 3,019.

The temperature, as a rule, was high and the atmosphere moist and warm, and during the first six months of the year the absence of rain rendered the heat very oppressive, but with the somewhat late setting in of the south-west monsoon in August rain fell abundantly, and in September the crops were injured to a certain extent by the flooded state of the fields. I believe that this weather, excessive dryness abruptly changing to excessive wet, affected the health of the people. At the end of 1880 an epidemic of measles and of chicken-pox prevailed in the town and in the villages, being very much worse in the town, and continuing till May of the year under review, when it disappeared entirely.

Two fatal cases of simple cholera occurred in August in a village called Weliwériya. The medical officer was unable to trace the source of infection. The house in which the disease appeared was destroyed by fire. No cases of small-pox were reported to have been observed in the district.

The Hospital.—The paraggi ward and male ward No. 2 are not enclosed within the boundary wall, and consequently, more particularly during rainy nights, great annoyance is caused by cattle straying into them. I would, therefore, urge the necessity of at once extending the wall so as to obviate this nuisance. The Assistant Colonial Surgeon complains of the defective drainage and objects to the too close proximity of the dead house to the wards.

Since my last report in June I have nothing fresh to record as regards dieting, ventilation, water-supply, &c., all which are satisfactory, as I ascertained for myself on the occasion of my visits to the station.

There was no overcrowding at any time, and in fact on no occasion was the full complement of available beds (68) occupied. The daily average sick was 26·50 (males 18·34, females 8·15), and each patient had a cubical space of 2,249·88 feet with a superficial area of 185·58 feet. The average stay in hospital of those who died was males 29·41 days, and females 13·50; of those who were discharged, males 25·77 and females 28·38.

The total number treated during the year was 373 against 351 in 1880, and this slight increase is attributable to the fact that a larger number of cases of accidents and injuries were admitted in 1881 than in 1880. Among this number there were 21 deaths, making the rate of mortality 5·63 per cent. of the total treated, against 7·40 per cent. in the previous year. Of the deaths, four occurred within 24 hours of admission: one a case of fracture of the skull with compression of brain, one of pneumonia, one of bronchitis complicated with pleurisy, and one a case of diarrhœa in a child who survived its birth in hospital only a few hours. Seven, or exactly one-third of the deaths, were caused by anæmia complicated with either dropsy or diarrhœa. The following statement shows the diseases causing the mortality:—

Name of Disease.	Number treated.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Anæmia	34	7	20·58
Bronchitis	8	2	25
Dysentery, chronic	5	2	40
Diarrhœa	4	2	50
Bright's disease	1	1	100
Pneumonia	4	1	25

Two operations—one amputation of the arm for injury, and one minor for disease, fibrous tumors of lobules of ear—were performed with good result.

Out-patient Dispensary.—A glance at the figures below will show to what extent the people avail themselves of the benefits offered by this institution :—

Year.	Number treated.	Amount contributed. Rs.	cts.
1879	770	76	70
1880	1,209	113	51
1881	1,876	164	25

Medico-legal examinations.—The total number held was 38 : in the investigation of charges of murder or manslaughter 3, of aggravated assault 18, of simple assault 6, and of rape 4.

Jail.—The average daily strength was 61·22, and the average daily sick 1·09. The total treated during the year was 45 ; two-thirds being cases of bowel complaints, occurring chiefly among penal stage prisoners. The discontinuance of "dholl" from the diet was not found in any way to diminish the prevalence of diarrhœa. There were two deaths, both being cases of old men : one a suspected lunatic 70 years of age, and the other a man broken down by urinary disorder of long standing, carried off by an attack of diarrhœa. The rate of mortality was 4·44 per cent. of the total treated, and ·21 per cent. of the total strength, namely 1,842.

TANGALLA.

According to the census of the past year the population of the district was estimated to be 50,795, (males 26,259, and females 24,536) ; of these, 50,295 were Sinhalese, 33 Tamils, 380 Moors, 86 Burghers, and one was a European.

The public health during the year was not generally satisfactory ; chicken-pox, measles, malarious fever, and dysentery prevailed to some extent in the town as well as in the villages during the months of January, February, June, and July. With reference to fever, the medical officer, Mr. Spittel, states that he visited all the affected villages, and distributed fever powders to 350 patients.

The Hospital, capable of accommodating 12 patients, was never at any time overcrowded, though on some occasions the full number of available beds in each ward was occupied. The total number treated during the year was 140 (mixed races 99, Malabars 41), with a daily average of 5·92 (males 5·05, females ·87). Each patient had a cubic space of 1,243 feet with a superficial area of 116 feet. Five cases or 3·57 per cent. proved fatal ; the deaths were two from acute dysentery, one from general dropsy, one from general debility, and one from gunshot wound. On admission the two cases of dysentery were in a moribund condition, and in the case of the gunshot wound the abdomen had been injured to such an extent that the man died on the day following his admission. In my last half-yearly report, submitted on the 7th July, 1881, I pointed out a few respects in which the hospital urgently required the attention of Government, and I regret to record that no steps have yet been taken to remedy the defects indicated by me.

A dry-earth closet for the use of females should be provided, as the present practice of the two sexes resorting to the same latrine is most objectionable. In consequence of there being no dead-house post-mortem examinations are conducted in the bath-room, which is also used as a mortuary, and until a dead-house is built this very objectionable practice must continue. The medical officer also states that it is desirable that a latrine cooly should be employed at the hospital for these reasons : "The jail here often had only a few prisoners in it, and on such occasions the latrine work could not be properly carried out. Besides this I may mention the prisoners are available only at fixed intervals during the day, and should a patient dirty the latrine after the buckets are removed the latrine remains in a filthy state till the prisoners come again to clean it. If a latrine cooly be employed, he could also be made to bring water for the use of the hospital, so that the work got from prisoners may be entirely done away with."

Out-patient Dispensary.—The total number treated was 719, or an excess of 129 over that treated in 1880 ; and the amount collected was Rs. 43·61.

Medico-legal examinations.—Thirty-two were performed, five in the investigation of charges of murder or manslaughter, 16 of aggravated assault, and 11 of simple assault.

Jail.—The total strength of the jail was 1,361, with a daily average strength of 38·70. On four occasions the jail was overcrowded, but the overcrowding did not last more than a few days as the superintendent always took prompt steps to relieve the pressure on the space by reducing the number of inmates. The hospital ward is capable of accommodating 8 beds, but at no time did it contain more than 5 patients. The average cubic space for each was 14,598 feet with a superficial area of 247 feet. The daily average sick was 1·23. The total number treated was 32 : for anæmia 5, wounds 5, dysentery 4, diarrhœa 3, bronchitis 2, ague 2, measles 2, phthisis pulmonalis 2, rheumatism acute 1, conjunctivitis 1, laryngitis 1, gonorrhœa 1, and stricture of urethra 1. There were two deaths, one from anæmia and one from laryngitis, making the death-rate 6·25 per cent. of the total treated, and ·14 per cent. of the strength.

During my inspection of this station I carefully examined the water of the well from which the people derive their supply ; this well is sunk in an old tank, which is indiscriminately used for purposes of bathing and washing of soiled clothes, and consequently by percolation the water in the well is charged with much organic impurity. I felt it my duty to bring this matter to the notice of Government, and accordingly addressed the Principal Civil Medical Officer on the subject, and on the 24th August I was informed "that Government would provide the sum of Rs. 1,000 in next year's Supply Bill to meet the cost of sinking one or more public wells at Tangalla."

HAMBANTOTA.

The district is said to be 600 square miles in extent, with a population, at the last census, of 5,824 (4,006 males and 1,818 females), and of this number 2,027 (1,079 males and 948 females) go to form the population of Hambantota, the seat of the Agency. The medical officer, speaking of the sand-hills, says that they "are gradually encroaching on the town, burying roads and houses." The weather during the last three months was wet, and during the preceding nine months very dry ; the highest temperature recorded was 99° in June, the lowest 68·1° in March.

The medical officer, Dr. Fretz, observes : "The diseases prevalent are ague and sore eyes ; ague is generally prevalent during the north-east monsoon. Parangi also prevails in some of the villages in the district ; a few cases treated in the hospital have been of the worst type. Dysentery was also prevalent at the same time as ague."

The Hospital.—The daily average sick in hospital was males 5·71, and females ·41; and each patient had a cubic space of 1,418·23 feet in the medical ward, and 1,968·77 feet in the surgical ward, and 7,024·39 feet in the female ward. The hospital was never overcrowded, though the full number of available beds was occupied in the male wards on some occasions. The Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Dr. Fretez, observes that "there is no system of drainage in connection with the hospital worthy of the name. All the rain water is absorbed by the soil. It is, however, desirable that the hospital wards should be surrounded by cemented surface drains to carry off the water efficiently. There is a bath-room in connection with the hospital, but it is not used for the purpose for which it was constructed, as it is now occupied by the dispenser who is not provided with any accommodation. There are no special nursing arrangements. The hospital cook and latrine cooly are the only attendants, and they look after the nursing and other arrangements."

I think it would be desirable to have a covered passage connecting the male and female wards, and from some convenient point in this passage another smaller covered way should be run out to connect it with the detached building which forms the latrine for male patients.

The water supply, food, and sanitary arrangements are satisfactory, and call for no special remark.

The total number treated was 151, a decrease of 108 as compared with the number for 1880. The medical officer seems to think that the decrease may be attributed to the comparatively healthy state of the district, and also to the fact of a medical practitioner having been stationed at Tissamaháráma. Amongst those treated 15 deaths occurred, making the rate of mortality 9·93 per cent.

The following statement shows the diseases which caused the mortality:—

Names of Diseases.	Number treated.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Pneumonia ...	4 ...	1 ...	25·
Dysentery, acute ...	10 ...	2 ...	20·
Diarrhœa ...	9 ...	8 ...	88·8
Ascites ...	1 ...	1 ...	100·
Ulcers ...	18 ...	1 ...	5·5
General debility ...	7 ...	1 ...	14·28

Out-patient Dispensary.—The number treated was 2,787, against 2,303 in 1880, showing an increase of 484. The amount collected was Rs. 80·11 against Rs. 16·92 in 1880. I am quite satisfied that this dispensary is becoming annually more useful.

Medico-legal Examinations.—None were required to be performed.

Jail.—The hospital is a separate block consisting of two rooms: one the hospital proper, the other a temporary ward which is availed of when the number of sick prisoners exceeds the number of available beds in the hospital, which is six; the temporary ward has accommodation for three. The daily average sick was 2·85 males, and the average cubic space allotted to each was 3,200 feet, with a superficial area of 200 feet. The total number treated was 110, chiefly for ague and bowel complaints; there were no deaths.

The number of prisoners confined during the year was 241, with a daily average strength of 94·36. From the middle of July to the beginning of October, the jail contained more than the number of prisoners it was certified to hold, and this fact was duly reported at the time.

"The hospital," says the medical officer, "too used to be occupied by 7 prisoners inclusive of the sick, healthy prisoners being thus associated with the sick." This matter was also brought to the notice of the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

The water supply, food, &c., were satisfactory. Penal diet does not seem to have been in any way injurious to the health of the prisoners. Regular work, fixed hours, and nutritious food proved in nearly every instance beneficial to the prisoners, as was evidenced by their improved physique, after a short residence in jail.

Sore mouth and tongue prevailed to some extent among the prisoners confined here, and at first was treated with boiled "katurumoorooonga" (*Agati grandiflora*) leaves mixed with the food, but as a sufficient quantity of these leaves could not be procured, this method of treatment had to be abandoned before its effect could be observed, and "tyre" or curdled milk substituted. The tyre was given with the food twice a day and appeared to prove beneficial.

WELIGAMA.

The Weligamo-korale is said to contain 41,423 inhabitants, and the general health of this population during the year was satisfactory. The medical officer in his report observes: "No disease of an epidemic nature occurred during the year under notice. There were a few cases of chicken-pox. Asthma is prevalent here. That loathsome disease parangi is of rather rare occurrence in Weligama, though prevalent in the interior villages."

Out-patient Dispensary.—The total number treated was 4,060, against 3,769 in 1880. The largest numbers applying for relief were 491 in September, 486 in August, 414 in December and March; the smallest, 110 in January and 121 in November. The amount collected was Rs. 189·63. The situation of the dispensary has not been well chosen, being in an out-of-the-way part of the village close on the beach. There is no proper road leading to the building, which is hidden by dense vegetation.

Medico-legal Examinations.—Four were performed: two in the investigation of charges of murder or manslaughter, and two in cases of aggravated assault.

BALAPITIMÓDARA.

At the census taken in February the population of the district was returned at 59,860, or 3,000 more than at the census of 1871.

During the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, for six months the weather was very wet and sometimes stormy, but during the north-west monsoon it was very dry, with a degree of heat that became oppressive.

The general health is said to have been unexceptionably good. The Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon reports that "the district enjoyed perfect immunity from epidemics of cholera and small-pox during the year. No cases of dysentery were reported from the interior villages. Ague also did not appear in the epidemic form it did last year."

Out-patient Dispensary.—The total treated was 1,621; the largest numbers of admissions being 179 in February, 166 in March, and 160 in July; the smallest, 136 in January, 135 in June, and 142 in

November. The sum collected was Rs. 150·48, of which Rs. 2·30 were expended in commission paid on Post Office orders.

Medico-legal Examinations.—Thirty-seven were performed: 5 in the investigation of charges of murder or manslaughter, 18 of aggravated assault, 1 of simple assault, 7 of rape, and 6 of other charges.

Jail.—This building is intended for the custody of short-sentenced prisoners, road defaulters, and persons awaiting trial, and consequently the discipline of penal diet is not enforced. The three wards, each capable of containing four beds, were frequently overcrowded, so that it became necessary to use the verandahs at night for the accommodation of the road defaulters.

The total number of prisoners confined during the year was 6,011, with a daily average of 16·46, and the medical officer reports that there was not a single case of illness among them.

WM. C. ONDAATJE,
Colonial Surgeon.

No. 2.

REPORT of J. W. MARGENOUT, Esq., Colonial Surgeon of the Northern Province, for the year 1881.

IN submitting my report for the past year it is satisfactory to observe that the health of the people was in general good. The whole Province remained free from outbreaks of any serious epidemics. A few cases (7 in number) of simple cholera occurred at Puttur in May and June, four of which terminated fatally. Of small-pox three cases were reported, one at Silavaturai during the pearl fishery among the crew of the Government inspection vessel, the other two at Vaṅkálai among coolies returning from Kandy. Two cases of chicken-pox came under observation, one at Karambeṅ in the month of July, the other in the town of Jaffna in November. Measles prevailed to a slight extent for a short time in the early part of the year. Malarious fever was reported from Silavaturai in the month of February; the medical officer who was sent thither reported the fever to be of the ordinary intermittent type. The sanitary condition of most of the stations is fair. The medical officer of Mullaittivu states in his report that "village clearing has done much good, and that the villages are more open now than some years back, allowing free ventilation of fresh air, the favourable result of which is apparently seen from the reduced numbers of malarious fevers and the parangi disease treated in the hospital during the year."

Medical practitioner Mr. Harward, of Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam, remarks "that improvements of the station are still desiderata," and adds "that the jungles should be cleared round the station for about a mile at least, so as to allow a free ingress of fresh air." Malarious fevers and parangi are rife in this part of the Province, and the former is said to have prevailed to a great extent in November and December.

The total number treated in the hospitals (civil and immigrant) was 3,051, and the number of deaths 77. The mortality was chiefly caused by disorders of the digestive system.

The following is a summary from the reports of medical officers in charge of the different hospitals in the Province.

Mullaittivu civil hospital.—The five wards with accommodation for 52 patients were never at any time overcrowded. The average daily sick was, males 28·96, females 13·32; and the average residence in hospital was 35·07 days. The average cubic space to each patient was 1,018·37, with a superficial area of 79·58. The ventilation, drainage, latrine, and lavatory arrangements are satisfactory.

The total number of cases treated was 388 with a death-rate of 3·60 per cent. The diseases which caused the mortality were the following:—

	Treated.	Died.
General dropsy	11	4
Pneumonia	6	3
Laryngitis	1	1
Dysentery, chronic	7	2
Diarrhœa	4	1
Splenitis	8	1
Parangi	198	2

The expenditure in the upkeep of the establishment is as follows:—

	Rs.	cts.
Total cost of diets	3,058	59
Miscellaneous expenses	248	82
Servants' wages	841	89
Rs.	4,149	60

The provisions were supplied by a purveyor at market rates. The amount recovered for maintenance of patients was Rs. 2·50.

In the out-door dispensary attached to the hospital 1,034 cases were treated, or 198 more than in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 78·94.

Vavúniya-Viláṅkulam civil hospital.—This hospital contains five permanent wards (four male and one female) and two temporary wards, affording accommodation for 45 beds. The wards were never at any time over-crowded. The daily average sick was for males 17·71, females 7·43, and average residence in hospital 22 days. The average amount of cubic space was for males 1,502·74, females 1,642·01. The superficial area for males was 143·04, females 130·35.

The sanitary arrangements of the establishment are satisfactory.

The total number treated during the year was 417. The admissions were chiefly for parangi.

The following were the diseases by which mortality was caused:—

	Treated.	Died.		Treated.	Died.
Fevers	10	4	Abscesses	6	1
Apoplexy	1	1	Ulcers	91	3
Pneumonia	1	1	Parangi	130	1
Dysentery	14	4	General debility	5	1
Diarrhœa	11	4			

The following was the cost of the hospital :—

			Rs.	cts.
Cost of diets	...	...	2,556	36
„ extras	...	...	—	
Miscellaneous expenses	...	...	64	67
Servants' wages	...	...	567	30
		Rs.	3,188	53

In the out-door dispensary attached to the hospital 1,934 cases were treated, being 18 cases over the number treated in 1880. The collection was only one rupee The diseases prescribed for were ague, rheumatic complaints, and enlargement of the spleen.

Point Pedro civil hospital.—The hospital consists of two wards, a male ward and a female ward, with accommodation for 16 patients. The dispensary stands in the middle, having the male ward on the east, and the female on the west. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory The water used for drinking and cooking purposes is drawn from wells on the premises, and is sufficient in quantity and good in quality ; the water is filtered before use.

The wards were never at any time over-crowded.

The total number treated during the year was 242. The average daily sick was males 8·70, and females 2·18. The average residence of each patient was 16·42 days. There were 8 deaths, viz., 2 from general dropsy, 1 from bronchitis, 2 from dysentery, 1 from colic, 1 from injury to the spinal cord, and 1 after surgical operation.

The cost of the hospital is as follows :—

			Rs.	cts.
Cost of diets	...	...	1,297	20
„ extras	...	...	75	84¾
Miscellaneous expenses ...		...	74	51
Pay of dispenser and servants' wages		...	800	12
		Rs.	2,247	67¾

Amount recovered from paying patients was Rs. 14·50.

At the dispensary attached to the hospital 7,516 patients were attended to, and the amount collected was Rs. 24·77.

The subjoined table shows the number of cases treated in the three civil hospitals, and the number of deaths therefrom :—

	Treated.	Died.
I.—General diseases, A. ...	116 ...	4
Do. B. ...	132 ...	6
II.—Local diseases:		
1.—Nervous ...	9 ...	1
2.—Eye ...	10 ...	0
3.—Ear ...	1 ..	0
4.—Nose ...	0 ...	0
7.—Ductless glands ...	2 ...	0
8.—Respiratory system ...	28 ...	6
9.—Digestive system ...	95 ...	15
II.—Local diseases—*contd.*		
10.—Urinary system ...	22 ...	0
11.—Generative system ...	8 ...	0
12.—Organs of locomotion ...	37 ...	0
13.—Cellular tissue ...	19 ...	1
14.—Cutaneous system ...	515 ...	6
III.—Conditions ...	13 ...	1
V.—Injuries ...	42 ...	1
VI.—Surgical operations ...	3 ...	1

The total number of patients treated in the three immigrant hospitals of Mannár, Puliyadiyirrakkam, and of Pésálai and Vaykálai during the year was 2,004. The number of deaths was 35. The number treated shows a decrease compared with former years. This decrease is to be ascribed to a smaller number of immigrants having landed at the ports of Vaykálai and Pésálai during the year.

Mannár immigrant hospital.—Contains five wards, the superficial area of the largest being 612 feet, and of the smallest 153 feet. They accommodate 12 beds. The buildings, it would appear, are not in good order, and the medical officer states in his report that the defects of the buildings were properly represented to the Assistant Government Agent, and that steps will be taken as early as possible to put the buildings in good order. The hospital is without latrines and bath-rooms, nor is there a dead-house. Water for the use of the hospital is obtained from the spring wells at Töppúr, about a couple of miles from the hospital. A chatty filter is in use for filtering the water for drinking. Each patient is allowed three-quarters of a measure of rice and 5 cents for curry stuff, fish, and vegetables.

The cost of the establishment is as follows: cost of diets, Rs. 897 96 ; cost of extras, Rs. 14·37 ; miscellaneous expenses, Rs 161·42 ; servants' wages, Rs. 270·10 ; total, Rs. 1,343 85.

Out-door Dispensary.—468 cases were treated ; no collections received.

Vaykálai and Pesálai hospitals.—The medical officer omits in his report a description of the buildings and the amount of accommodation they afford, and simply states that there was no over-crowding as the verandahs are utilized. The patients sleep on the floor on mats. The hospital is not provided with latrines and bath-rooms.

Out-door Dispensary —468 cases were treated, and no contributions received. Water is obtained from wells dug in the sand, and filters are in use for filtering the drinking water.

The hospital expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,540·93, as follows : cost of diets, Rs. 1,230 94 ; cost of extras Rs. 39·89 ; servants' wages, Rs. 270·10.

The Hospital at Puliyadiyirakkam consists of two wards, a male ward and a female ward. The superficial area of the former is 540 feet, and of the latter 180 feet, both capable of accommodating eleven patients No bath-rooms and latrines are attached. A chatty filter is in use, and the drinking water is subjected to filtration.

The cost of the hospital is as follows : cost of diets, Rs. 561·40 ; cost of extras, Rs. 6·15 ; miscellaneous expenses, Rs. 10 ; servants' wages, Rs. 240 ; total, 817 55.

The diseases treated are as follows :—

General diseases, sub-division A. 423 cases were treated, with 4 deaths.

General diseases, sub-division B. Under this head 135 cases came under treatment, 11 of which proved fatal.

"Nervous system," 3 cases with 1 death.
"Diseases of the eye" contributed 5 cases, all ending in recovery.
"Respiratory system" gave 2 cases, no deaths.
"Digestive system." Under this head 177 cases came in for treatment, 17 of which terminated fatally.
"Urinary system" contributed 6 cases and no deaths.,
"Cellular tissue" gave 9 cases without any deaths.
"Generative system" 2, with no deaths.
"Cutaneous system" contributed 105 cases with no deaths.
"Conditions." By far the largest number came underthis head, viz., 1,040 cases with only one death. These were mostly cases of general debility.
"Injuries" contributed 97 cases with one death.

Out-door Dispensaries.—Besides the dispensaries connected with the hospitals there are five other detached dispensaries, viz., one at Jaffna, one at Chávakachchéri, one at Kayts, one at Kánkésanturai, and one at Valuvettiturai. There was also one at Point Pedro in charge of the health officer, but it was closed in November on the abolition of the post of health officer, it having been decided by Government that the medical practitioner in charge of the hospital should perform the port duties in addition to the hospital duties.

Jaffna.—At this dispensary 365 persons received medical aid during the year. The sum collected was Rs. 14·85.

Chávakachchéri.—The number of persons who resorted to this dispensary was 1,497, and the collections amounted to Rs. 21·07.

Kayts.—At Kayts 176 patients were treated, who contributed Rs. 1·40.

Valuvettiturai.—At Valuvettiturai 151 patients received medical aid. The amount collected was 40 cents. This dispensary is temporarily closed from November to March each year, in consequence of the transfer of the health officer to the Jaffna port during the north-east monsoon.

Kánkesánturai.—The number of patients treated at Kánkesánturai was 103. The amount collected was Rs. 2

Jail Hospitals.—In the Jaffna jail hospital seventy-one prisoners were treated during the year, and of these 2, or a per-centage of 2·81, died. The subjoined table shows the different classes of diseases treated and the number of deaths occurring under each :—

Diseases.	Treated.	Died.	Diseases.	Treated.	Died.
I.—General diseases A.	14	0	II.—Local diseases-*contd.*		
General diseases B.	10	0	14. Cutaneous system	8	0
II.—Local diseases :			III.—Conditions	4	1
2. Eye	2	0	V.—Injuries	12	0
8. Respiratory system	3	0			
9. Digesive system	12	1	Total	71	2
13. Cellular tissue	6	0			

The jail was inspected by me very frequently, and I am satisfied that in a sanitary point of view its arrangements are all that can be desired.

There was a perfect immunity from epidemic diseases, and the health of the prisoners was exceedingly satisfactory. The total number of prisoners in jail during the year was 907.

Mullaittivu jail hospital.—In this jail 93 prisoners were confined, and appear to have enjoyed remarkably good health ; not a single case of sickness occurred.

Mannár jail hospital.—In this jail 52 prisoners were confined, and their health has been exceptionally good.

Vaccination.—Seven vaccinators were employed in the Province during the year ; namely, six in the Jaffna Peninsula and one at Mannár. The work of the vaccinators in Jaffna was supervised by myself, and at Mannár by the medical officer at the station. I subjoin a table showing the number of persons vaccinated in the Province from 1st January to 31st December, 1881, by the vaccinators :—

Months.	Vaccinated.	Discharged.	Failed.	Absent.
January	1,040	851	55	134
February	748	544	31	173
March	851	697	34	120
April	796	636	43	117
May	1,045	871	42	132
June	1,143	975	37	131
July	1,087	925	33	129
August	1,206	1,016	48	142
September	1,035	877	30	128
October	1,024	899	25	100
November	1,054	937	18	99
December	869	739	13	117
Total	11,898	9,367	409	1,522

Per-centage of successful to total number vaccinated ... 83·77
Do. of failed do. do. ... 3·43
Do. of those reported absent do. ... 12·79

J. W. MARGENOUT,
Colonial Surgeon.

No. 3.

REPORT of J. T. MORGAN, Esq., M.B., Colonial Surgeon of the Central and North-Central Provinces, for the year 1881.

In consequence of Dr. Kynsey's departure to England on leave, the Colonial Surgeon of the Central and North-Central Provinces did duty for him as Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals. This necessitated my temporary assumption of Dr. Loos's duties about the latter end of March.

The health of the people in the Provinces during the year under review was, on the whole, satisfactory. Slight epidemics of fever prevailed in some districts, but the country, unlike past years, enjoyed entire immunity from the more severe epidemics of cholera and small-pox. In the early part of the year fever was reported to have appeared in Hárispattu, Dumbara and Héwáhęta, resulting in a few cases of death. Some cases of dysentery were reported too from Udunuwara. The second and third quarters of the year were characterised by an outbreak of fever in the divisions of Yatinuwara, Tumpané, and Dumbara, and the general health of the people was less satisfactory. Dysentery, measles, and chicken-pox were also reported from those places. Owing to the changeable weather in the early part of the year, coughs, colds, and sore-throat were very prevalent in the Matęrąta district. In the month of November an epidemic of malarial fever in Walapané was reported by the Government Agent of the Central Province. It was attended with a slight mortality. The medical officer of Nuwara Eliya reports that "it was chiefly intermittent in character, but there were also a good many cases of the remittent type, and a few with typhoid symptoms." At this time Dr. Keith was on sick leave, and Dr. Orloff, Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon, took temporary charge of the station, and visited the fever-stricken localities. He reported that "the fever was the result of protracted hot and dry weather and subsequent rains and great privation amongst the villagers, caused by failure of crop." A secondary student of the Medical College was afterwards sent to visit the affected villages, and to administer to the medical comforts of the people. Within less than a month of the adoption of measures calculated to suppress this epidemic, the district was pronounced free from fever. In Badulla, with the exception of a few cases of chicken-pox and measles, the health of the district was satisfactory. The medical officer states that "the general health has been more satisfactory than during the previous four years. Paranągi is said to prevail in the low-country, in Buttala, Talamalalwela, Vędirąta, and Mahawędirąta." From the Mátalé district the health report for 1881 is satisfactory. With the exception of malarial fever, which is endemic, the medical officer reports the prevalence of diarrhœa and dysentery among ill-fed Malabars. The mortality from fever was very slight.

KANDY.

Government Civil Hospital.—The front and centre buildings of the hospital occupy the base of the Hantané hill. The side wards are built on the slope of the hill, forming terraces connected by flights of steps. Owing to this elevation, the system of drainage throughout the hospital is very complete; the storm water being effectually carried away into a stream in the Bógambra valley. The hospital grounds are well laid out and planted. The ground near No. 8 ward was terraced and sodded during the year, and a portion of ground near No. 5 ward levelled. The hospital, on the whole, has a very pleasing aspect, towards which the terraces dotted over with ornamental plants and shrubs contribute not a little. It is very gratifying to report that the sanitary precautions adopted in the hospital have produced very satisfactory results throughout the year.

Kandy Hospital.—There are fifteen wards in the hospital. Nos. 1 and 2. European wards, for the treatment of medical and surgical cases for four available beds each; surgical ward for twenty-eight beds; medical ward for twenty beds; male diarrhœa for twenty beds; two male general for the accommodation of twenty-two patients each; female diarrhœa for sixteen beds; contagious-diseases ward for syphilitic cases containing eight beds; female general ward for sixteen beds; a small general ward for four beds; a policemen's ward for the treatment of medical and surgical cases for four beds; segregation ward for cases of suspected infectious diseases for two beds; and two temporary wards—one for the treatment of medical cases, and the other for medical and surgical cases—each containing twenty beds. The greatest number of patients in ward upon any one day has never exceeded the full number of available beds.

On the 1st January 85 cases remained under treatment, and during the past year 2,857 patients were admitted, making a total of 2,942 treated in the year under review. The discharges were 2,556, and deaths 298 in and 9 out of hospital, leaving a total of 79 remaining under treatment on the 31st of December of the number treated.

The total of mixed races treated during the year was 1,898, of which 133 died, and that of Malabars was 1,044, of which 174 died.

The average daily sick in hospital was 101·05 (males 78·51, females 22·54); the per-centage of deaths to total treated was 10·43, whereas in former years it was sixteen per cent.

The classification of diseases is as follows:—General diseases A. 491; general diseases B. 717; nervous system 36; eye 6; respiratory system 148; digestive 515; urinary 57; generative 50; cellular tissue 35; cutaneous system 348; conditions 355; poisons 4; injuries 178; congenital malformations 2;—total 2,942.

The majority of deaths were due to diarrhœa, dysentery, and dropsy, and the medical officer observes that they were "chiefly in Malabars, all of whom were, more or less, starved."

The following table shows the principal diseases which caused the mortality during the year 1881:—

Names of Diseases.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Enteric fever	4	2	50
Simple continued fever	30	3	10
Syphilis, secondary	97	1	1·03
Cancer	16	4	25
Phthisis pulmonalis	31	10	32·25
General dropsy	293	71	24·23
Paralysis	23	3	13·04
Tetanus	6	3	50
Meningitis	2	2	100
Pneumonia	43	12	27·90
Laryngitis	1	1	100
Dysentery	235	59	25·10
Diarrhœa	261	64	32·18
Ascites	14	8	57·14
Gangrene of scrotum	1	1	100
Diseases of women	41	1	2·43
Ulcer	297	3	1·01
Gangrene	7	4	57·14
Debility	355	27	7·60
Multiple injury	1	1	100
Concussion of the brain	3	1	33·33
Fracture	26	2	7·69
Wounds	99	2	2·02
Wounds from gunshot	5	1	20
Abdominal Fistula	1	1	100

Of the 307 deaths there were 9 brought in dead into hospital. They were as follows: 1 case of meningitis, 1 dysentery, 6 diarrhœa, and 1 wound.

The cases of cancers treated were 16 in number. They were: 4 epithelial and 1 hard cancer of the cheek, 1 epithelial cancer of the tongue, 4 of the mouth and 3 of the penis, and 3 medullary cancer of the leg. Amputation was performed, as will be shown below, on 2 cancers of the leg, and one died from exhaustion. The cancerous penis was removed by operation. The treatment in the rest was palliative.

The operations performed during the year were: 1 amputation of arm for disease, 1 removal of metacarpal bones with fingers for accident, 2 removal of fingers for accident, 2 amputation of thigh at middle, 2 accident (of which 1 died), 2 amputation of leg for disease (both which died), and 3 removal of toes. The deaths from operations were 23·07 per cent. Other operations were: 1 for hare lip, 1 paracentesis thoracis, (which proved fatal), 2 paracentesis abdominis (1 died), 1 tenotomy, 1 artificial anus, 1 amputation of penis (for cancer as above stated), 1 removal of labium, radical cure of hydrocele 4, and circumcision 47;—total 59.

House of Observation.—In the house of observation attached to the hospital the number treated during the year was 35, viz., 24 males and 11 females. Of these, 9 males and 6 females were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, one male was transferred to the jail hospital at Kandy, and 13 males and 5 females were discharged by order of court; one died in the year.

The medical officer reports that the "working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance was most satisfactory during the past year." The number of women on the list on the 1st January, 1881, was 27, and the number on 31st December 18. This compares favourably with the number in 1880, when 29 was shown for January and 44 for December. Among the number examined for the past year there were only 16 under treatment—8 for soft primary sores and 8 for gonorrhœa—whereas in 1880, 71 cases of syphilis and venereal affections were treated. Of the 37 prostitutes on the register only 18, as previously shown, remained on the list, the rest having been turned out of town on the 1st of January last.

Expenditure.—The following is a statement of the expenditure of the Government civil hospital at Kandy:—

Total number of diets 46,001:		Rs	cts.
Cost of diets	...	15,116	59
Cost of extras	...	572	39
Miscellaneous expenses	...	2,589	08
Wages ...	...	4,642	00
	Total .. Rs.	22,920	06

Amount received for maintenance of patients in hospital—Rs. 768 93.

Small-pox hospital.—As in the year 1880, there were no small-pox cases admitted into the hospital during 1881. Cases of chicken-pox successfully treated were 12, and I am glad to be able to report that there has been during the year no deaths from this disease.

Cholera hospital.—It is gratifying to observe that there was not a single case of cholera, or choleraic diarrhœa, admitted into this hospital for treatment.

Government Out-patient Dispensary.—This institution occupies a separate building near the European barracks. It formerly belonged to the Military, but was made over to the civil authorities and used for many years as the out-door dispensary and the Colonial Surgeon's office. The dispenser and the dispensary servant occupied rooms in it. As the building is at present claimed by the Military authorities, it is contemplated to remove the out-door dispensary elsewhere, and the Hon. the Government Agent has been instructed by Government to negotiate for a house in town. Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Santiago was in charge of the out-door dispensary during the past year, and he performed the duty of attending to out-patients in the morning in addition to his other duties as Office Assistant to the Colonial Surgeon of the Province. At the latter end of the year Mr. Santiago was ordered to take charge of the Gampola station, and Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Oorlof, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, who had recently joined the Civil Medical Department, was temporarily in charge of the out-door dispensary. The total number of "new cases" treated at the out-door dispensary for the year was 2,224, against 1,571 treated in 1880, showing an increase of 653 in 1881. The total number of old and new cases treated in 1881 was 5,611, against 3,672 treated in 1880, being 1,939 in favour of the year under review. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 671·73, of which Rs. 15·37 was expended on articles required for the use of the dispensary. The balance amount, Rs. 656·36, was deposited in the Kachchéri.

The classification of diseases treated is as follows:—General diseases A. 846; general diseases B. 270; nervous system 30; eye 21; ear 20; nose 4; circulatory system 3; absorbent system 5; respiratory system 114; digestive system 269; urinary 86; generative 37; organs of locomotion 4; cellular tissue 14; cutaneous system 162; conditions 28; poison 1; injuries 77; surgical operations 2; human parasites 231;—total 2,224.

KATUGASTOTA.

Immigrant hospital.—This hospital was completed and opened on the 1st of June, 1881, for the admission of immigrant and emigrant coolies who, from sickness, were found unable to proceed on their journey. Close to the hospital stands a dharma line or rest-house for incoming and outgoing coolies, and the facilities for admission into the hospital of those who are left ill in the dharma lines are necessarily calculated not only to arrest the overcrowding of half-starved sick immigrants in the Bógambra hospital, but also to prevent the introduction of epidemic diseases into town. The hospital is three miles from Kandy, and is situated on the road to Pagwila. This road runs between the hospital and the Mahawelligangga. The main building faces the road and consists of two rooms,—viz., a male general ward for 12 beds and a female general ward for 6 beds. A small detached room on the farthest limit of the ground holds 3 beds for cholera patients. A kitchen and 2 latrines on the dry-earth system for males and females complete the hospital buildings. Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. LaBrooy is in medical charge of the establishment. The following table will show the hospital accommodation and the average number of patients treated in each ward:—

Name of Ward.	Cubic contents.	Superficial area.	Class of diseases treated.	Average number of patients.	Greatest number in ward upon any one day.	Total number of admissions into each ward during the year.	Full number of available beds.
1 Male General ...	12,857·10	950	Medical & surgical	5 28	12	79	12
2 Female General	5,142·84	340	do.	1·35	5	20	6
3 Infectious ...	2,640	220	--	—	—	—	3

The average residence of patients in hospital was 14·35 days. The daily average number of males was 5·28, and of females 1·35. The average amount of space for each patient was for males 2,485·05 cubic feet and 160·98 feet of superficial area, and for females 3,809·51 cubic feet and 251·85 feet of superficial area. There was no overcrowding in the wards. The hospital is well ventilated. The supply of water is from the river; it is filtered for use. Surface drains are provided round the hospital; these help to carry away all the storm water into the river.

The hospital staff consists of a dispenser, a male attendant and female attendant, a scavenger, and a dhoby.

The dead are buried in a low-lying piece of ground in front of the hospital and bordering the river. The site is an objectionable one owing to its proximity to the high road, the river, and the hospital.

A contractor diets the hospital at the following rates:—Cooked provisions, Europeans and Burghers at 45 cents for ordinary diet, 22 cents for half-ordinary, and 8 cents for spoon diet; for natives, 24½ cents for ordinary, 12 cents for half-ordinary, 19½ cents for low, and 5 cents for spoon diet.

Since the hospital was opened in June there were 99 patients treated during the 7 months in the year. Twenty-five patients died of this number, 68 were discharged, and 6 remained over on the 31st December, 1881. The medical officer states that "the almost moribund condition of the Malabar coolies picked up on the roadside, and brought into hospital, must serve as an explanation for the high mortality during the year."

The principal diseases which were treated during the year are as follows:—Simple continued fever 2; ague 22; chronic rheumatism 1; secondary syphilis 1; pulmonary phthisis 1; anæmia 1; general dropsy 2; paralysis 1; dysentery acute 4; dysentery chronic 12; diarrhœa 15; abscess of liver 1; ascites 3; abscess 1; ulcer 5; general debility 26; and wounds 1. The principal diseases which caused the mortality were pulmonary phthisis 1, or 100 per cent.; dysentery acute 2, or 50 per cent.; dysentery chronic 5, or 41·66 per cent.; diarrhœa 7, or 46·66 per cent.; abscess of liver 1, or 100 per cent.; ascites 1, or 33·33 per cent.; ulcer 1, or 20 per cent.; general debility 7, or 26·92 per cent.

GAMPOLA.

Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Jansz, M.B., was in medical charge of this station and the hospital connected with it from the beginning of the year till the end of October. Owing to his appointment to Labuan by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Santiago was put in charge of the hospital. The health of the people in the district was good during the year. There was an outbreak of fever at Náwalapitiya and in the outlying villages, but within a month it died out. In the town of Gampola a case of cholera occurred in the dharma line, and was brought into hospital for treatment. He died the same night. A fewer cases of chicken-pox and measles were also reported. With the exception of these, the town enjoyed an immunity from epidemic disease. The medical officer states that the sanitation of the town is cared for by the Local Board. It would be advisable to extend the operations of a Local Board of Health to the conservancy of the town of Náwalapitiya, which is in a very filthy state. In the absence of this, the medical officer suggests a "sanitary police" for the exercise "of vigilance in the prevention of offensive kinds of nuisance."

The Hospital.—The hospital is situated on the old road to Náwalapitiya, and is a quarter of a mile distant from the town of Gampola. It consists of six permanent and two temporary wards. One temporary ward for females fell into discepair, and was pulled down at the end of the year. The names and numbers of the wards are as follows:—1, Planters, for the treatment of both medical and surgical cases, for one available bed; 2, European general ward for 6 beds; 3, medical ward for 12 beds; 4, surgical ward for 12 beds; 5, diarrhœa ward for 12 beds; 6, female general ward for 12 beds; 7, temporary general ward (male) for 14 beds; 8, temporary general female ward for 12 beds (now pulled down). The average residence in hospital was 18·87 days. The daily average sick in hospital was, males 40·20 and females 10·27. The number of patients treated in the hospital, 976. Of these, 480 were Malabars and 496 mixed races.

The largest numbers of cases treated were as follows:—

Ague	...	167	Syphilis, primary	..	53
Ulcer	...	106	Syphilis, secondary	...	31
General dropsy	...	76	Bronchitis	...	30
General debility	...	68	Wounds	...	25
Diarrhœa	...	62	All other diseases	...	206
Dysentery, acute	...	60			
Dysentery chronic	...	46	Total	...	976
Anæmia	...	46			

The following is a table showing the number treated and mortality under the classes:—

Description of cases.		Number treated of each class.	Number of deaths of each class.	Death-rate per cent. of each class.	Ratio per cent. of each class to the total hospital mortality.
Medical	Male	588	124	23·04	73·80
	Female	116	39	33·62	23·21
Surgical	Male	206	3	1·45	1·78
	Female	54	—	—	—
Accidents		49	2	4·08	1·19
Operations		7	—	—	—
Obstetric		6	—	—	—
		976	168	—	—

The principal diseases that caused the mortality in the hospital during the year were as follows:—erysipelas 1; cancer 1; scrofula 1; phthisis pulmonalis 2; anæmia 1; general dropsy 38; leprosy 1; paralysis 1; bronchitis 2; pneumonia 10; dysentery acute 23; dysentery chronic 28; diarrhœa 33; hepatitis 1; abscess 1; general debility 22; and wounds 2;—total 168.

It will be observed that deaths from general dropsy, pneumonia, and dysentery are high, but on the whole, the death-rate, although higher than that of 1880, compares favourably with those of 1878 and 1879. The rates were as follows:—

1878	...	16·07	1880	...	7·28
1879	...	14·01	1881	...	9·27

The expenditure of the hospital is as follows:—Cost of diets, Rs. 6,161·94; extras, Rs. 273·55½; miscellaneous expenses, Rs. 368·59; servants' wages, Rs. 1,746; total Rs. 8,550·08½.

Amount recovered from paying patients was Rs. 501 31½.

Out-door dispensary.—The number of patients treated during the year was 943, and the collections amounted to Rs. 225·48.

Small-pox hospital.—The small-pox hospital is situated in the centre of a paddy field and is about one-eighth of a mile from the Government civil hospital. Owing to the fields being submerged during the rainy season, the hospital cannot be reached at this time. It is very desirable, therefore, that another hospital should be built on a more favourable site. During the year 10 cases of chicken-pox were treated in the hospital, and 4 in private houses

NUWARA ELIYA.

Government hospital.—The hospital at Nuwara Eliya consists of 5 wards, and the full number of available beds for each ward is as follows:—Ward No. 1 for 8 beds; No. 2 for 6; No. 3 for 4; and Nos. 4 and 5 for 10 each.

The number treated in each ward was below the full accommodation number. The average residence in hospital was males 21·01 and females 28·86. The daily average sick was males 11·51 and females 2·94. There was no overcrowding in hospital at any time during the year. The drainage and the sanitary condition of the hospital generally and its surroundings are in a satisfactory state. On my last inspection visit to this hospital I suggested the burial of the excreta at a greater distance from the hospital than the old site, which was too close. The number of cases treated in hospital during the year was 245, and the number treated in 1880 was 300, showing a decrease of 55 in 1881.

The medical officer states that the number treated annually is decreasing, owing to the place being in a more satisfactory state as regards the health of the people than in previous years, and there has been a marked amelioration in the condition of the immigrant cooly population.

The following is a classification of the cases that were treated:—

Description of Cases		Number treated of each class.	Number of deaths of each class.	Death-rate per cent. of each class.	Ratio per cent. of each class to the total hospital mortality.
Medical	Male	119	14	11·76	60·86
	Female	17	5	29·41	21·73
Surgical	Male	56	—	—	—
	Female	18	1	5·55	4·34
Accidents		22	3	13·63	13·04
Operations		6	—	—	—
Obstetric		7	—	—	—
Grand Total		245	23	9 38	—

It will be observed from the above table that the mortality was very low, and the medical officer attributes this to the less severe type of cases treated. The principal diseases that caused the mortality during the year were as follows:—General debility, 9 deaths of the 23 treated, or 39·13 per cent.; chronic dysentery, 5 deaths out of 11 treated, or 45 45 per cent.; and diarrhœa, 3 deaths out of 12 treated, or 25 per cent. The other deaths were one from pneumonia out of 6 treated, one from enteritis, one from ulcer out of 18 treated, one from burns, one from fracture, and one from exposure to cold.

The mortality was confined chiefly to Malabars, in whom the disease was protracted. The death from pneumonia was in a Sinhalese man who was in a state of collapse when admitted; his lungs were found to be consolidated. The patient who died from enteritis was taken suddenly ill after taking some cold rice He complained of severe abdominal pain, and was pulseless on admission; there was much tympanitis, and autopsy revealed a deeply-congested state of the small intestines and a distinct twist in the ileum two inches about the cœcum. The post-mortem examination showed extensive disease in the bowels of the five cases that died from dysentery The three fatal cases of diarrhœa were two in Malabars and one in a Sinhalese girl. All these were admitted with chronic purging, and were in an emaciated state. The fatal case of ulcer was in a sickly cooly woman sent from an estate, who had a large sloughy ulcer on the left foot extending up the leg; she grew quite exhausted and fell into a comatose state before she expired. The nine fatal cases of debility were in emaciated weak patients, seven of whom were Malabars. A Malabar woman, subject to epileptic fits, fell into the fire and severely burnt both her feet which sloughed off, and induced tetanus from which she died. A Malabar cooly fractured the left tibia and fibula by the fall of a landslip; the leg was much injured, and he was suffering from shock on admission, from which he never rallied. An old Malabar cooly was brought in moribund from exposure to cold, and died.

There were six surgical operations performed during the year, four by Dr. Keith—viz., two for phimosis, one a removal of a fatty tumour, one for occluded vagina—and two amputations by Dr. Oorloff, one a double chopart and another removal of the hand at the wrist. All these cases made a good recovery.

Expenditure.—The expenditure of the hospital for the year was as follows:—

Total number of diets 7,894:—		Rs.	cts.
Cost of diets	...	4,646	05
Cost of extras	...	374	75½
Miscellaneous expenses	...	12	16
Servants' wages	...	1,499	94
Total cost of hospital—Rs.		6,532	90½

Amount recovered for maintenance of patients in hospital Rs. 331·14½.

Out-door Dispensary.—There was a decrease in the number treated during the year as compared with 1880, being 139 new admissions with 78 consultations by old cases, whereas in 1880 there were 175 new admissions and 150 consultations by old cases. The collections during the year were Rs 86·87. The medical officer suggests that the floors of the wards be cemented and the gutters round the hospital be repaired.

BADULLA.

Government Civil Hospital.—The hospital is situated on the road to Nuwara Eliya, about a quarter of a mile from the town of Badulla. Assistant Colonial Surgeon Dr. Misso is in charge of the establishment. The building has six wards: two medical wards for the treatment of medical cases containing 9 available beds each. The greatest number of patients in ward at any time never exceeded 9, and the total number of admissions into each ward during the year was 822 and 206, respectively. The third ward is the surgical, also for 9 beds. The average number of patients was 7·56. The ward was, therefore, never overcrowded. The remaining three wards were: the diarrhœa for 3 beds, a temporary ward for 5, and a female ward for 12 beds. All these wards were never overcrowded during the year.

The average residence in hospital of males was 11·24, and of females 19 days. The average amount of cubic space for each individual was 1,526·54 feet and 111·61 feet superficial area.

The dead are removed for burial to the cemetery, about a quarter of a mile distant from the hospital. This ground, 4 acres in extent, having been in use for the last 11 years, was overcrowded. It was therefore found necessary to select a new site for a burial place.

The supply of water for the hospital is from the Badulu-oya. The stream is conveyed by means of pipes into tanks in the hospital. The water thus conveyed becomes contaminated by impurities. On my last inspection visit to the hospital, I found it necessary to report against the supply of water obtained from this source, and recommended a better supply from a spring a short distance from the hospital. The medical officer remarks that provision has been made to procure a better supply of water.

There were 975 cases treated, with 109 deaths, as against 930 and 133 in the previous year.

Description of cases.	Number treated of each class.	Number of deaths of each class.	Death-rate per cent. of each class.	Ratio per cent. of each class to the hospital mortality.
Medical.				
Males ...	625 ...	86 ...	13·76 ...	78·89
Females ...	60 ...	12 ...	20·00 ...	16·51
Surgical.				
Males ...	192 ...	2 ...	1·04 ...	1·83
Females ...	24 ...	— ..	— ...	—
Accidents ...	58 ...	3 ...	5·17 ...	2·75
Operations	15 ...	— ...	— ...	—
Obstetric ..	1 ...	— ...	— ...	—
Total ...	975	109	—	100·

The mortality (11·17) is lower than the previous four years, and was contributed to chiefly by destitute Malabars sent in by the police suffering from bowel complaints, their death-rate being 43·58, as against 20·73 of those voluntarily seeking admission and 6·55 of the mixed races.

Table showing the principal diseases which caused the mortality during the year:—

Disease.	Number treated.	Number died.
Diarrhœa ...	92 ...	51
Dysentery ...	88 ...	32
Febris remittent ...	11 ...	7
General dropsy ...	33 ...	6
Do. debility ...	6 ...	3
Pneumonia ...	5 ...	2
All other diseases ...	515 ...	8
Total ...	750	109

There were 11 cases of circumcision for phimosis, two excisions of tumours, two amputations—one of the upper third of right thigh for lacerated wound caused by a cart wheel running over it, and the other of the upper fourth of the leg for compound comminuted fracture of both bones resulting from a tree falling on it; the former died from spread of gangrene.

The expenditure of the hospital during the year was as follows:—

Total number of diets 13,563:	Rs.	cts.
Cost of diets ...	5,909	96
Cost of extras ...	78	20½
Miscellaneous expenses ...	569	43
Servants' wages ...	1,296	0
Total cost of hospital was ...	Rs. 7,853	59½

and amount recovered for maintenance of patients in hospital Rs. 156·72.

Out-door Dispensary.—In the out-door dispensary in connection with the hospital 281 patients were treated during the year, and Rs. 115·27 collected, as against 260 patients treated and Rs. 121·03 collected the previous year.

DIMBULA.

There is no hospital at this station, but Mr. Ponniah, a medical practitioner, is engaged to render medical aid to pioneer coolies employed by Messrs. Nowell and Co. in the construction of the Nanu-oya railway line. The prevailing diseases are ague, dysentery, diarrhœa, rheumatism, and ulcer. There has been no form of epidemic during the year. The average daily sick was males 35·35, females 2·25—total 37·60.

The diseases treated were general diseases A. 311 (of these fevers alone were 298), general diseases B. 90 (54 cases alone being under the head of rheumatism), nervous system 7, eye 4, ear 4, respiratory system 14, digestive system 227 (dysentery being 109, diarrhœa 52, and colic 28, constipation 16, other diseases 22), urinary system 17, generative 10, cellular tissue 18, cutaneous 64, conditions 121—total 887.

Of the mixed races 68 were treated, and of the emigrant Malabars voluntarily seeking admission 819 were under treatment, making a total of 887 under treatment during the year. Of these, 9 Malabars died.

The principal diseases that caused the mortality were, remittent fever 1, asthma 1, dysentery acute 1, diarrhœa 4, hæmorrhoids 1, wounds 1.

WATTAGODA, DIMBULA.

Wattagoda is another station in Dimbula where Mr. Abraham was in medical charge, during the year under review, of the 7th division of pioneers, who were working on the Nanu-oya railway line. There is no hospital accommodation, and the sick pioneers are treated in their lines. The average daily sick was, males 14·96, females 3·87—total 18·83.

The total number treated during the year was 649: under the head of general diseases A. 312, general diseases B 24, nervous system 5, eyes 2, ear 1, respiratory system 9, digestive system 154, urinary 5, generative 3, cellular tissue 7, cutaneous system 60, conditions 2, injuries 65—total 649. Of the largest number under each disease, fevers stand prominent, no less than 305 having been treated during the year. Next in order are bowel complaints, of which 154 came under treatment. Of ulcers 43, and of wounds 43, were treated. Those treated were all Malabars.

There were seven deaths during the year: ague 1, diarrhœa 4, general debility 1, and wounds 1.

MATALÉ.

Hospital.—The hospital is situated about a little more than a quarter of a mile from the town, nearly on its southern side. There are no swamps or marshy ground in its vicinity. The hospital has six wards, four for males and two for females, capable of accommodating 55 patients—37 males and 18 females. One of these, the Planters' ward, has been used only once for the last several years.

The following table gives particulars of wards:—

Name of Ward.	Greatest number in ward in any one day.	Full number of available beds.	Total number of admissions into each ward during the year.
Medical	12	12	227
Surgical	12	12	90
General	12	12	216
Female No. 1	6	6	44
Do. 2	12	12	124
Planters'	1	1	1

The hospital was not overcrowded during the year, the average being 33·62, and the largest number on any one day being 55—once in June and once in August.

Surface drains all round leading to under-ground drains. The sanitary condition of the vicinity of the hospital has been very good.

During the latter part of the year the hospital dead were buried in the cemetery adjoining the hospital grounds. I would suggest the planting of large trees along the cemetery wall so as to screen it from the hospital. The supply of water is obtained from a spring, a mile from town, and is conveyed into the hospital by means of iron pipes.

The total number treated during the year was 734, being a decrease of 24 of the number treated in the previous year. Of this number 339 were of the mixed races and 395 Malabars. Of the whole number treated 555 were males and 179 females.

The following table shows the proportion of medical and surgical cases treated:—

	Treated.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent. of each class.
Medical.			
Males	419	92	21·95
Females	119	40	33·61
Surgical.			
Males	123	3	2·43
Females	56	1	1·78
Accidents	13	—	—
Operations	2	1	50
Obstetric	2	—	—
Total	734	137	18·66

There were 734 cases treated in the year. 572 were discharged cured, and 137 died, 25 remaining over at the end of the year under treatment.

The diseases were: 145 under the head general diseases A., 203 general diseases B., nervous system 3, nose 1, absorbent system 1, respiratory 20, digestive system 135, urinary 21, generative 4, organs of locomotion 2, cellular tissue 5, cutaneous system 71, conditions 86, injuries 35, surgical operations 2—total 734.

The total number of deaths was 137, principally among Malabars, who were generally in a weak and emaciated state when brought in and almost in the last stage of disease. Of 28 Malabars who died within five days of admission, 24 were brought by the patrols and 4 voluntarily sought admission, and of 29 who died within ten days 21 belonged to the former class and 8 to the latter. Among Malabars who voluntarily sought admission the death-rate is only 12·75. Of the class of diseases which chiefly caused the mortality, those relating to the digestive system, as usual, heads the list with a per-centage of 49·62, followed by conditions with 39·53. Of the diseases which helped to increase the death-rate, diarrhœa comes first with 63·15 per cent., followed by dropsy with 41·17, general debility with 39·53, chronic dysentery with 37·5, anæmia and ascites with 20 each. The cases of diarrhœa and dysentery were always cases of long standing disease; the subjects of these were Malabars emaciated and weakened by protracted illness. The subjects of dropsy were in debilitated Malabars with pale and swollen faces and extremities; diarrhœa either accompanied the disease or terminated it. The case of hereditary syphilis which proved fatal was that of an infant in whom capillary bronchitis set in. Two cases of tetanus were traumatic, and disease was well developed before admission.

The following table gives the diseases which caused the mortality :—

Name of Disease.	Number treated.	Number of Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Hereditary syphilis	1	1	100·00
Anæmia	110	22	20·00
General dropsy	17	7	41·17
Tetanus	2	2	100·00
Meningitis	1	1	100·00
Dysentery chronic	48	18	37·50
Diarrhœa	76	48	63·15
Ascites	5	1	20·00
Ulcer	64	1	1·56
Parangi	7	1	14·28
General debility	86	34	39·53
Amputation	2	1	50·00

There were four operations during the year, two for accidents and two for diseases. In the one case by accident both fore-arms were shattered by explosion of dynamite and proved fatal from hæmorrhage. In the two operations for disease one was excision of fatty tumour and the other circumcision.

Hospital Expenditure.—Total number of diets 15,635 :—

		Rs.	cts.
Cost of diets	...	4,472	58
Cost of extras	...	281	46
Miscellaneous expenses	...	462	66
Servants' wages	...	1,320	0
Total cost of hospital	...	Rs. 6,536	70

The amount recovered from patients was Rs. 183·92.

In the out-door dispensary there were 494 patients treated during the year, and the amount collected was Rs. 61·69.

DAMBULLA.

Immigrant Hospital.—Dambulla is situated on the North road between the Central and the North-Central Provinces. Fever prevails to a great extent after the rainy season. There was an outbreak of fever in the months of January and February, soon after the rainy season of December, in all the villages, but especially in the villages between Dambulla and Kakiriawa. The medical officer states that the health of the inhabitants is anything but satisfactory from frequent attacks of malarious fever and poverty, resulting in impoverished blood. They are anæmic and suffer from enlargement of spleen, chronic ulcers, &c. The number of coolies that passed through Dambulla during the year was immigrants 13,130, emigrants 15,889.

Hospital.—The hospital is situated on a piece of ground 4 acres in extent, between the North-Central and Kurunégala road. There are six wards :—(1) the general ward for the treatment of medical and surgical cases with 12 available beds, (2) female ward for medical, surgical and obstetric cases for 4 beds, (3) diarrhœa ward for 10 beds, (4) parangi ward for 10 beds, (5) cholera ward, and (6) small-pox ward. Daily average sick, males 18·73, females 4·75. There are no drains in the hospital; during the wet weather the grounds become inundated and the hospital and medical officer's quarters are reported to have been flooded with water. In my half-yearly inspection report I suggested that a dead-house be put up, as the bodies are removed to the latrine for want of a place. I think even a temporary one would answer the purpose. Water is obtained from a well in the hospital premises; during the dry weather there is a scarcity of water, and it is then supplied by the contractor, from a distant well, at 75 cents per diem. The cases treated in the hospital were 667 during the year. The number of deaths was 61, or 9·14 per cent. The majority of deaths were from bowel complaints and general debility, principally consisting of cases picked up by the patrols on the road-side in the last stage of the disease. Post-mortem appearances show an anæmic state of all the organs, diseased or enlarged liver and spleen, and the intestines pale and coats attenuated; there is also effusion in the cavity of chest and abdomen. The following were the diseases causing death: general dropsy 1, pneumonia 4, dysentery chronic 14, diarrhœa 16, abscess 1, ulcers 2, general debility 21. The cases treated in the hospital were: general diseases A. 107, general diseases B. 63, eye 3, absorbent system 1, respiratory system 13, digestive 82, urinary 15, generative 3, organs of locomotion 4, cellular tissue 9, cutaneous system 230, conditions 125, poisons 2, injuries 10—making a total of 667. The following are the largest number of cases occurring in each disease: fever 107, chronic rheumatism 36, dysentery chronic 27, diarrhœa 43, gonorrhœa 14, ulcers 150, parangi 77, general debility 125; all others were 88, making a total of 667 treated.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

Immigrant Hospitals.—This Province has two immigrant hospitals, one at Anurádhapura and the other at Mihintalé, and one out-door dispensary at Madawachchi. The object of these hospitals is the treatment of immigrant and emigrant sick coolies in their journey to and from Ceylon.

ANURÁDHAPURA.

The health of this district has been, on the whole, good. With the exception of slight outbreaks of small-pox, chicken-pox, and measles, there has been no epidemic of a serious nature during the year. Small-pox was reported in the month of May; in all 15 cases were reported and one death. Chicken-pox commenced in February and ended in June. The disease was confined to the town, and 11 cases were reported during this interval. An outbreak of measles commenced in May and ended in July, 28 cases having been reported. Of these, 15 occurred in Anurádhapura and 13 in villages a few miles from town.

The other diseases peculiar to the Province are parangi and ague. Of the former, the medical officer alludes to patients under treatment in the hospital and will be referred to hereafter. Of ague, he states that it existed throughout the year, the largest numbers having been treated during the months of January and February. Among out-patients there were 331 cases, and 23 were admitted into hospital.

Hospital.—The hospital has nine wards: 1st, medical ward for 3 beds; 2nd, pioneers' ward for general diseases containing 2 beds; 3rd, surgical ward for 3 beds; 4th, female general ward for 4 beds; 5th, parangi ward for 9 beds; and lunatic A and B wards, and a temporary ward.

The daily average sick was males 12·26, females 2·40—total 14·66.

There were 286 patients treated in the hospital during the year, of which number 25 died. The cases under treatment are classified as follows:—general diseases A 39, general diseases B. 33, nervous system 3, eye 1, circulatory system 2, absorbent 1, respiratory 10, digestive 41, urinary 7, generative 1, organs of locomotion 4, cellular tissue 4, cutaneous system 111, conditions 22, injuries 7—total 286. The largest number of cases treated were for the following diseases: fevers 24, anæmia 14, bowel complaints 26, ulcers 41, parangi 62, general debility 22. The medical officer remarks with regard to the parangi cases admitted into hospital, that they were all cases of long-standing disease, exhibiting in fact the sequelæ of that disease rather than varieties of skin eruption which are its essential features—49 males and 13 females—and the greater number of them were adults who had been suffering for several years

The 25 deaths were: 1 from phthisis pulmonalis, 4 from dysentery acute, 8 from dysentery chronic, 3 from diarrhœa, 2 from hepatitis, 1 from jaundice, 1 splenitis, 2 ulcers, 1 parangi, 5 general debility, and 2 from anæmia.

The mortality is 8·74 per cent.: in 1878 it was 19·34 per cent., in 1879, 15·39 per cent., and in 1880, 9·73. The decrease in the mortality is considered to be owing partly to the absence of famines which in former years visited the Province, and partly to the diminished number of Malabar vagrants travelling on the North road in extreme conditions of debility and starvation associated with other diseases.

The supply of water was from a well near the Ruwanwella dágoba. For bathing, water from a well in the hospital premises was obtained

The total number treated in the out-door dispensary was 2,011, and the amount collected Rs. 157·43 cents.

MIHINTALÉ.

With the exception of the months of January and December, when there was a slight prevalence of fever and measles, the year was a healthy one.

Mr. Appavupillai, the medical officer in charge of the hospital at this station, appends an interesting report on parangi, which is very prevalent in the district. As there has been so much valuable information embodied in the report compiled by the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals on this disease, I confine myself to the remark that Mr. Appavupillai is of opinion that parangi is "analagous to syphilis, but differs from that disease in a good many important points."

The hospital at this station is situated on an extensive area of open ground, and consists of four buildings, two for the accommodation of Malabar coolies and two for cases of parangi. The wards, six in number, are as follows: No 1, male parangi; Nos. 2 and 3, parangi wards for females; No. 4, male general; No. 5, female general; and No. 6, dysentery ward.

There were 334 patients treated in hospital during the year. The principal diseases were as follows: fevers 55, rheumatism 21, syphilis 11, phthisis 1, anæmia 9, diabetes 1, paralysis 2, mania 1, laryngitis 2, lung affections 5, bowel complaints 31, ulcers 37, parangi 98, general debility 21, privation 4, all others 35 Of this number 24 died: these were 5 ague, 1 remittent fever, 2 anæmia, 1 general dropsy, 1 laryngitis, 2 pneumonia, 6 dysentery chronic, 3 diarrhœa, 1 parangi, and 2 general debility. The medical officer states that the "immediate cause of death in cases of ague and anæmia was general dropsy." "The cases of pneumonia, dysentery, and diarrhœa that proved fatal were from the first desperate."

Out-door Dispensary.—Mr. Appavupillai, besides attending to his duties at the hospital, affords out-door relief to patients who either object to remain in hospital, or whose complaints are of such a trivial nature as to want only medical advice and limited treatment.

The number of cases treated in the out-door dispensary for the year was 1,302, and the amount collected was Rs 21·34. There has been a great increase in the number of cases treated, although the collections remain small. This may be accounted for by the poverty of the class of patients who have recourse to treatment.

MADAWACHCHI.

Madawachchi is 95 miles from Kandy and 52 miles to Mannár. The country is for the most part covered with a dense forest. The cultivation of fields depends on the quantity of water the tanks contain. During the hot weather the water is not drinkable; during the wet weather, however, a sufficiency of fairly good water is obtained. Mr. Jacobs, a medical practitioner, is stationed at this place to afford medical relief to those who seek it. His duty is to attend to the Government out-door dispensary daily, and treat not only the sick of the place, but also the pioneers and coolies of the Public Works Department employed in road and tank work. His special duty is to examine the immigrant and emigrant coolies and afford them medical aid when required.

The number treated during the year was 1,138, out of which 4 deaths are reported, 3 from simple cholera among the people of the district, and 1 from laryngitis. The cases treated were: under the head of general diseases A. 318, general diseases B. 89, nervous system 4, eye 9, ear 2, ductless glands 5, respiratory system 21, digestive 117, urinary 29, generative 15, organs of locomotion 1, cellular tissue 2, cutaneous system 448, conditions 24, poisons 1, injuries 42, human parasites 11—total 1,138.

Of the above treated, 666 were of the mixed races, 52 Malabar immigrants, 56 emigrants, 352 Malabar residents, 12 coolies of the Public Works Department; making a total of 472 Malabars treated, and 1,138 of all races.

The amount collected for the year was very small, being Rs. 3·68. In a place like Madawachchi, where the people are very destitute, the out-door dispensary affords gratuitous aid, and is of immense benefit to the people.

Government has provided a building for quarters for medical officer and dispensary.

KANDY.

Jails and Jail Hospitals.—There are two jails in Kandy, the old and the new one. The former is situated in King street, and the latter, an imposing building, occupies a conspicuous position in Bogambra. The new jail is constructed for the accommodation of 408 prisoners. The existence of a swamp in its vicinity detracts from the otherwise healthy site on which the building stands, but prison labour might be utilised to fill this up, and convert it into a healthy and productive garden.

The number of prisoners that remained in both the jails on the 1st of January, 1881, was [illegible]. The number admitted during that year was 7,208. The daily average strength in the old jail was 112·42 and in the new jail 328 18, making a daily strength of 440·60 for both jails.

It occasionally happened that the number of prisoners in both jails exceeded the number they are certified to hold. The corridors were then availed of for their accommodation. This overcrowding is attributed by the medical officer to the sudden influx of large gangs of road defaulters, of whom no less than 3,418 were confined in the jails during the year 1881.

The old jail is visited daily by the medical officer who attends to the treatment of ordinary cases. More serious cases are sent to the jail hospital at Bogambra for treatment.

The total number of sick treated during the year was 231, being less than the previous year by 18[illegible]. The average daily sick was 4·67 out of an average strength of 440·60 per day. This is very satisfactory and speaks well for the sanitary state of the jail.

The principal diseases were as follows: fevers 36, simple cholera 2, chicken-pox 18, measles 36, mumps 5, rheumatism 4, syphilis 2, hydrophobia 1, chest complaints 16, bowel complaints 78, and all other complaints 43; making a total of 231 treated during the year. Of the fevers, there were 5 cases of remittent and 31 of the intermittent type. All these patients contracted the fever after admission, but they were more or less subject to fever before admission. In reference to the occurrence of bowel complaints the medical officer appends a table showing that half the number who were affected were prisoners under three months in jail, and he attributes the diarrhœa to a change in the diet from the innutritious food they had been used to outside.

Total number of sick prisoners in 1881	..	231
Under 3 months in jail	.	139
Under 6 and over 3 months in jail	..	29
Under 12 and over 6 months in jail	..	28
Over one year in jail	...	35

The mortality in the jail during the year was very small, being only four deaths. One was a case of hydrophobia in an unconvicted prisoner. This man was committed on a charge of theft. Five months previous to admission he was treated for a bite from a mad dog. Whilst in jail, symptoms of hydrophobia manifested themselves, from which he died. The other three deaths were two from bowel complaints and one from general debility in prisoners transferred from Colombo to this jail.

NUWARA ELIYA.

Jail.—In a sanitary point of view the situation of the jail at Nuwara Eliya is all that could be desired. Its elevation has afforded facilities for securing good drainage, and owing to this and other satisfactory sanitary arrangements, the health of the prisoners, with the exception of slight ailments, has been very good.

There were in the jail 193 convicted, 147 unconvicted, and 16 other prisoners, making a total of 356 for the year. The average daily strength was 31·42. The medical officer states that owing to a sudden influx of prisoners the jail was overcrowded during the early part of the year, but this did not last long as the prisoners were, from time to time, sent to Kandy.

The Hospital.—The hospital consists of one ward, which is found sufficient for the accommodation of the sick males. Owing to the want of a ward for females they are treated in their cells. I agree with the medical officer that a separate small ward for their accommodation will add to their comfort and convenience.

The patients admitted into the jail hospital for treatment were 5 ague, 1 asthma, 4 acute dysentery, 1 gonorrhœa, 1 disease of woman, 4 abscess, 1 ulcer, 1 wound; making, with the one case remaining over in January, a total number of 19 treated during the year. The medical officer states that all the above cases were chiefly prisoners who had contracted the disease before their admission into the jail.

BADULLA.

The jail is situated in the town of Badulla. It has four association wards for males and one for females. There are 12 cells. The building affords accommodation for 56 prisoners. The average daily strength during the year was 46·74. Besides the above accommodation, a hospital, surgery, store-room, kitchen, and three latrines, conducted on the dry-earth system, complete the jail buildings. The hospital consists of one ward for the accommodation of five patients. The prisoners are supplied with medicines from the civil hospital. The arrangement for the supply of water and food for the prisoners is very satisfactory.

The total number of prisoners confined during the year was 17,063.

Thirty-nine prisoners were admitted into the hospital for treatment, making 40 treated for the year with the one remaining over on the 1st of January. Of this number only one died—from general dropsy—and another case was hanged.

Of the cases treated were fevers 16, and bowel complaints 12. The other cases were made up of ordinary diseases, making a total of 40.

MÁTALÉ.

The Mátalé jail, a small building situated near the Government offices, consists of three cells and two association wards capable of accommodating 26 prisoners. The sanitary condition of the vicinity of the jail is fair, and the measures adopted for the health of the prisoners are satisfactory. There is no hospital accommodation for prisoners. Slight ailments are treated in the jail, and serious cases are removed to the Government civil hospital for treatment. The cases treated in the hospital during the year were seven in number: 1 primary syphilis, 1 dementia, 1 dysentery chronic, 2 diarrhœa, 1 abscess, and 1 ulcer. There were no deaths.

ANURÁDHAPURA.

The new jail at this station is a fine building, and situated in a healthy locality. The water supply is from the well from the premises and a tank in the neighbourhood. During the months of October and November last, this supply having failed, the contractor was called upon to supply water at the same rate as that to the hospital.

The sick prisoners continue to be treated in their cells, each cell having a cubic space of 690 feet. There were 54 cases treated during the year, against 19 in 1880: ague 17, measles 1, rheumatism 2, syphilis 2, anæmia 1, inflammation of glands 1, dyspepsia 1, bowel complaints 18, stricture urethra 1, inflammation cellular tissue 1, abscess 1, herpes 1, ulcers 1, parangi 2, wounds 1, contusion 1, fracture 1.

The daily average sick was 66, and the average sojourn in hospital was 9·46 days.

Five hundred and forty-one prisoners were confined in the jail during the year, of whom 121 were convicted, 61 acquitted, and 359 Road Ordinance defaulters. Of the committed prisoners 53 were sent here from other jails, not however "for medical reasons."

The average daily strength of the jail was 39·29.

VACCINATION IN THE CENTRAL AND NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Thirteen vaccinators are employed in the Central and North-Central Provinces. An inspector of vaccination is stationed at Kandy, and supervises the work in the Kandy District. He attends the Colonial Surgeon's office daily, and examines all the vaccination returns.

The medical officers in charge of stations supervise the work of the vaccinators under them. The Colonial Surgeon is the Superintendent of Vaccination in both the Provinces. The vaccinators are distributed in the following order, viz., four for Kandy (three fixed and one extra). Their names are M. Lebbe, J. W. Chandrasekera, Punchirala, J. P. A. Wannigesekere, and W. P. Wijesingha (extra). Punchirala died in May last, and J. P. A. Wannigesekere was appointed in his place. There is only one extra vaccinator for Gampola, D. C. Rajepaksa. Matale has three vaccinators whose names are David Appu, D. J. Appuhamy and M. Lebbe. Three vaccinators are employed in Badulla: P. Don David, A. Segu Meedin, and D. J. Hiri Banda; and two at Anuradhapura, K. R. M. Banda and D. A. Fonseka.

The number vaccinated in both Provinces was 9,369 males and 6,684 females, making a total number of 16,053 operated upon for primary vaccination during the year. Of these, 12 were Europeans, 18 Burghers, 13,092 Sinhalese, 1,498 Tamils, 217 Malabars, 1,195 Moors, 15 Malays, 6 other races; total 16,053. The classification into ages is as follows: 2,923 infants, 12,738 children, and 392 adults. The results of the operations are 11,707 successful, 904 unsuccessful, 3,442 unknown; total 16,053. The results in revaccination were 1,640 successful, 364 unsuccessful, and 887 unknown, out of 2,891 re-vaccinated. The per-centage of successful is, for primary vaccinations 72·92, and for revaccinations 56·72.

The expenses incurred in vaccination and small-pox duties in the Central and North-Central Provinces were Rs. 766·73.

THEODORE MORGAN, M.B.,
Acting Colonial Surgeon.

No. 4.

REPORT of Dr. W. DIAS, Acting Colonial Surgeon of the Western and North-Western Provinces, for the year 1881.

I ASSUMED temporary charge of the medical duties of the Western and North-Western Provinces on the 28th March, 1881, and since that date visited all the medical stations in these Provinces.

The general health of the two Provinces has not been so satisfactory as it had been in the two previous years. Malarious fever as well as dysentery were prevalent nearly throughout the year, especially in the villages situated on the banks of the Maha-oya, the Deduru-oya and the Kalu-ganga. Small-pox was introduced into Colombo towards the close of the year, and from the insanitary state in which the town habitually is, with great overcrowding in many portions, the disease commenced to spread in an epidemic-like manner; the spread of the disease has been assisted by prejudices against vaccination entertained by the ignorant and poorer classes, and by the impossibility of adopting systematic vaccination in the absence of compulsory registration of births. I am glad to have to report that only a single case of cholera occurred.

VACCINATION.

During the year 1881 the number of vaccinators in the Western Province was 19, including the one that was engaged in the latter part of December, against 22 in the previous year.

The total number vaccinated, including the operations made at the dispensaries, amounted to 28,105. Of these, 20,885 or 74·30 per cent. were ascertained to have been successful, 863 or 3·07 per cent. were failures, and the results of 6,357 could not have been ascertained. It is fair to suppose that a good proportion of the absentees also must have had satisfactory results.

The prevalence in many districts, for several months, of ague in almost an epidemic form, to which I have alluded in the commencement of this report, has been the cause of a less number vaccinated during the year under review than in 1880, in which year the total vaccinated amounted to 37,273. To this cause may also be added the less number of vaccinators employed.

Of the number vaccinated during the year, 13,690 were males and 12,415 females. Dealing with the figures in regard to races, it appears that 10 were Europeans, 135 Burghers, 25,570 Sinhalese, 1,176 Tamils, 35 Malabars, 1,097 Moors, 54 Malays, and 28 others such as Kaffirs, Bengalees, &c. Dividing the number again into ages, 428 were infants, 24,210 children, and 3,467 were adults. The classification into ages has been in strict accordance with the terms defined in the Vaccination Ordinance, No. 9 of 1863, in which the term children is defined as those from six months to twelve years, and adults as those above twelve years.

One thousand and fifteen persons were revaccinated, and of these 599 or 59·01 per cent. were ascertained to have been successful.

The number of vaccinators in the North-Western Province during 1881 was five, being the same as in 1880. The number vaccinated by them, together with those vaccinated in the out-door dispensary at Kurunégala, amounted to 9,887, against 12,388 in the previous year. The cause that tended to lessen the number vaccinated was the same as in the Western Province.

Of the number vaccinated, 7,651 or 77·39 per cent. were successful, 279 or 2·82 per cent. unsuccessful, and the results of 1,957 were unknown. Of 9,887 vaccinated, 5,922 were males and 3,965 females. Dividing the number into races, it appears that there were 2 Europeans, 6 Burghers, 8,876 Sinhalese, 429 Tamils, 45 Malabars, 518 Moors, and 10 Malays. Again, dividing the number into ages, there were 12 infants, 8,183 children, and 1,692 adults.

There were only three revaccinations, of which two proved successful.

In the Western Province there are seven civil hospitals, including the De Soyza Lying-in hospital, the Police Hospital, two lunatic, and twelve out-door dispensaries. Two new dispensaries were opened

during the year, one at Banderagama and the other at Matugama. The one attached to the lying-in hospital was amalgamated with the out-door dispensary, Maradána.

In the North-Western Province there are three civil hospitals and four out-door dispensaries.

The following is a summary of the reports of medical officers in charge.

WESTERN PROVINCE.—COLOMBO.

General Hospital, Maradána.

The important alterations made in connection with this institution were the converting of the female ward communicating with the male general ward into an opthalmic ward, which has been fitted up for the treatment of such cases. The roof of the European medical ward was renewed, as it was in a dilapidated state. The planters' ward has been especially furnished for the comfort of sick planters who seek admission

The Superintendent of Nurses, Miss Winn, resigned after the expiration of her engagement for three years, owing to ill-health

The latrine arrangements, water supply, accommodation for patients, the nursing of the sick, are all that could be desired.

One hundred and twenty-one cases remained over from the previous year, 3,131 were admitted, making a total of 3,252; of these, 2,692 were discharged, 406 died in hospital, one out of hospital, and 153 were remaining at the end of the year. Of the total treated, 2,178 were of the mixed races and 1,074 Malabars. The daily average sick in hospital was 146: males 102·89, females 43·11; or 84·33 for mixed races and 61·67 for Malabars. The death-rate was 12·51: 8·86 for mixed races and 19·92 for Malabars. The principal diseases treated, and which caused the mortality, with the per-centage of deaths to each class of diseases, were

Names of Diseases.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Names of Diseases.	Number treated.	Number of deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Enteric fever	1	1	100	Hepatitis	11	1	9·09
Simple continued fever	28	4	14·28	Diarrhœa	452	206	45 57
Remittent fever	4	3	75	Dysentery	41	17	41·46
Syphilis, secondary	104	1	·96	Jaundice	2	1	50
Cancer	28	5	17·85	Ascites	10	2	20
Scrofula	22	3	13·63	Obstruction of intestines	1	1	100
Phthisis pulmonalis	84	26	30 95	Bright's disease	5	1	20
Anæmia	123	17	13·82	Diseases of women	43	4	9·30
General dropsy	37	18	48 64	Abscess	80	3	3·75
Tabes mesenterica	3	1	33·33	Ulcers	359	13	3·62
Scurvy	1	1	100	Senile gangrene	1	1	100
Apoplexy	1	1	100	General debility	141	35	24·82
Convulsions	1	1	100	Snake bite	1	1	100
Tetanus	11	6	54 54	Arsenic poisoning	2	2	100
Paraplegia	6	1	16 66	Burn	9	2	22·22
Chronic hydrocephalus	1	1	100	Contusion	51	4	7·84
Valvular disease of heart	7	4	57·14	Fracture	70	8	11·43
Aneurism of abdom. aorta	4	1	25	Wounds	160	3	1·87
Pneumonia	19	6	31·57	Concussion of Brain	5	1	20

Of the 3,252 cases treated, 1,470 were medical, 1,579 surgical, and 203 accidents; the deaths were 205, 179, and 23, respectively.

There were 106 operations performed during the year: of these, 63 were major and 43 minor operations. Dr. Rockwood states that "out of the former the most important were amputations of the upper and lower extremities, ligature of the brachial artery, trephining, Wood's operation for hernia, removal of elephantiasis of the scrotum and perenial section. Four deaths occurred among the patients operated upon for injuries and diseases, namely, three after trephining for fracture of the skull, and one after tapping of the head for the second time for chronic hydrocephalus."

The expenditure of the hospital was Rs. 33,708·15, Rs. 3,013·75 less than in last year. The total amount collected from paying patients was Rs. 657·93, or an increase of Rs. 28·87½ over that of the previous year.

Lock ward.—There were 76 women on the list on the 1st January, 1881. Forty of these deserted and none were brought back by the Police; 46 new cases came on the list during the year.

Out-door Dispensary, Maradána.

The total number treated was 5,364, against 5,647 in 1880; the largest numbers treated were 664 in August, 581 in October, and 581 in November. The amount collected was Rs. 747·81, against Rs. 826·06 in the previous year.

De Soysa Lying-in Hospital

The total number treated during the year was 90, with no deaths. Of the 83 admitted during the year, 6 were Burghers, 1 English, 67 Sinhalese, 6 Tamils, 1 German, and 2 Moors, all these being classed under the head mixed races. Of the births, 40 were males and 33 females. The average weight of the former was 6 lb. 7 oz. and the latter 5 lb. 3 oz. Of the 83 cases of births, three were twins.

The expenditure of this institution for dieting, &c., amounted to Rs. 4,402 99. Only Rs 10 were recovered from a paying patient.

The nursing is supervised by the matron, Mrs. Palmer, who resides on the premises.

In the month of July the out-door dispensary attached to the lying-in-hospital was combined with the general out-door dispensary, Maradana. During the portion of the year in which it existed as a separate institution, 1,812 persons obtained relief, the amount collected being Rs. 201·38.

Lunatic Asylum, Borella.

The total number treated in this institution was 357: 192 mania, 46 melancholia, and 99 dementia; the daily average being 240·57, 154·57 for males, and 86·00 for females. 68 persons were discharged, and 17 died, the death-rate being 5·04 per cent. to total treated.

Of the total number of inmates, 37 were treated in the infirmary, the daily average sick being 4·02, males 2·40, and females 1·62.

Infectious Diseases Hospital, Kanatta.

Only three cases of small-pox were treated in the hospital; two of these proved fatal. They were of the confluent form.

There were no cases of cholera reported to have occurred in Colombo.

As regards the origin of the outbreak of small-pox and other particulars regarding the sanitary condition of Colombo, as also for any information as regards the respective infectious hospitals, I beg to refer to the report of Assistant Colonial Surgeon T. F. Garvin, M.B., C.M., which I subjoin.

I am happy to state that there was no cholera in Colombo during the past year, and I am inclined to ascribe this fortunate immunity to the check in the immigration of coolies from Southern India.

During the first half of the year a like immunity from small-pox was enjoyed, but on the 7th July a case of confluent small-pox was detected in Panchikawatta, otherwise known as Skinner's road South, and sent in for treatment by Dr. Asserappa, the Sanitary Officer. This case terminated fatally on the 6th day of treatment.

For four months subsequent to this there was no small-pox in Colombo, but I have it from Dr. Vanderstraaten that a cooly recently arrived from the coast developed the disease while working at Mr. De Breard's in Grandpass, and that before he could inform the authorities the man absconded and has not since been heard of. This is doubtless the link connecting the solitary case reported at Panchikawatta and the subsequent outbreak at Hettiawatta. Late in the month of November small-pox appeared in a densely populated garden in Hettiawatta close to Kotahéna, and during my temporary inability from illness to do so Mr. E. De Kretser, the registrar of the general hospital, inspected and reported on these cases. There were in all four cases, three of confluent and one of modified small-pox, and of these the three confluent cases died. Attempts were made to remove these cases to the hospital for treatment, but so much opposition was offered, that, in the face of the Proclamation for the compulsory removal of such cases having ceased to be in force, the municipal officers had to abandon them.

The next case occurred in Drieberg's lane, and without any great interval the outbreak became general in Mosque lane, a dirty bye-way with as dirty courts and passages leading from it, connecting Wolfendahl with New Moor street, and most dangerous from its proximity to two large places of worship thronged by people from various parts of the town and country. There were six cases reported from Mosque lane alone: some of these were cases of confluent and some of distinct small-pox. It is a matter of surprise that the disease did not extend with greater rapidity or assume a more malignant aspect than at the outset, for of all places in the town of Colombo Mosque lane may be said to be the one in which the laws of sanitation are most set at defiance. I have failed to observe in several visits made to this place subsequently any improvement of whatever nature. The healthy and the sick live together in crowded little rooms in the most fearless fashion. The same want of cleanliness characterises all the occupants of this locality, and will continue to do so till some energetic measures are adopted to make the cleanliness of the place as compulsory as the notification of the disease prevailing in it, and I feel certain that the seeds of the disease already sown, and still lavishly and abundantly carried to various parts of the town and country by various agencies, will ripen into a serious outbreak unless proper precautions be taken to (1) improve the sanitary state of the locality and the homesteads in it, (2) to enforce the proper isolation and segregation of the sick, (3) to prevent access to the sick of healthy persons not living in the locality, and lastly to remove as many cases as possible to the hospital maintained for that purpose. All this falls strictly within the province of the municipal authorities, and no blame can attach to the Department, particularly if this note of warning is not heeded, and when yet there is time for action the suggestion offered be not followed up by vigorous action.

Police Hospital, Maradana.

On the 31st December, 1880, nine cases remained under treatment, and during the year 1881 356 were admitted, making a total of 365, against a total of 638 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 273. The largest number of admissions were for ague, 109 having come under treatment; next in order were cases of ulcer, of which 68 were treated; next came boils, 31 having been treated; diarrhœa contributed 29 patients, chronic rheumatism 17, of constipation and blisters of the feet there were 15 of each class, and various other disorders made up the remaining 86. There were only two deaths during the year, and these were from phthisis pulmonalis, of which disorder three came under treatment. The per-centage of deaths to total treated was only ·54. On the 31st December, 1881, there were six cases remaining under treatment, and these were one each of scrofula, dyspepsia, dysentery, ulcer, boil, and blisters of the feet.

The dieting, water supply, latrine arrangement, &c., were the same as in 1880 and require no special comment.

The duties of the medical officer attached to the Police are not confined to the hospital only, as there are a great many constables and serjeants living outside the barracks; the members of their families have to be attended at their residences, as well as all officers above the grade of serjeants.

Hulftdorp Jail.

During the year, 1,922 (1,851 males and 71 females) prisoners were confined in this jail; one case remained at the close of the previous year; 48 cases were admitted during the year. The admissions were chiefly for diarrhœa 12 cases with 1 death, dysentery acute 10 cases with no deaths, remittent fever 11 with 2 deaths, ague 6 with 1 death, other diseases 9 with 1 death.

One hundred and sixty-four were treated as out-patients.

The arrangements of latrines, baths, water-supply, and food were satisfactory.

Convict Hospital, Borella.

This is the general hospital for all the Colombo prisoners. The average strength of these jails were:—

Welikada	Males	398·72
	Females	15·9
Breakwater } Slave Island }		405·11
New Lunatic Asylum		118·78
Mahara		237·92

The total number treated at the convict hospital during the year was 1,078 (mixed races 949, and Malabars 129) with a daily average of 50·67.

The following table shows the diseases which caused the mortality and the rate per cent. of deaths to total treated :—

Names of Diseases.	Total treated.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to total treated.
Ague	221	1	·45
Remittent fever	88	4	4·54
Simple cholera	3	2	66 66
Phthisis pulmonalis	3	1	33 33
General dropsy	4	1	25·00
Meningitis	1	1	100·
Bronchitis	28	1	3·57
Pneumonia	52	11	21·15
Pleurisy	2	1	50·
Dysentery acute	161	4	2·48
Do chronic	19	4	21·05
Diarrhœa	148	7	4·72
General debility	5	1	20·
Multiple injury	2	1	50·

Of the 1,050 cases admitted, 456 were from Welikada with 22 deaths, from Mahara 235 with 13 deaths, from Slave Island 176 with 1 death, from the Breakwater 97 with 1 death, and 86 from the New Lunatic Asylum with 3 deaths.

The medical officer, Assistant Colonial Surgeon J. Carbery, M.B., C.M., attributes the increase of sickness to the proximity of some of the jails to swamps, to the heavy work to which the prisoners are put, to deficient clothing, and the closeness of the wards in the Mahara jail.

Leper Asylum, Hendala.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 186, viz., lepers 180 and paupers 6, against 211 in 1880. At the end of 1880 there were 111 lepers and 6 paupers remaining in the Asylum, and during the year under review sixty-nine lepers were admitted. Of these, 41 were new cases and 28 were re-admissions. Of the new cases 20 were suffering from anæsthetic leprosy, 13 from tubercular, 7 from mixed, and 1 from the macular form. Forty-eight were discharged during the year, and of these 43 were relieved, 3 not improved, and 2 absconded. The death-rate of the Asylum was 5·91 per cent. against 10·42 in 1880. There was no increase of mortality as in former years on any particular month. There were 11 deaths: 10 males and 1 female. Of these, 5 were in cases of tubercular leprosy, and the immediate cause of death in all the six were debility. The other five were cases of anæsthetic leprosy, and in these gangrene, diarrhœa, tuberculosis, and debility were the immediate causes of death.

The daily average in the Asylum was 127·71, against 124·87 in 1880; the daily average for the males was 111·33, and for the females 16·38.

There was no overcrowding at any time during the year.

The water supply, latrine arrangements, and dieting of the Asylum were all satisfactory.

As regards the treatment of the lepers, the Medical Superintendent in charge says in his annual report :—

"The treatment of the lepers with chaulmoogra and gurgun oils was perseveringly carried out with decided amelioration of the disease. In no case was it curative. The sores were dressed chiefly with gurgun ointment with good results. The acid nitrate of mercury was found useful as an application to ulcers, promoting their rapid healing.

"Of 67 patients treated with gurgun oil, 29 were discharged relieved, 5 not improved, and 2 absconded, leaving 31 still under treatment at the end of the year. Of 43 patients treated with chaulmoogra oil, 14 were discharged relieved and 29 remained under treatment.

"The *Naradee Mooloo* oil extracted from the seeds of *Hydrocarpus inebrians*, used at Madras in leprosy and favourably reported on, deserves a trial in the Asylum. It is said to be cheaper and equally efficacious as the chaulmoogra oil. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica*, as a decoction, has had a trial in a few cases in the Asylum, but I have not obtained any marked therapeutical results from its employment."

The Medical Superintendent suggests the erection, at the back of the permanent buildings, of a temporary recreation shed (cadjan) where the lepers might remain under shelter in the intervals of work, instead of occupying the dormitories during day.

Out-door Dispensary.—The number treated during the year was 770, or 159 in excess of the number in the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 382·23, shewing an increase of Rs. 94·14.

Pimburé.

During the past year the general health of the station has been good. The principal diseases prevalent were the same as in previous years. One case of confluent small-pox was reported from Talpitiya. It is believed that the man contracted the disease when in Colombo; he died 8 days after. Twelve cases of chicken-pox were also reported and none proved fatal.

The ventilation of the hospital is satisfactory. The hospital was not over-crowded. There is no accommodation for the dispenser, which is required so as to enable him to be constantly in the hospital and supervise the work of the attendants. There is no night attendant employed, but, when a case is admitted which requires the services of one, the day attendants do so by turns.

The water for drinking purposes is obtained from a well which is in the hospital premises; this water was analysed and found to be slightly turbid, containing 2·5 grains of chlorides in a gallon.

The total number treated during the year was 282, or 17 more than last year. Of the total number treated, 241 were males and 41 females (208 mixed races and 74 Malabars). The daily average sick was for males 11·21 and females 2·37. The largest numbers treated were for ague, anæmia, rheumatism, diarrhœa, ulcers, and wounds. The per-centage of deaths to total treated was 7·44, or 1·23 lower than in 1880. The principal diseases which caused the mortality were phthisis pulmonalis, general dropsy, diarrhœa and fractures. Of the 21 deaths, 18 or 8·65 were among the mixed races, and 3 or 4·05 were among Malabars.

The expenditure of the hospital was Rs. 3,037·32 or Rs. 266·32 less than in 1880. The amount collected from paying patients amounted to Rs. 13·50.

The Out-door Dispensary.—The total number that received relief at this institution was 9,877. The total amount collected was Rs. 1,060·41. The largest numbers treated were during the months of May, June, and December. This institution is increasing in the estimation of the inhabitants who seek its aid in large numbers.

Out-door Dispensary, Bandaragama, was opened on the 15th January, 1881, at the suggestion of the Assistant Government Agent of Kalutara, as it was not very convenient for sick persons to be brought for treatment to the dispensary at Pánaduré. The medical officer stationed at Pánaduré attends once a week. The total number treated was 2,296, the amount collected was Rs. 207 18. The largest number treated in any one month was 329 in March From the amount collected, Rs. 3 was spent for the purchase of two stands for the scales; the balance Rs. 204·18 was credited to Government.

The medical officer states that a building is being constructed by Mr. Harmanis Dias of Pánaduré to be used for this dispensary.

Vaccination.—2,550 persons were vaccinated in the Pánaduré District. Of these 68·98 per cent. proved successful, 129 were unsuccessful, and 662 absented themselves on the eighth day. There were 105 revaccinations, with 54·28 per cent. of success

Kalutara.

Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Fretz was in charge of the station for part of the year, and and on his transfer to the Southern Province, Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Swan was placed in charge of it. In his report he says that the general health of the district was good. Ague of a sporadic type prevailed in some of the villages in the Pasdun korale during May, June, and July. There were only three cases of chicken-pox reported in private houses The weather has been generally seasonable, but November was unusually rainy, more than nine inches of rain having fallen in forty-eight hours on one occasion.

Hospital.—Twenty-eight cases remained at the close of the previous year, and 400 were admitted, making a total of 428, against 487 in 1880. Forty-two, or 9·81 per cent. proved fatal. The death-rate has been less than in the previous year. Of the 42 deaths, 8 occurred one day after admission, 5 two days, 3 three days, and 8 four days after admission; or 24 within four days after admission. The largest number of admissions were for ulcers and ague, 85 of the former and 66 of the latter having come under treatment. The daily average sick was 14·19 for males and 3 62 for females There was no overcrowding at any time, the greatest number of patients on any one day not having exceeded the number of beds.

There were two cases of traumatic tetanus; both terminated fatally.

There were six operations, one of which was a major-operation, in which both the legs had to be amputated immediately below the knee joints for gangrene. The patient made a good recovery

The expenditure of the hospital for dieting and attendants amounted to Rs. 3,247·24. A sum of Rs. 216·82½ has been recovered from paying patients.

During the year a new cesspool was made in the vicinity of the malolatrine for the reception of the washings Three cemented drains were constructed, one at the back of the male segregation ward, one at the back of the female segregation ward, and another from the back of the female ward leading into the garden for the drainage of rain water. The night soil was formerly buried in the hospital premises, but arrangements have been made to remove the hospital night soil together with the night soil of the other public latrines in the town, to be deposited two miles away from the town.

The Out-door Dispensary—The popularity of the out-door dispensary is at once seen from the number treated in it. In 1879 only 4,674 were treated, in 1880 the number rose to 10,344 and in the year under review it was 11,489. The collection however has decreased from Rs. 856·34 in 1880 to Rs. 838 83 in 1881 This is due to the establishment of a private dispensary to which those able to pay resort.

Matugama Dispensary.—An out-door dispensary was opened at Matugama, 14 miles from the town of Kalutara. The first visit of the medical officer to Matugama dispensary was made on the 15th January, when only three patients attended, the collection from whom amounted to only 4 cents. At the visit, made on the 22nd December, 81 patients attended and the collection amounted to Rs. 4 62. The total treated during the year was 1,414, and the amounted collected Rs. 82·10.

The building at present occupied as the dispensary at Matugama is condemned by the medical officer as being situated on a very low-lying ground, the floor being constantly damp and mildew affecting vegetable medicines placed in it such as rhubarb, columba, gentian, &c.

Medico legal Examinations.—Forty-three were performed during the year, 24 for aggravated assault, 4 for rape, and 15 for other causes.

Jail.—The number of prisoners confined during the year was 1,176, and the daily average strength was 32·05, against 755 and 26 19 respectively in 1880. There were 23 cases of sickness or 31 less than the number in 1880. The daily average sick was ·52 The diseases prevalent were dysentery and diarrhœa. The want of hospital accommodation for the prisoners and a house of observation for suspected lunatics was dwelt upon by Dr. Ondaatje in his report for 1880.

Vaccination.—There were two vaccinators in the Kalutara District; 4,078 persons were vaccinated by them. Of these, 3,535 or 86·68 per cent. were successful, 59 or 1 44 per cent. were failures, and the results of the rest were unknown. 359 persons were revaccinated; and of these, in 236 the operation proved successful.

Negombo.

Malarious fevers prevailed nearly throughout this district. The total number reported by the headmen was 21,714, but these figures cannot be relied upon as very accurate Dr. F. Kent, with two assistants who were appointed for this duty, inspected all the fever-stricken villages and treated every case that was brought to their notice Only one case of small-pox and two cases of chicken-pox were treated and none proved fatal. With the exception of the above the general health of the district was good.

Hospital—The drainage of the hospital has been improved; there are paved surface drains round the principal wards of the hospital for carrying away storm-waters which are carried through other drains out of the hospital premises.

Arrangements are about to be made for the burial of the dead in a new cemetery situated at some distance from the hospital; this will be a very great improvement.

The total number treated during the year was 1,164 (701 mixed races and 463 Malabars) with 97 deaths. The daily average sick was 47 83: 36·61 for males and 11·22 for females, or 30·61 mixed races and 17·22 Malabars. The per-centage of deaths to the total number treated was 8·33. The largest number of cases treated was for ague 199, diarrhœa 77, anœmia 88, general debility 74, dysentery 33. Under diarrhœa there were 33 deaths, general debility 17, dysentery 10, and anœmia 6.

There were 19 cases of cancer treated, with three deaths, and three cases of tetanus, two of which were traumatic; one proved fatal. Seventeen surgical operations were performed (15 for disease and 2 for accidents).

The expenditure of the hospital was Rs. 6,406·32, against Rs. 7,641·08 in the previous year. The sum collected from paying patients was Rs. 109·25, against Rs. 78·39 in the previous year.

The Out-door Dispensary.—The total number treated was 3,908, an increase of 2,388 over that of the previous year. The total amount collected and credited to Government was Rs. 532·23, or Rs. 249·56 more than in the previous year. These figures indicate that the usefulness of the institution is extending.

Jail.—The twenty-two cells which were stated in the last annual report as being in course of erection are still unfinished, and the 12 "condemned cells" therein mentioned have since been converted into two association wards. The jail now affords accommodation for 237 prisoners in all, including the hospital. The association wards are capable of accommodating 217, the cells 4, hospital 14, and the female cells 2.

The strength of the jail during the year 1881 was 50,223, or a daily average of 128·69 for the convicted and 8·91 for the unconvicted. The bathing, latrine, and dieting arrangements are the same as in the previous year.

The total number treated in hospital during 1881 was 216, against 203 in 1880, and the daily average sick in hospital was 4·83. There were 14 deaths against 13 in the previous year; the per-centage of deaths to total treated has been 6·48. The medical officer in charge, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Hallock, states in his report: "This high mortality was chiefly owing to the very miserable condition of the patients who were admitted into hospital; they were, with the exception of one single case, all feeble, emaciated prisoners, with their organs of digestion totally impaired, transferred from other jails. The prevailing illness among them were bowel complaints. The one instance alluded to above was a fairly strong man who was attacked with choleraic diarrhœa in the forenoon and died in the afternoon of the same day at the civil hospital to which he was removed."

The lighting of the wards used as a hospital is not quite satisfactory.

Vaccination.—The two vaccinators working in the Negombo District vaccinated 3,893 persons. Of these, 74·21 per cent. were successful, 50 or 1·28 per cent. are said to have been failures, and the results of 954 were unknown. 110 were revaccinated with 80 per cent. of success.

Avisáwélla.

As regards the general health of the station, I am glad to be able to say that it was very fair during the year under review. The usual outbreak of ague occurred during the early part of the year; but was of a mild type and limited to a small extent.

The number treated in the out-door dispensary during the year was 527, and the amount collected Rs. 33·18, against 278 and Rs. 18·93 in 1880. The largest numbers treated were in January, April, and May.

Jail.—There were 244 prisoners confined during the year, against 1,701 in 1880. The average daily strength was 6·42. Only 11 cases came under treatment: one of gonorrhœa, one of hernia, two of injuries, three of ague, two of bronchitis, and two of ulcers. All these cases recovered.

The medical officer of the station, Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Leembruggen, was towards the latter part of the year removed to Kégalla, and Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Heyzer was sent there for a short time, and he was relieved by Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. Bartholomeusz.

Ratnapura.

The station was in charge of Deputy Assistant Colonial Surgeon S. Fernando, M.B., C.M. The health of the district was on the whole favourable; the only disease which prevailed to some extent was malarious fever. It was prevalent in the Meda kóralé for a short period, and a Medical Sub-Assistant itinerated in this kóralé, distributing fever medicines and ordering the headmen to afford relief wherever found necessary.

Hospital.—The latrines, drainage, ventilation, and other sanitary arrangements in connection with the hospital were satisfactory.

The total number treated was 698, 34 of which remained at the close of the previous year. There were 42 deaths or 6·01 per cent. to total treated; these resulted principally from phthisis pulmonalis, dysentery (acute and chronic), diarrhœa and general debility. The daily average sick was 27·50 per cent. for males and 5·77 per cent. for females. Of the total number of deaths 27 or 5·01 per cent. were amongst mixed races, and 15 or 9·37 per cent. amongst Malabars.

There were fifteen surgical operations performed, fourteen for diseases. Of these one was amputation of the forearm, one amputation of the thumb, and one case of operation for accident (this was amputation of the leg); there were no deaths. There were also four cases of dislocations, three of fractures, five of cancer, twenty of wounds, one of hernia, and two of tumour treated, and none proved fatal.

The total number treated during the previous year was 429 (276 mixed races and 153 Malabars). In 1881, 698 were treated (538 mixed races and 160 Malabars), an increase of 269 (262 mixed races and 7 Malabars) over that of the previous year.

The expenditure of the hospital, excluding medical officer's salary, was Rs. 6,857·79. The amount recovered from paying patients was Rs. 91·02.

A contractor was engaged who supplies raw provisions at 33 cents per native ordinary diet, which is cheaper to Government than it was last year when provisions were purchased in the local market.

Out-door Dispensary.—The total number treated during the year was 2,566, against 1,938 in the previous year, an increase of 628. Although there is an increase in the number treated, the collections amounted to Rs. 138·18, which shows a decrease of Rs. 25·49.

Jail.—The total number treated during the year was 11; two remained at the close of the previous year; there were no deaths. The average daily sick was ·09. The number of prisoners confined during the year was 1,127, of which 703 were road defaulters. Serious cases of illness are transferred for treatment to the civil hospital. Nine were sent during the year to the civil hospital; of these, two died—one of dysentery and one of paralysis. There were two executions during the year. The health of the jail was satisfactory.

Vaccination.—The two vaccinators in the Ratnapura District have vaccinated 3,429 persons during the year. Of these 1,653 were found to be successful, 31 or ·90 per cent. are said to have been failures, and the rest were absent. There were 238 revaccinations, of which 87 were successful.

Kégalla.

Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. R. C. Aldous was in charge of the station up to the end of October, and on his transfer to Galle Sub-Assistant Colonial Surgeon Mr. W. E. Leembruggen was placed in charge of it.

Fever in an epidemic form was prevalent to a great extent in the Three and Four Kóralés for about four months. 171 cases were treated in hospital, with no deaths, the majority of the cases occurring among the poorer classes of the natives living in the villages close to the Maha-oya. The medical officer, with the assistance of a vaccinator who was detached for this duty, distributed fever powders to the sick. The headmen, under instructions from the Assistant Government Agent, provided the destitute with suitable food.

Fifty-three cases of chicken-pox occurred, all in private houses, and none proved fatal. The general health of the district was satisfactory

Hospital.—Nineteen cases remained at the close of the previous year; 651 were admitted, making a total of 670 against 594 in 1880, of which 37 or 5·52 proved fatal. The admissions were chiefly for ague, primary syphilis, anæmia, general dropsy, acute dysentery, diarrhœa, and ulcers The deaths were principally from anæmia, pneumonia, dysentery acute, diarrhœa, and general debility. Of these, 27 were of mixed races and 10 Malabars, giving a per-centage of 6·05 and 4·46, respectively. Most of the Malabars who died were brought into hospital when in a moribund condition. The daily average sick was 17·51 for males, and 5·46 for females, 14·86 for mixed races, and 8·11 for Malabars, respectively. The hospital was on no occasion overcrowded.

There were two cases of traumatic tetanus of which one proved fatal, four cases of cancer with no deaths, and thirty cases of wounds with one death.

There were sixteen surgical operations performed with one death; this was amputation of the leg, which proved fatal from pyæmia.

The expenditure incurred during the year for dieting and attendance was Rs. 4,034·38, a decrease of Rs. 398·51 compared with the previous year. The amount recovered from paying patients was Rs 52·21, an increase of Rs. 25·46 over the previous year.

Out-door Dispensary.—At the out-door dispensary 3,286 persons were treated, and Rs. 229·08 collected, showing an increase of 1,130 treated and Rs. 63·30 collected over those in 1880. It is evident from the increase of the number treated that the natives are availing themselves of the benefits of European treatment.

Jail Hospital.—There were nineteen prisoners treated during the year, with one death, which was a case of general debility. It was an emaciated Sinhalese man who was admitted in a very debilitated and weak state. He died thirteen days after admission. The average daily sick was ·41; no females were treated, and no Malabars.

The hospital arrangements are not satisfactory. The ward used as the hospital is a small damp room, being intended to contain one patient, but when there are more cases than one they are transferred to the civil hospital.

Vaccination.—There were three vaccinators in the Kégalla District: two in the Four Kóralés and one in the Ruwanwella district. These vaccinated 3,492 persons, of whom 2,514 were found to have been successfully vaccinated, 224 failed, and 301 were absent. 67 persons were revaccinated with, it appears, 74·62 per cent. of success.

THE PORT OF COLOMBO.

During the year 1881, 428 steamers, 52 sailing ships, and 1,201 native craft called at this port The largest number of steamers that arrived during any one month was in October and November—44 and 40, respectively.

There were two cases of chicken-pox sent for treatment to hospital—one during the month of March and the other in November.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE

Kurunégala.

The only disease which appeared in an epidemic-like form was malarious fever; it prevailed extensively throughout the district during the early part of the year. Three medical practitioners were employed in the fever-stricken villages with a supply of the necessary medicines. This was required only for a very short period, as the disease subsided rapidly.

The medical officer states: "Long residence in the climate and repeated attacks of fever lead to splenic enlargements, anæmia, and the malarial cachexia. All the forms of malarial fever are met with in the district—the true remittents and the different forms of ague, quotidian, tertian, and quartan. The cases of remittent fever are often of a very severe type, and if not promptly treated with large doses of quinine, the earliest remissions being taken advantage of, frequently lead to secondary affections with a fatal termination"

Paraggi prevails to a great extent in this district. 278 cases were treated in hospital, or only three cases less than in last year.

Hospital.—The building of an additional latrine is recommended

The total number treated during the year under review was 1,952, an increase of 559 above the number treated in the previous year. The admissions were chiefly for ague 327, remittent fever 54, diarrhœa 112, general dropsy 122, dysentery chronic 40, general debility 149

The number of deaths was 175, or 8·96 per cent. to total treated (7·38 for mixed races and 14·28 for Malabars). The per-centage of deaths show a decrease of 1·37 compared with 1880. The principal diseases which caused the mortality were diarrhœa 37, general dropsy 36, ague 9, remittent fever 13, dysentery, chronic 16, general debility 16. The daily average sick in hospital was 87·45 (mixed races 65·70 Malabars 21·75), or 73·36 for males and 14·13 for females.

The expenditure of the hospital amounted to Rs. 13,355·24. The amount collected from paying-patients was Rs. 388·16. The expenditure has slightly increased, but the amount voted for the year was not exceeded.

Out-door Dispensary.—The total number of persons who obtained relief from this institution during the year was 7,456, or nearly 2,000 more in than last year The largest number treated in any one month was 1,372 in January, and the largest amounts collected were during the months of January and February, which were Rs. 255·50 and Rs. 212·87, respectively. The total amount collected during the year was Rs. 1,324·86, or an increase of Rs. 1·89 above that of the previous year. The increase has not been

proportionate with the larger number of patients owing, probably, to the inhabitants of the district having had to suffer losses from the unseasonable weather which proved detrimental to cultivation. It may here be remarked that this is the best paying Government out-door dispensary in these Provinces. The number of applicants, when compared with that of other dispensaries, shows a steady increase from year to year.

Jail.—The number of prisoners received into the jail during the year was 2,949 (convicted 2,298, and unconvicted 651), and the daily average strength was 90·67 or 63·62 for the former, and 27·05 for the latter. The daily average strength in 1880 was 97·08.

The number of sick treated during the year was 215, the cases under the head ague predominating. There were four deaths: one from tetanus (traumatic) brought on by compound fracture of the leg in a prisoner who was remanded to the jail, suffering from the disease when received into the jail; one from acute dysentery, and the other two were executions. Taking these two also, the death-rate has been 1·86 per cent. of cases treated, and 0·13 per cent. of prisoners admitted to the jail. When the two deaths from executions are excluded, the death-rate has been only ·92 per cent. of cases. The general health of the prisoners during the year has been very satisfactory.

Vaccination.—There are three vaccinators doing work in the Kurunégala District. They vaccinated 7,531 persons during the year. Of these, the operation proved successful in 5,811; the failures amounted to 2·48 per cent.; and the results in the rest were unknown.

Puttalam.

With the exception of the usual outbreak of ague towards the latter months of the year, and which has been of a severer nature than that of the previous year, the district may be said to have enjoyed good health.

The medical officer, Assistant Colonial Surgeon E. De Livera, M.B., C.M., in his annual report states regarding the general health: "The diseases prevalent are chiefly those arising from the effects of malaria, as intermittent and remittent fevers, accompanied often with congestion and enlargement of the spleen and sometimes of the liver also, ending, when neglected or badly treated (as in many of the cases which occur among Moors who do not yet fully appreciate the value of European treatment, and in the villages where the unfortunate people are obliged to be left only to the tender mercies of the vedarálas) in anæmia, general dropsy, and malarious cachexia, and eventually death."

"Diarrhœa, dysentery, and ulcers chiefly prevail among the Malabars, in whom they prove very obstinate and sometimes fatal, owing to their debilitated condition, brought on by living habitually on insufficient, defective, and unwholesome food. Chest affections are not common in Puttalam. Syphilis is comparatively rare. Diabetes and cancer are very rare, and I have not met with any cases of elephantiasis in the district." On the disease parangi, which prevails in some parts of the Puttalam District, the medical officer thus remarks: "The disease called parangi prevails to a great extent in the portion of the district called Demalapattu, whence patients come into hospital for relief, travelling distances of from 11 to 30 or 40 miles. I am glad to observe that the number of cases that seek relief is diminishing every year. Those that were admitted into hospital last year were mostly chronic cases, suffering more, I am inclined to think, from the abuse of mercury than from the effects of the disease. Many of the patients that were admitted had been treated before and discharged relieved, and they came back, the disease having broken out again after their return to their villages where they had to revert to their filthy habits, unwholesome and innutritious food."

A great deal has been done by the Local Board of Health for the improvement of the town. The drainage of the town has been a matter of some difficulty owing to its being a dead level. The existence of the large Moorish burial ground in the heart of the town will, it is trusted, soon engage the attention of the Local Board.

The medical officer draws attention to the suggestion made by him in a former report regarding the necessity of opening, if not a small hospital, an out-door dispensary in the centre of Demalapattu, near Ammadawa, 16 miles from the town of Puttalam, for the relief of parangi patients, to whom it is a great hardship to come so far as Puttalam for hospital treatment, and who therefore, as a rule, do not come into the hospital until actually disabled from obtaining food by the disease.

There has been no overcrowding in the hospital during the year. Whenever there were more patients than there were beds in the wards, which happened on a few occasions, the excess were accommodated in the verandahs.

The daily average sick in hospital was 31·06 (25·27 for males, and 5·79 for females), and the average amount of cubic area to each patient was 1,202·67. The bath and latrine arrangements have been satisfactory; but the drainage of the vicinity of the hospital continues to be defective owing to the low land surrounding the hospital; during the rainy season this is converted into a swamp.

The total number treated during the year was 559, which is little in excess of the number treated in the two previous years, but the numbers treated in 1878 and 1879 were higher: this is owing to the careful admission of patients latterly as only patients who actually require in-door treatment were admitted, others getting relief in the out-door dispensary.

The classes of diseases treated were the same as in the previous year and do not call for special comment, only that the number of cases of ague treated in 1881 was larger, owing to the more extensive prevalence of the disease than in 1880.

The per-centage of deaths to total treated was 10·37, against 13·72 in 1880 and 11·35 in 1879.

The largest number of deaths was from diarrhœa, 14 having terminated fatally out of 32 treated, giving a per-centage of 43·75. Next comes dysentery, of which there were 12 deaths out of 38 cases, the mortality rate being 31·57. Out of 103 cases of ague 6 died, being 5·82 per cent. Of anæmia and general dropsy there were 5 deaths of each class out of 43 and 21 cases, respectively. General debility, ascites, phthisis, bronchitis and phagedæna contributed two deaths from each class, and erysipelas, pleurisy, pneumonia and privation, one death of each. The fatal cases of dysentery and diarrhœa were chiefly among Malabar paupers who were admitted in a moribund condition.

The total expenditure of the hospital, excepting medical officer's salary, has been Rs. 6,062·32, and the amount recovered from paying patients was Rs. 14·25.

Out-door Dispensary.—Patients come for relief at the out-door dispensary from very great distances. The fact that the natives are appreciating the beneficial effects of rational treatment seems indicated when the number treated during 1881 is compared with the number treated a few years back. In 1877 the number of patients who received relief was only 718, and the total amount collected from them Rs. 75·57. but in the year under review as many as 31·46 patients were treated, and the amount collected aggregated Rs. 368·22.

Jail.—The general health of the prisoners has been satisfactory. The number of prisoners confined during the year was 168, and the daily average strength was 38·88; the daily average sick was 3·08.

Eighty-nine cases were treated during the year, ague heading the list. A few cases of diarrhœa and dysentery also occurred, due probably to climatic influences. The medical officer attributes the prevalence of ague amongst the prisoners to the position of the jail-being situated on low ground and in the middle of a plain with nothing around to protect it from the north-east monsoon except its own walls. There were no deaths.

Vaccination.—There is only one vaccinator for the district, and he vaccinated 1,201 subjects during the year, against 2,060 in the previous year. The smaller number in the year under review is due to the sparseness of the population in the Demalapattu, where he carried on his work in 1881. Not only are the extent and the population of this pattu much less than those of Akaraparttu, where he vaccinated in 1880, but the villages in the former are scattered and distant from each other, containing only a few inhabitants, and to add to all these parangi is prevalent there. Although the results are not, owing to the above, numerically good, the medical officer reports that the work of the vaccinator was satisfactory. Considering the difficulties in travelling, the salary of the vaccinator has been increased to Rs. 25; his former salary was Rs. 18·75.

Chilaw.

The total number of cases treated in the Government civil hospital at Chilaw during 1881 was 318, with 27 deaths, giving a per-centage of 8·49, against 277 cases and 23 deaths or 8·30 per cent. in 1880. The largest number of cases was for ague, of which disease 69 came under treatment; next in order of number came ulcers of which there were 51. Cases of parangi numbered 39, diarrhœa 21 with 11 deaths, dysentery 26 with 7 deaths, and various other disorders formed the remainder, of which there were 3 deaths from general, dropsy 1 each of diabetes, paralysis, pneumonia and hepatitis, and 2 from general debility. The daily average sick in hospital was 10·47 for males and 2·78 for females, or a total of 13·25. There has been no overcrowding during the year, the greatest number in hospital on any one day having been 22, whilst the number of beds was 28. For males the average amount of cubic space was 1,335·01 and for females 3,591·36.

The Out-door Dispensary.—4,960 cases came under treatment during the year, and the amount collected was Rs. 266·84. In 1877 only 206 cases were treated, so that during the year under review more than 24 times the number in 1877 received medical aid. The amount collected in 1877 was Rs. 16·11, or Rs. 250·73 less than in 1881.

Parangi.—Regarding the treatment of this disease, the medical officer says in his report: "The usual treatment in these cases was to give the patients iodide of potassium internally, but during the last year I have combined the iodide with a decoction of 'Smilax China' (what is commonly known in the market here as 'Ala baith') and with very good results."

The medical officer urges, and on reasonable grounds, the appointment of a dispenser, as he has to attend alone to all the wants of the civil hospital, the out-door dispensary, and the jail hospital, and at times he has to be absent from the station on judicial and other duties.

During the year nine cases of small-pox occurred in the district. Of these, six were treated in temporary hospitals and the remaining three in private houses, but properly segregated. The vaccinator of the district himself having been attacked, another vaccinator was sent to relieve him for a time. The early isolation of the cases was the means of arresting the spread of the disease.

Eighteen persons are said to have died of snake bite in the district during the year. In four cases post-mortem examinations were held, and the only peculiarity observed, the medical officer states, was that the blood was very dark in colour, and that it was in a fluid state. In every case the brain was highly congested.

Although malarious fevers and dysentery prevailed to some extent, the general health of the town and district has been satisfactory.

Jail Hospital.—During the year 131 prisoners came under treatment, but none died. Ague and dysentery were the disorders that contributed the largest numbers, 68 of the former and 20 of the latter having come under treatment. The daily average sick among the prisoners was 2·13. Only two prisoners were transferred to another jail for medical reasons—one who was in hospital for 70 days for general debility, and the other who was treated for 49 days for ague. Both these prisoners were sent to the Negombo jail for a change, and with benefit.

Vaccination.—1,071 persons were vaccinated. Of these, 71·80 per cent. were successful; 2·61 were failures. The results of 274 were unknown.

Kalpitiya.

The general health of the station during the year was more satisfactory than in 1880. There were no epidemic diseases reported. A single case of chicken-pox was detected during the festival of St. Anna at Talawila.

The temporary hospital at this station was discontinued from the 1st of March, and the total number treated in it during January and February, and at Talawila during the festival, amounted to 28; out of which two cases of dysentery and one of colic proved fatal.

Out-door Dispensary.—The total number treated was 666 against 745 in 1880, showing a decrease of 79 in the number of patients seeking relief, but the amount collected in 1881 was Rs. 53·84, or Rs. 8·80 more than in the previous year. Out of the collection, a sum of Rs. 52·72 was paid to the dispensary servant, and the balance deposited to the credit of Government.

W. DIAS, M.D.,
Acting Colonial Surgeon.

No. 5.

REPORT of Dr. J. W. PLAXTON, Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, for the year 1881.

The Lunatic Asylum,
Colombo, 5th February, 1882.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to send the report of the Ceylon Lunatic Asylum for the year 1881 :—

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remained, 1st January, 1881	149 ...	85 ..	234
Admissions during the year 1881	72 ...	31 ...	103
		Total ...	337
Discharged during the year 1881	50 ...	18 ...	68
Died	10 ..	7 ...	17
		Total ...	85
Remained on 31st December, 1881 ...	164 ..	88 ...	252

This table is calculated on the admissions and discharges in the books and does not deal with "cases." In the above table four persons are credited with eight admissions. These doubled admissions being for the same attack of disease, it is better to regard such doubled cases as one admission each and not as two.

Eliminating the errors, the under-given table deals with persons only:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining 1st January, 1881	149 ...	85 ...	234
Admitted in 1881	60 ...	22 ...	82
			316
Discharged in 1881	35 ...	12 ...	47
Died	10 ..	7 ...	17

Abstract.

Discharged	47
Died	17
Remained 31st December, 1881	252
Total treated ...	316

The daily average number resident in the Asylum was :—

Males	154·57
Females	86·00
Total ...	240·57

This daily average being fourteen in excess of the average for 1880. The deaths were to the numbers treated 5·04 per cent ; the deaths on the male side being 4·52 per cent. to the total males, and on the female side 6·03 per cent. to the total females.

Amongst the causes of death, dysentery and diarrhœa account for six of the deaths. One death was due to pyæmia, the patient being at death's door when admitted. One death was due to violence, viz., suicide by hanging ; the man being placed in a single room on account of his fearful violence, hanged himself with his comblies. This death could not have occurred in a properly-constructed room. Diseases of the lungs caused two deaths only.

The general health of the patients has been good During a portion of the year fever of an aguish type prevailed, attacking patients and attendants alike, thirty cases occurring in one month. Of the admissions, three men were sane when admitted—one being an escaped criminal was passed on at once to the jail.

During the year a large per-centage of criminals was admitted—ten males and two females—seven of the males and one woman being charged with murder or manslaughter ; 16·66 per cent. of the males admitted and 9·09 per cent. of the females being charged with offences against the laws.

Ten of those admitted into the Asylum during 1881 had been inmates on former occasions for insanity—five males and five females. In seven the present is their second residence ; in three cases their third.

Four of the patients were admitted during the year twice or oftener for the same attack of insanity.

Amongst the discharges, seven were discharged before recovery—viz., five males and two females—four being discharged by the District Court, two by Government, and one was removed by his friends.

I remarked in the report of this institution for 1880 that much hardship was inflicted upon people, manifestly insane, by the difficulties, often insurmountable, in obtaining their admission into the Asylum. Several cases of the kind have occurred during the year just closed, the District Court holding that though they might be insane, they were not insane in such sense as to bring them under the operation of the Ceylon laws. In one case it seemed a special hardship, the case of the unfortunate person being one of acute mania, just the case for which an asylum is specially required. In a second case, one admitted from jail, where the man had been confined for assault, was, in my opinion, a case in which confinement in an asylum was urgently required, for, from the nature of the case, he was likely to commit a second offence. I think it probable, though I have no real evidence, that the man was insane when he committed the offence for which he was imprisoned.

The House of Observation attached to the Lunatic Asylum, is worthy of a few words.

It is intended, undoubtedly, to filter the sane from the insane by the collection of evidence for the guidance of the District Court, and this may be its occasional use; but its use is limited by its strange construction. It is a small court enclosed on all sides—on three sides by rooms, &c., on the fourth by a dead-wall. There is only one court, and consequently persons of one sex only can be detained there at one time; and since I have almost always persons of both sexes "*under observation*," one or other sex must be detained in the Asylum proper, sane or insane as they may be. Again, its construction is such that it is not always I can trust a person (sent to be under observation) in it. These must go to the main building also, so must those who are really violent. The upshot is, that but a fractional part of those sent to be detained in the house of observation ever enter its gates. There is no provision made in the Lunacy Ordinance for detaining any in the Asylum but those actually committed to it through the District Court; but from the above causes there are always some in such confinement.

A house of observation to meet the requirements of the case should be an asylum in miniature, but this the Colombo house of observation has no pretence to be

A few quiet lunatics are usually resident there to do the work of the place; hence, though nominally a house of observation, it really stands in relation to the main building more as a ward thereof than in the sense implied in its name.

Two of the cadjan temporary wards have been pulled down, leaving one only standing and occupied. They had become dangerous, and to have rebuilt them would have been to incur an expense to no good purpose, as one is sufficient to accommodate all the males who can with safety and convenience be allowed to reside in such wards; and it is inadvisable to have women patients in propinquity to male.

Their removal has brightened the view from the female wards, letting in sun and air to them, which, whilst the temporary wards were standing, were wanting to them on account of the fencing of the temporary wards.

The occupations and amusements of the patients are those of former years.

The garden continues to supply most of the vegetables for the patients. They thus obtain more than the contractor could supply. The money derived from this source and from the sale of milk from the Asylum cows to the contractor is the chief income to the Industrial Fund.

The Industrial Fund is being slowly added to from this source, and accumulating interest of a deposit in the Oriental Bank Corporation. The interest for 1881 amounted to Rs 400.

The profit on the operations of the year, other than interest, amounted to Rs. 294·11. In addition to the fixed deposit bearing interest there is a current deposit of Rs. 953·18. The total assets of the fund at the end of 1881 were :—

		Rs.	cts.
Fixed Deposit	..	8,400	0
Current do.	..	953	18
General cash	...	324	11
	Total—Rs.	9,677	29

In addition the Fund possesses two cows and three calves.

We have been able to obtain but very few orders for coir manufactures, and are now without any one able to do carpenter's work.

The chief outlay has been as usual in betel and tobacco

The failure of the betel, killed by some disease twice in succession, necessitates our buying it all. A third garden has been planted, which may perhaps be more fortunate.

I am, &c.,
J. W. PLAXTON,
Medical Superintendent.

No. 6.

REPORT of DR. J. L. VANDERSTRAATEN, M.D., Principal of the Ceylon Medical College, for the year 1881.

Ceylon Medical College,
Colombo, 19th April, 1882.

SIR,—I HAVE the honour to submit a report of the work done in this Institution during the twelfth session, beginning on the 1st May, 1881, and ending on the 17th instant.

Entrance Examination.—This was held in the Medical College by the Rev. Mr. Ondaatjie on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd April last. Out of eight candidates for the primary class, five were passed by the Examiner in the following order, viz.:—

1. V. C. J. Vanderstraaten
2. W. J. De Kretzer
3. C. A. D. Silva
4. N. E. Weinman
5. C. B. Lourensz

Of four candidates for the secondary class, three passed, viz.:—

1. E. Mendis
2. J. Weinman
3. D. H. Wijesinghe.

The candidates were examined in the subjects named in the new Rules and Regulations of the College, section VIII., page 12, and section XII., page 12.

Two other candidates were admitted, as they produced the matriculation certificate of the Calcutta University—viz., W. Margenout and W. Passe.

Session, 1881–82.—The summer session commenced on the 1st May and ended on the 31st July, and the winter session commenced on the 1st October and ended on the 17th instant. All the lectures were delivered according to the programme published in section III., page 3, of the Regulations, by the Lecturers named there; but, owing to the temporary absence of Dr. Morgan from Colombo, Dr. Garvin delivered the lectures on Materia Medica in addition to his own subject Chemistry. On the recommendation of the

Principal Civil Medical Officer, Government readily sanctioned the appointment of a separate Lecturer for each subject, as is the rule in all the principal medical institutions in Great Britain. This step was taken by the Principal Civil Medical Officer in order to raise the status of the College, and thus to obtain recognition of this institution by the principal Licensing Bodies in Great Britain.

In September last we received from Government the gratifying intelligence that the General Medical Council of Great Britain had recognised our preliminary examination, so that we have no doubt now that if application is made by Government to the principal Licensing Bodies in England, Scotland, and Ireland, our College certificates will be duly recognised.

There were twenty-six students in the primary and eight in the secondary classes, making a total of thirty-four students, who attended lectures and hospital practice during the session. Only two of the former were stipendiary students, whose stipend will now cease as they have passed the final examination. At the present time all the stipends have been abolished, as there is no further necessity for attracting students to the College by means of stipends.

The general conduct of the students has been very good.

Distribution of Prizes.—This took place on the 23rd August. His Excellency the Hon. J. Douglas, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor, distributed the prizes to the successful candidates of the previous session.

Annual Examinations.—These were held in the college hall on the 8rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 17th instant.

The Board of Examiners consisted of the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Colonial Surgeons of the Western, Central, and Southern Provinces, and Dr. Stevenson, Army Medical Department, the Government Assessor.

There were eight candidates for the "senior" and eight for the "junior pass" examinations.

The candidates for the "senior pass" were examined in Pathology, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Forensic Medicine, and Hygiene; those for the "junior pass" were examined in Chemistry and Chemical Physics, Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy. The examinations were conducted in writing, orally, and practically. The following is the result:—

Senior Pass.

1. M. Sinnetamby
2. G. VanRooyan
3. S. Danforth
4. Vythinather Muttukumaru
5. O. Meerwald
6. Kasinader Muttukumaru
7. V. Naganather
8. A. Chinniah

Junior Pass.

1. S. L. Anthonisz
2. F. W. Nicholas
3. O. Johnson

There were only two candidates of the secondary class who were examined in the elements of Anatomy, Physiolgy, and Materia Medica, Clinical Medicine, and Clinical Surgery. They passed as dispensers and vaccinators, viz.:—

1. R. Fernando
2. J. De Alwis

"*De Soyza Museum.*"—In connexion with the distribution of prizes by the Lieutenant-Governor, I got up a Polytechnic Exhibition in this Museum for that day. Several kind friends of the College sent various articles of scientific and general interest for the exhibition, and afterwards made donations of some of the articles exhibited. I was thus able to form the nucleus of a collection, which is daily being added to. The Demonstrators of Anatomy and Curators of the Museum, Messrs. Edgar De Kretzer and J. Heyzer, have made several interesting specimens of morbid anatomy from the "General Hospital." Several of the medical officers at the outstations and in Colombo have sent morbid specimens and other articles also. Mr. E. De Kretzer, L.M.C., was appointed Curator and Demonstrator of Anatomy in May, but as he obtained an appointment as District Surgeon, with the sanction of Government, Mr. J. Heyzer, L.M.C., was appointed to succeed him from the 1st January this year.

The College buildings are in good repair.

I am, &c.,

J. L. VANDERSTRAATEN, M.D.,
Principal.

A 1.—Return of Cases of Cholera that have been reported in the several Districts of Ceylon from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.

	Remained 31st December, 1880.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st December, 1881.	Percentage of Deaths to number of Cases.
Western Province.							
Avisawella ...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Southern Province.							
Matara	—	2	2	—	2	—	100
Northern Province.							
Jaffna	—	7	7	3	4	—	57·14
Central Province.							
Gampola	—	1	1	—	1	—	100
North-Central Province.							
Madawachchiya ...	—	3	3	—	3	—	100
Total ..	—	14	14	4	10	—	71·42
Total in 1880 ...	—	11	11	6	5	—	45·45

A 2.—Return of Cases of Small-pox, Modified Small-pox, and Chicken-pox that occurred in Ceylon during 1881, and which were reported to the Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Stations.	Remained 31st December 1880.				Since admitted.				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining 31st December, 1881.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.
Western Province.																								
Small-pox Hospital, Col.	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	11	3	—	8	11	—	—	8	8	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
Colombo ...	—	—	—	—	27	4	8	39	27	4	8	39	12	4	8	24	9	—	—	9	6	—	—	6
Convict Hospital, Colombo	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panadure ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	13	1	—	12	13	—	—	12	12	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Negombo ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	5	2	—	3	5	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2
Kalutara ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kegalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	53	—	—	53	53	—	—	53	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratnapura ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	33	4	97	134	33	4	97	134	12	4	96	112	13	—	—	13	8	—	1	9

[*Continued over.*]

A 2.—*continued.*

Stations.	Remained 31st Dec., 1880.				Since Admitted.				Total.				Discharged.				Died.				Remaining 31st December, 1881.			
	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.	Small-pox.	Modified Small-pox.	Chicken pox.	Total.
North-Western Province.																								
Kurunegala ...	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	9	6	—	3	9	5	—	2	7	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Chilaw ...	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	9	6	3	—	9	6	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Silavaturai ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talawilla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	12	4	4	20	12	4	4	20	11	4	3	18	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Southern Province.																								
Galle ...	2	—	1	3	18	1	35	54	20	1	36	57	16	1	36	53	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Hambantota ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tangalla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	23	—	—	23	23	—	—	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balapitimodara ...	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	2	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weligama ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	4	1	1	6	18	1	66	85	22	2	67	91	18	2	67	87	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.																								
Trincomalee ...	—	—	—	—	8	10	1	19	8	10	1	19	6	10	1	17	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mannar ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vankalai ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kayts ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province.																								
Kandy ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	12	12	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gampola District ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	12	12	—	—	14	14	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matale do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	33	—	—	33	33	—	—	32	32	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Badulla do. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya District ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Haldummulla ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	2	2	—	—	67	67	—	—	69	69	—	—	68	68	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura ...	—	—	—	—	11	4	11	26	11	4	11	26	10	4	10	24	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Madawachchiya ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	12	4	11	27	12	4	11	27	11	4	10	25	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Grand Total ...	4	1	3	8	85	24	240	357	89	25	251	365	60	25	247	332	21	—	2	23	8	—	2	10

No. 1.

ARRIVAL of Steamers, Sailing Ships, and Native Craft with European Passengers, Native Traders, and Immigrant Coolies in the Port of Colombo, from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.

Months.	Steamers.	Sailing Ships.	Native Craft.	European Passengers.	Traders.					Coolies.					No. of cases of Chicken-pox sent to hospital.	No. vaccinated.	No. not vaccinated.	No. with marks of Small-pox.
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Infants.	Total.				
January ...	36	6	111	126	1144	92	152	15	1403	416	74	47	16	552	—	993	555	402
February ...	38	2	137	99	863	80	104	17	1064	384	69	67	12	532	—	700	532	364
March ...	35	6	137	114	939	100	133	37	1209	378	78	43	21	510	1	730	385	604
April ...	39	3	118	126	971	101	116	17	1205	450	93	39	23	605	—	899	518	393
May ...	31	2	78	117	785	99	89	30	1003	580	103	61	27	771	—	660	806	308
June ...	25	—	80	150	944	154	134	37	1269	703	147	81	37	968	—	1028	781	428
July ...	32	6	90	214	1410	106	210	34	1760	898	180	120	63	1261	—	1430	1024	567
August ...	38	6	93	73	846	110	97	33	1086	583	140	79	34	836	—	822	759	341
September ...	35	6	96	95	1845	185	254	55	2339	1242	240	221	70	1773	—	2063	1428	621
October ...	44	4	80	116	945	89	112	20	1166	746	125	98	39	1008	—	877	824	473
November ...	40	2	84	116	1204	76	151	21	1451	626	95	68	39	828	1	1001	770	508
December ...	35	6	97	126	1064	82	187	26	1359	832	139	143	50	1164	—	1016	930	577
Total for the year ...	428	52	1201	1472	12960	1273	1789	342	16314	7632	1478	1067	431	10608	2	12224	9312	5536

No. 2.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Medicines, &c., supplied to the different Civil and Jail Hospitals, Out-door Dispensaries, &c., during 1881.

Western Province.

		Rs.	cts.
General hospital, Maradana	...	3,884	17
Out-door dispensary, Maradana	...	1,653	43
Police hospital, do.	...	388	32
Lunatic Asylum, Borella	...	1,146	41
Convict hospital, do.	...	1,217	64
Jail hospital, Hulftsdorp	...	133	30
Do. Slave Island	...	364	50
Do. Fort	...	243	67
Do. Mahara	...	350	94
Leper hospital, Hendala	...	899	80½
Out-door dispensary, Hendala	...	639	67½
Small-pox hospital, Kanatta	...	50	11
Cholera do. do.	...	85	73
Government Civil hospital, Kalutara	...	521	16
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	277	27
Jail hospital, do.	...	144	44½
Government Civil hospital, Negombo	...	1,069	98
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	620	10
Jail hospital, do.	...	424	33
Government Civil hospital, Panadure	...	484	76
Out-door dispensary, do	...	483	51
Government Civil hospital, Ratnapura	...	473	28
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	150	94
Jail hospital, do.	...	49	69
Government Civil hospital, Kegalla	...	235	12
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	28	40
Do. Avisawella	...	21	37½
Do. Matugama	...	456	17
Do. Bandaragama	...	421	64
		16,659	87

North-Western Province.

Government Civil hospital, Chilaw	...	307	6
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	309	65
Jail hospital, do.	...	281	35½
Out-door dispensary, Kalpitiya	...	276	94
Government Civil hospital, Puttalam	...	460	90
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	357	62
Jail hospital, do.	...	289	4
Government Civil hospital, Kurunegala	...	2,352	87
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	1,445	48
Jail hospital, do.	...	560	26
Temporary hospital, Tallavilla	...	51	74
		6,633	91½

Southern Province.

		Rs.	cts.
Government Civil hospital, Hambantota	...	358	30
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	261	34½
Jail hospital, do	...	87	13
Government Civil hospital, Galle	...	2,404	30
Out-door dispensary, Galle	...	441	61
Jail hospital, do.	...	113	87
Out-door dispensary, Balapitimodara	...	145	98
Government Civil hospital, Matara	...	403	27
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	103	34
Jail hospital, do.	...	37	45
Government Civil hospital, Tangalla	...	342	91
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	125	10
Jail hospital, do.	...	30	44
Out-door dispensary, Weligama	...	147	69
		5,002	73½

Eastern Province.

Government Civil hospital, Trincomalee	...	332	35
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	123	32
Government Civil hospital, Batticaloa	...	450	55
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	340	54
Jail hospital, do.	...	48	0
Out-door dispensary, Kalmunai	...	399	16
		1,693	97

North-Central Province.

Immigrant hospital, Mihintale	...	137	54
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	102	63
Immigrant hospital, Anuradhapura	...	399	59
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	258	6
Jail hospital, do.	...	41	59
Immigrant hospital, Madawachchi	...	58	53
		997	94

Northern Province.

Jail hospital, &c., Jaffna		332	80
Government Civil hospital, Mullaittivu	...	276	92
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	164	72
Government Civil hospital, Vavuniyan-Vilankulam	...	282	78
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	89	33
Immigrant hospital, Mannar	...	220	35
Out-door dispensary, do.	...	112	96
Jail hospital, do.	...	37	49
Immigrant hospital, Pesalai	...	219	7
Do. Puliyadiyirakkam	...	213	95
Government Civil hospital, Point Pedro	...	429	46
		2,379	33

B 2.—*continued.*

Central Province.	Rs.	cts.
Government Civil hospital, Badulla ...	390	2
Out-door dispensary, do. ...	121	68
Jail hospital, do. ...	37	33
Government Civil hospital, Gampola ...	525	62
Out-door dispensary, do. ...	214	27
Immigrant hospital, Dambulla ...	237	94
Out-door dispensary, do. ...	46	11
Government Civil hospital, Kandy ...	2,519	59
Out-door dispensary, do. ...	574	67
Jail hospital, do. ...	316	22
Government Civil hospital, Matale ...	398	66
Out-door dispensary do. ...	208	48
Jail hospital do. ...	50	62
Government Civil hospital, Nuwara Eliya	254	59
Out-door dispensary, do. ...	46	7
Jail hospital, do. ...	17	42
Immigrant hospital, Katugastota ...	180	43
	6,139	72

Pioneers, &c.	Rs.	cts.
Government road coolies, &c., Haldummulla	394	71½
First and fifth divisions pioneers, Dambulla	97	56
Third division pioneers, Giriulla ...	78	19
Second division pioneers, Labugama ...	23	29
	593	75½

Public Works Department, Government Agents, &c.	Rs.	cts.
9,024 dozen fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and other powders, medicines, &c. ...	3,496	81
Quinine sold to Public Works Department	1,167	94½
Surgical Instruments sold to Medical Officers, &c. ...	157	27
Petty expenses of the Civil Medical Stores for the year 1881 ...	164	72½
Amount of articles purchased from the Colonial Stores ...	1,430	20
Cost of medicines received from England ...	28,178	3

C 1 a.

ANNUAL RETURN of the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Island from 1st January to 31st December, 1881, by the Vaccinators of the Civil Medical Department.

	Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
January ...	6,711	5,149	320	1,242
February ...	6,219	4,682	253	1,284
March ...	7,070	5,320	383	1,367
April ...	6,459	4,842	314	1,303
May ...	7,187	5,478	329	1,380
June ...	7,405	5,536	340	1,529
July ...	7,452	5,539	316	1,597
August ...	8,527	6,461	380	1,686
September ...	7,407	5,696	343	1,368
October ...	7,516	5,667	307	1,542
November ...	7,833	6,086	274	1,473
December ...	6,858	5,017	231	1,610
Total ...	86,644	65,473	3,790	17,381
In 1880 ...	110,571	81,714	5,046	23,811

Percentage of Successful to total number Vaccinated	...	75·56
do. Unsuccessful do.	...	4·37
do. Unknown do.	...	20·06

C 7 b.—ABSTRACT of the Number successfully Vaccinated in different Districts in Ceylon during the year 1881.

Province.	District.	No. of Vaccinators.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Western	Colombo	9*	584	613	671	802	816	772	718	785	610	641	846	640	8500
	Pánadurá	1	138	137	140	163	177	66	74	187	111	187	176	203	1759
	Negombo	2	123	103	197	119	115	281	294	408	381	337	267	264	2889
	Kalutara	2	326	388	343	296	309	228	86	215	328	316	340	360	3534
	Ratnapura	2	140	100	163	139	96	94	128	139	133	173	198	150	1653
	Kégalla	2	213	181	247	192	151	53	111	168	150	156	241	99	1962
	Ruwanwella	1	—	16	—	—	3	13	115	72	87	78	63	85	552
	Total	19	1524	1538	1761	1711	1667	1507	1526	1974	1800	1888	2153	1801	20850
North-Western	Kurunégala	3	311	390	336	426	513	630	443	685	583	533	606	355	5811
	Chilaw	1	31	—	—	55	—	40	20	161	105	128	133	94	769
	Puttalam	1	61	76	67	98	73	97	54	94	126	111	99	68	1024
	Total	5	403	466	403	579	586	767	517	940	814	772	840	517	7604
Central	Kandy	4	290	251	294	322	220	226	355	237	232	260	192	185	3064
	Gampola	1	49	53	63	76	77	69	47	56	77	86	55	69	767
	Mátalé	2	223	156	302	195	255	226	306	298	275	269	260	279	3064
	Badulla	3	231	221	298	226	246	170	324	319	210	225	244	181	2895
	Total	10	793	681	957	819	798	691	1032	910	794	840	771	704	9790
North-Central	Anurádhapura	2	220	179	116	135	275	196	173	187	96	103	111	73	1864
Southern	Gallo	5†	565	507	446	359	426	475	370	417	384	349	411	374	5083
	Mátara	2	320	226	317	187	283	350	303	333	371	270	226	206	3391
	Bentota	1	67	95	163	67	120	119	129	126	117	126	137	124	1390
	Tangalla / Hambantota	1	—	—	30	2	24	31	144	79	70	—	— / 57	— / 97	380 / 164
	Total	9	952	828	956	615	853	975	946	955	942	745	830	801	10398
Eastern	Batticaloa	4	342	359	392	347	377	322	313	361	298	311	334	304	4060
	Trincomalee	2	64	68	39	—	54	106	107	119	95	109	110	74	945
	Total	6	406	427	431	347	431	428	420	480	393	420	444	378	5005
Northern	Jaffna	6	742	456	576	531	712	821	789	654	737	778	815	647	8456
	Mannár	1	109	107	120	105	156	151	136	161	120	121	122	92	1500
	Total	7	851	563	696	636	868	972	925	1015	857	899	937	739	9956
	Grand Total	58	5149	4682	5320	4842	5478	6536	5539	6461	5896	5667	6086	5013	65469

* An extra vaccinator was appointed in December, 1881.

† One Vaccinator resigned in February, 1881.

C 1 c.

STATEMENT showing Particulars of Vaccination in the different Districts performed by the Vaccinators of the Civil Medical Department during the year 1881.

District.	Number of Vaccinators.	Primary Vaccinations. Sex. Males.	Females.	Total.	Race. Europeans.	Burghers.	Sinhalese.	Tamils.	Malabars.	Moors.	Malays.	Other Races.	Total.	Age. Infants.	Children.	Adults.	Results. Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.	Re-vaccinations. Results. Number.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Percentage of Successful. For Primary Vaccinations.	For Re-vaccinations.
Western Province.																										
Colombo	9*	5810	4801	10611	8	125	8674	1037	22	667	50	28	10611	396	9905	310	8500	357	1754	10611	136	81	25	30	80·10	59·55
Pánadure	1	1268	1282	2550	—	1	2447	6	—	96	—	—	2550	—	2128	422	1759	129	662	2550	105	57	7	41	68·98	54·28
Negombo	2	2003	1890	3893	—	—	3793	42	3	55	—	—	3893	5	3196	762	2889	50	954	3893	110	88	—	22	74·21	80·00
Kalutara	2	2248	1830	4078	2	8	3767	35	1	262	3	—	4078	20	3179	879	3535	59	484	4078	359	236	55	68	86·63	65·73
Ratnapura	2	2379	1050	3429	—	—	3424	1	—	4	—	—	3429	—	2656	773	1653	31	1745	3429	238	87	35	116	48·20	36·55
Kégalla	2	1439	1173	2612	—	—	2549	55	—	7	1	—	2612	—	2549	63	1962	197	453	2612	67	50	9	8	75·11	74·62
Ruanwella	1	514	366	880	—	—	879	—	—	1	—	—	880	—	622	258	552	27	301	880	—	—	—	—	62·72	—
Total ...	19	15661	12392	28053	10	134	25533	1176	26	1092	54	28	28053	421	24165	3467	20850	850	6353	28053	1015	599	131	285	74·32	59·01
North-Western Province.																										
Kurunégala	3	4555	2976	7531	—	—	7219	58	24	223	7	—	7531	—	5895	1636	5811	187	1533	7531	—	—	—	—	77·16	—
Chilaw	1	570	501	1071	—	—	983	69	3	13	—	—	1071	—	1048	23	769	28	274	1071	3	2	—	1	71·80	66·66
Puttalam	1	747	454	1201	1	6	628	302	—	263	1	—	1201	3	1169	29	1024	47	130	1201	—	—	—	—	85·26	—
Total ...	5	5872	3931	9803	1	6	8830	429	27	502	8	—	9803	3	8112	1688	7604	262	1937	9803	3	2	—	1	77·56	66·66
Central Province.																										
Kandy	4	2878	1749	4627	1	6	3731	573	44	272	—	—	4627	1040	3495	82	3064	292	1271	4627	882	343	94	445	66·22	38·88
Gampola	1	677	448	1125	10	5	790	80	101	130	6	3	1125	305	801	19	767	147	211	1125	31	2	3	26	68·17	6·45
Mátalé	2	1924	1832	3756	—	4	2774	558	19	391	7	3	3756	893	2804	59	3064	262	430	3756	1815	1221	255	339	81·57	67·27
Badulla	3	2547	1597	4144	1	3	3761	215	53	111	—	—	4144	524	3440	180	2895	143	1106	4144	147	61	12	74	69·86	41·49
Total ...	10	8026	5626	13652	12	18	11056	1426	217	904	13	6	13652	2772	10540	340	9790	844	3018	13652	2875	1627	364	884	71·71	56·59
North-Central Province.																										
Anurádhapura ...	2	1275	1022	2297	—	—	2000	38	—	259	—	—	2297	117	2128	52	1864	54	379	2297	16	13	—	3	81·14	81·25
Southern Province.																										
Galle	5†	4587	2320	6907	1	2	6648	3	2	251	—	—	6907	3	5841	1063	5083	312	1512	6907	1922	898	440	584	73·59	46·72
Mátara	2	2656	2027	4683	—	21	4367	6	—	289	—	—	4683	52	4243	388	3391	81	1211	4683	448	211	11	226	72·41	47·09
Bentota	1	1441	716	2157	—	1	2139	—	—	17	—	—	2157	318	1380	459	1390	96	671	2157	—	—	—	—	64·44	—
Taggalla	1	399	347	746	—	—	746	—	—	—	—	—	746	21	562	163	380	182	184	746	150	76	38	36	50·93	50·66
Hambantota... ...	1	139	74	213	—	—	213	—	—	—	—	—	213	33	132	48	154	26	33	213	57	50	1	6	72·30	87·71
Total ...	9	9222	5484	14706	1	24	14113	9	2	557	—	—	14706	427	12158	2121	10398	697	3611	14706	2577	1235	490	852	70·70	47·92

Eastern Province.																										
Batticaloa	4	2916	1987	4903	—	—	141	3180	—	1582	—	—	4903	2	4414	487	4060	512	331	4903	472	366	70	36	82·80	77·54
Trincomalée	2	795	549	1344	—	5	4	713	—	621	1	—	1344	679	421	44	949	163	232	1344	742	397	189	187	70·61	53·43
Total ...	6	3711	2536	6247	—	5	145	3893	—	2203	1	—	6247	681	4835	531	5009	675	563	6247	1215	763	259	223	80·18	63·79
Northern Province.																										
Jaffna	6	6252	3932	10184	—	2	—	10055	—	127	—	—	10184	157	9660	367	8458	356	1370	10184	12	9	1	2	83·05	75·00
Mannár	1	1125	577	1702	—	5	—	1429	—	268	—	—	1702	209	1412	81	1500	52	150	1702	—	—	—	—	88·13	—
Total ...	7	7377	4509	11886	—	7	—	11484	—	395	—	—	11886	366	11072	448	9958	408	1520	11886	12	9	1	2	83·77	75·00
Grand Total ...	68	51144	35500	86644	24	194	61677	18455	372*	5912	76	34	86644	4987	73010	9647	85473	5790	17381	86644	7713	4246	1216	2250	75·85	55·97

* An extra Vaccinator was appointed in December, 1881.

† One Vaccinator resigned in February, 1881.

C 2.

RETURN showing the Number of Persons Vaccinated at the different Out-door Dispensaries and by the Estate Vaccinators during the year 1881.

MONTHS.	At the Out-door Dispensaries.				By Estate Vaccinators.			
	Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
January	82	56	3	23	975	710	112	153
February	152	120	2	30	644	457	43	144
March	81	57	1	23	870	684	71	115
April	128	84	3	41	946	685	89	172
May	134	67	13	54	908	723	76	99
June	145	75	15	55	787	649	64	74
July	152	84	18	50	1,023	800	105	118
August	143	101	20	22	1,022	817	98	107
September	124	73	11	40	951	732	66	83
October	157	118	10	29	546	405	43	98
November	98	65	4	29	691	554	59	78
December	76	48	6	22	608	488	49	66
Total ...	1,472	948	106	418	9,966	7,764	895	1,307
In 1880 ...	1,482	1,062	82	338	10,805	7,934	916	1,952

	Out-door Dispensaries.	By Estate Vaccinators.
Percentage of Successful to total number Vaccinated ...	64·40 ...	77·90
Do. of Unsuccessful do. do. ...	7·20 ...	8·98
Do. of Unknown do. do. ...	28·39 ...	13·11

C 3.

STATEMENT showing particulars of Vaccination in the Out-door Dispensaries and Coffee Districts during the year 1881.

Primary Vaccinations.	Out-door Dispensaries.	Coffee Districts.*
Number Vaccinated :		
Sex { Males	977 ...	6,119
Sex { Females	495 ...	3,847
Total ...	1,472	9,966
Race :		
Europeans	3 ...	10
Burghers	13 ...	2
Sinhalese	1,116 ...	44
Tamils	42 ...	8,246
Malabars	63 ...	1,640
Moors	210 ...	18
Malays	24 ...	2
Other Races	1 ...	4
Total ...	1,472	9,966
Age :		
Infants	104 ...	1,093
Children	1,249 ...	2,637
Adults ...	119 ...	6,236
Total ...	1,472	9,966
Results :		
Successful	948 ...	7,764
Unsuccessful	106 ...	895
Unknown	418 ...	1,307
Total ...	1,472	9,966
Re-vaccinations.		
Results :		
Number	29 ...	498
Successful	20 ...	368
Unsuccessful	8 ...	71
Unknown	1 ...	59
Percentage of Successful.		
For Primary Vaccinations ...	64·40 ...	77·90
For re-vaccinations... ...	68·96 ...	73·89

* By four Vaccinators.

D 1.—General Annual Return relating to Twenty-three Civil Hospitals, the De Soyza Lying-in Hospital, the Lunatic and the Leper Asylums, the Lock Hospital at Galle, and the Police Hospital at Maradána for the year 1881.

Stations and Hospitals.	I.—General diseases, A.	General diseases, B.	II.—Local Diseases. 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system.	7.—Ductless glands.	8.—Respiratory system.	9.—Digestive system.	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular tissue.	14.—Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and Injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Salary of Medical Officers.	Amount received for maintenance of patients in Hospital.	Balance remaining on hand at the end of the year after dieting sick merchant seamen.
Western Province.																								Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Civil Hospital.																																
Maradána—																																
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	5	33	2	2							20	11	2		7	24	9		6				121									
Since admitted ...	325	696	70	24	2		12			86	594	310	76	18	73	411	132	8	294				3131									
Total ...	330	729	72	26	2		12			86	614	321	76	18	80	435	141	8	300				3252	20062	97	8538	22	5625	33	1521	63	33708	15	3500	0	657	23	190	5
Discharged ...	319	614	58	25	2		7			77	364	308	72	18	76	391	96	4	259				2692									
Died ...	6	72	10				5			6	228	1	4		3	14	35	3	18				407									
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	3	43	4	1						3	22	12	2		1	30	8	1	23				158									
De Soyza Lying-in Hospital.																																
Maradána—																																
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—							—	—	—	7			—	—		—				7									
Since admitted ...	—	—	—							—	—	—	83			—	—		—				83									
Total ...	—	—	—							—	—	—	90			—	—		—				90	1666	74	2549	45	173	68	14	12	4402	99	4250	0	10	0	—	
Discharged ...	—	—	—							—	—	—	85			—	—		—				85									
Died ...	—	—	—							—	—	—	—			—	—		—				—									
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	—	—							—	—	—	5			—	—		—				5									
Lunatic Asylum.																																
Borella—																																
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	234							—	—	—	—			—	—		—				234									
Since admitted ...	—	—	103							—	—	—	—			—	—		—				103									
Total ...	—	—	337							—	—	—	—			—	—		—				337	27731	64	6769	16	5461	69	365	7	40327	56	6000	0	547	53½	—	
Discharged ...	—	—	68							—	—	—	—			—	—		—				68									
Died ...	—	—	17							—	—	—	—			—	—		—				17									
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	—	252							—	—	—	—			—	—		—				252									
Leper Asylum.																																
Hendala—																																
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	111	3							—	—	—	—	2		—	1		—				117									
Since admitted ...	—	69	—							—	—	—	—			—	—		—				69									
Total ...	—	180	3							—	—	—	—	2		—	1		—				186	12414	2	2100	0	1396	69	183	76	16094	47	2000	0	—		—	
Discharged ...	—	48	—							—	—	—	—			—	—		—				48									
Died ...	—	11	—							—	—	—	—			—	—		—				11									
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	121	3							—	—	—	—	2		—	1		—				127									

D 1.—*continued.*

Stations and Hospitals.	I.—General diseases, A.	General diseases, B.	II.—Local Diseases. 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system.	7.—Ductless glands.	8.—Respiratory system.	9.—Digestive system.	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Salary of Medical Officers.	Amount received for maintenance of patients in Hospital.	Balance remaining on hand at the end of the year after dieting sick merchant seaman.
Police Hospital.																								Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Maradána—																															
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	2104 11½	—	36 73	233 26½	2374 11	1000 0	—	—
Since admitted ...	117	27	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	56	—	3	1	3	96	1	—	28	—	—	—	356								
Total	118	29	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	59	—	3	1	4	97	2	—	28	—	—	—	365								
Discharged	118	26	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	57	—	3	1	4	95	2	—	27	—	—	—	357								
Died	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2								
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	6								
Civil Hospital.																															
Pháaduré—																															
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	2051 30	802 48	169 67	13 87	3037 32	1100 0	13 50	—
Since admitted ...	34	88	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	33	5	4	1	5	52	3	—	34	8	—	—	277								
Total	34	92	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	33	5	4	1	5	52	3	—	34	9	—	—	282								
Discharged	33	81	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	29	5	4	1	3	50	2	—	30	9	—	—	256								
Died	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	21								
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5								
Kalutara—																															
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	3	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	28	2164 11	1020 0	36 43	26 80	3247 34	3000 0	216 82½	—
Since admitted ...	67	96	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	49	10	3	6	6	90	12	—	49	1	—	—	400								
Total	70	107	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	51	11	3	6	6	99	12	—	50	1	—	—	428								
Discharged	70	92	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	33	10	3	6	5	90	8	—	43	1	—	—	368								
Died	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	6	—	—	—	42								
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	18								
Kégalla—																															
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	2950 57	851 40	211 54	20 87	4034 38	1000 0	52 21	—
Since admitted ...	177	134	5	1	—	—	5	—	—	11	74	20	12	3	7	133	32	—	36	1	—	—	651								
Total	184	140	5	1	—	—	5	—	—	11	75	20	12	4	7	136	33	—	36	1	—	—	670								
Discharged	180	130	5	1	—	—	5	—	—	7	59	20	10	4	6	127	28	—	35	—	—	—	617								
Died	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	15	—	1	—	1	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	37								
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	16								
Ratnapura—																															
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	1	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	8	1	—	3	—	—	—	34	5628 78	920 0	299 14	9 87	6857 79	1500 0	91 2	—
Since admitted ...	117	149	11	5	1	2	10	3	—	17	92	31	15	10	16	127	25	—	33	—	—	—	644								
Total	118	162	12	5	1	2	10	3	—	18	93	34	16	11	16	135	26	—	36	—	—	—	698								
Discharged	110	152	10	4	1	2	6	3	—	14	68	28	15	10	15	124	18	—	32	—	—	—	612								
Died	3	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	20	1	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	42								
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	5	5	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	5	5	1	1	1	9	2	—	4	—	—	—	44								

Negombo—																																	
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	25										
Since admitted ...	202	227	11	7	—	2	—	—	—	19	148	37	18	4	14	295	73	4	76	—	—	2	1139										
Total ...	208	235	11	7	—	2	—	—	—	19	153	37	18	4	14	298	74	4	78	—	—	2	1164	4724	43	1329	62	342	40	9	87	6406	32	4250	0	109	25	—
Discharged ...	196	214	9	7	—	2	—	—	—	15	98	37	17	4	13	269	57	4	76	—	—	2	1020										
Died ...	7	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	46	—	—	1	—	5	17	—	1	—	—	—	97										
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	24	—	—	4	—	—	—	47										
North-Western Province.																																	
Kurunégala—																																	
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	13	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	3	1	2	—	24	5	—	2	—	—	—	76										
Since admitted ...	377	260	12	3	—	1	1	—	—	50	228	48	6	16	27	624	150	4	67	2	—	—	1876										
Total ...	390	272	13	3	—	1	1	—	—	51	240	51	7	18	27	648	155	4	69	2	—	—	1952	10520	80	2088	0	704	26	42	18	13355	24	3500	0	388	16	—
Discharged ...	359	218	12	3	—	1	1	—	—	38	170	48	7	15	27	599	129	4	60	2	—	—	1693										
Died ...	24	44	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	59	—	—	3	—	6	20	—	6	—	—	—	175										
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	3	—	—	—	43	6	—	3	—	—	—	84										
Puttalam—																																	
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	28										
Since admitted ...	109	104	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	21	92	14	6	12	13	128	3	1	19	—	—	—	531										
Total ...	114	107	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	23	95	15	6	14	13	140	3	1	19	—	—	—	559	4790	94	990	0	227	39	53	99	6062	32	3000	0	14	25	—
Discharged ...	98	92	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	63	14	5	14	13	120	1	1	18	—	—	—	464										
Died ...	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	28	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	58										
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	37										
Chilaw—																																	
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	11										
Since admitted ...	71	41	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	59	9	—	3	3	97	3	—	11	—	—	—	307										
Total ...	72	41	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	61	9	—	3	3	104	3	—	12	—	—	—	318	1564	4	558	0	29	67	59	37	2211	8	1100	0	4	41	—
Discharged ...	71	36	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	42	9	—	2	3	98	1	—	9	—	—	—	279										
Died ...	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	27										
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	12										
Southern Province.																																	
Civil Hospital.																																	
Galle—																																	
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	2	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	5	—	—	—	44										
Since admitted ...	138	408	25	10	3	3	5	3	—	38	184	94	55	24	56	369	5	2	260	—	—	—	1682										
Total ...	140	422	26	10	3	3	5	3	—	38	190	100	55	24	56	379	5	2	265	—	—	—	1726	9679	82	4416	1	961	79	134	61	15192	23	3500	0	832	31¼	—
Discharged ...	133	397	23	9	3	3	2	3	—	36	147	95	44	12	53	353	4	2	236	—	—	—	1563										
Died ...	4	11	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	35	—	2	1	1	3	1	—	13	—	—	—	76										
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	3	14	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	8	5	9	1	2	23	—	—	16	—	—	—	85										
Contagious Diseases Hospital.																																	
Galle—																																	
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4										
Since admitted ...	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174										
Total ...	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178	—		—		—		—		—		1100	0	—		—
Discharged ...	—	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171										
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—										
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7										
Civil Hospital.																																	
Mátara—																																	
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	12										
Since admitted ...	36	52	3	4	1	—	—	1	—	15	18	20	5	5	6	137	3	—	53	1	—	—	361										
Total ...	36	53	3	4	1	1	—	1	—	15	20	20	5	5	6	140	3	—	54	1	—	—	373	3682	56	1192	50	507	58	48	87	5431	51	3000	0	17	25	—
Discharged ...	33	48	3	4	1	1	—	1	—	10	15	19	4	4	6	126	2	—	49	1	—	—	327										
Died ...	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	21										
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	14	—	—	4	—	—	—	25										

(Continued over.)

D 1.—*continued.*

Stations and Hospitals.	I.—General diseases, A.	General diseases, B.	II.—Local Diseases. 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system.	7.—Ductless glands.	8.—Respiratory system.	9.—Digestive system.	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular tissue.	14.—Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Salary of Medical Officers.	Amount received for maintenance of patients in Hospital.	Balance remaining on hand at the end of the year after dieting sick merchant seamen.
Southern Provinces—*contd.*																								Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Hambantota—																																
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5									
Since admitted	47	14	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	29	1	1	1	1	24	6	—	7	—	—	—	146									
Total	48	14	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	30	1	1	1	1	27	7	—	7	—	—	—	151	1122 71	652 83	199 1	17 60	1992 15	1500 0	—	—
Discharged	47	14	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	18	1	1	1	1	21	6	—	7	—	—	—	130									
Died	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	15									
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6									
Tangalla—																																
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4									
Since admitted	24	40	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	5	—	2	—	31	3	—	15	—	—	—	136									
Total	24	40	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	6	—	2	—	32	3	—	15	—	—	—	140	905 15	432 0	40 54	12 12	1389 81	1100 0	—	—
Discharged	21	37	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	6	—	1	—	29	2	—	14	—	—	—	125									
Died	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	5									
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	10									
Northern Province.																																
Mullaittivu—																																
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	1	—	—	—	41									
Since admitted	26	35	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	8	25	11	1	—	6	228	—	—	4	—	—	—	347									
Total	29	40	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	8	25	11	1	—	6	260	—	—	5	—	—	—	388	3058 89	841 69	173 33	75 49	4149 60	2000 0	2 50	—
Discharged	27	33	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	16	10	1	—	6	229	—	—	5	—	—	—	334									
Died	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14									
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	40									
Vavuniyan-Vilankulam—																																
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	20									
Since admitted	21	41	3	7	1	—	—	—	1	4	36	8	2	33	6	222	5	—	7	—	—	—	397									
Total	22	42	3	7	1	—	—	—	1	4	38	8	2	33	6	238	5	—	7	—	—	—	417	2556 56	567 30	54 80	9 87	3188 53	1000 0	—	—
Discharged	17	41	2	7	1	—	—	—	1	3	30	8	2	32	5	212	4	—	7	—	—	—	372									
Died	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	20									
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	25									
Point Pedro—																																
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	8									
Since admitted	64	49	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	16	30	3	—	4	7	14	8	—	29	3	—	—	234									
Total	65	50	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	16	32	3	—	4	7	17	8	—	30	3	—	—	242	1297 20	800 12	32 46	42 5	2171 83	900 0	14 50	—
Discharged	63	45	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	29	3	—	4	7	16	7	—	29	2	—	—	226									
Died	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	8									
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	6									

Eastern Province.																														
Trincomalee—																														
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	15	—	—	4	—	—	29									
Since admitted ...	106	44	9	1	—	—	—	—	10	58	6	6	—	6	102	10	—	20	1	—	379									
Total ...	110	47	9	1	—	—	—	—	10	69	7	6	1	6	117	10	—	24	1	—	408	2419	77	920	0	189	44	28	37	3557	58	2250	0	167	26	—
Discharged ...	105	41	9	1	—	—	—	—	10	40	6	5	1	5	102	5	—	21	—	—	351															
Died ...	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	1	9	3	—	1	—	—	39															
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	6	2	—	2	1	—	18															
Battlealoa—																														
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	1	—	—	20															
Since admitted ...	39	54	4	1	—	—	—	—	5	36	4	1	1	6	73	22	—	26	—	—	272															
Total ...	40	59	4	1	—	—	—	—	5	36	4	1	1	6	86	22	—	27	—	—	292	2458	71	798	0	18	24	—		3274	95	5000	0	39	60	—
Discharged ...	33	47	4	1	—	—	—	—	5	30	4	1	1	6	78	18	—	27	—	—	255															
Died ...	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	12															
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	25															
Central Province.																														
Kandy—																														
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	5	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	2	4	—	1	10	17	—	5	—	—	85															
Since admitted ...	486	688	36	6	—	—	—	—	147	504	55	46	—	34	338	338	4	173	—	2	2857															
Total ...	491	717	36	6	—	—	—	—	148	515	57	50	—	35	348	355	4	178	—	2	2942	15116	59	4642	0	2481	36	107	72	22347	67	5000	0	768	93	—
Discharged ...	484	609	27	6	—	—	—	—	133	353	55	48	—	34	325	315	4	161	—	2	2536															
Died ...	5	86	8	—	—	—	—	—	13	151	—	2	—	—	7	27	—	8	—	—	307															
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	2	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	2	—	—	1	16	13	—	9	—	—	79															
Gampola—																														
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	9	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	1	—	—	8	3	—	3	2	—	62															
Since admitted ...	174	230	6	4	—	1	1	—	50	170	19	9	2	16	115	65	1	47	4	—	914															
Total ...	183	254	6	4	—	1	1	—	53	179	19	10	2	16	123	68	1	50	6	—	976	6161	94	1746	0	334	57	34	2	8276	53	1000	0	501	31½	—
Discharged ...	173	201	5	4	—	1	1	—	39	91	19	9	2	15	116	43	1	46	6	—	772															
Died ...	1	44	1	—	—	—	—	—	12	85	—	—	—	1	—	22	—	2	—	—	168															
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	7	3	—	2	—	—	36															
Badulla—																														
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	18															
Since admitted ...	368	90	9	7	1	—	—	—	23	195	43	5	2	7	141	6	—	60	—	—	957															
Total ...	375	91	9	7	1	—	—	—	24	199	43	5	2	7	146	6	—	60	—	—	975	5909	96	1296	0	526	79	42	64	7775	39	3500	0	156	72	—
Discharged ...	357	82	9	7	1	—	—	—	22	108	37	5	2	7	133	2	—	55	—	—	827															
Died ...	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	54	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	109															
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	12	1	—	2	—	—	39															
Mátalé—																														
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	5	—	—	1	1	5	—	1	—	—	32															
Since admitted ...	141	195	3	—	1	—	1	—	19	129	16	4	2	4	70	81	—	34	2	—	702															
Total ...	145	203	3	—	1	—	1	—	20	133	21	4	2	5	71	86	—	35	2	—	734	4472	58	1320	0	294	10	168	56	6255	24	3000	0	183	92	—
Discharged ...	145	160	—	—	1	—	1	—	20	64	20	4	2	5	65	51	—	33	1	—	572															
Died ...	—	30	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	—	—	—	2	34	—	—	1	—	137															
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	—	25															
Nuwara Eliya—																														
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	5	—	1	—	—	14															
Since admitted ...	37	37	—	3	—	—	—	—	21	29	22	7	—	12	18	18	—	21	6	—	231															
Total ...	37	38	—	3	—	—	—	—	21	31	24	7	—	12	21	23	—	22	6	—	245	4646	5	1499	94	12	16	—		6158	15	3500	0	331	14½	—
Discharged ...	34	36	—	3	—	—	—	—	19	20	24	7	—	11	16	13	—	18	5	—	206															
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	1	9	—	3	—	—	23															
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	1	1	—	16															

D 2.

SUMMARY of General Annual Return relating to Twenty-three Civil Hospitals, the De Soyza Lying-in Hospital, the Lunatic and the Leper Asylums, the Lock Hospital at Galle, and the Police Hospital at Maradana, for the year 1881.

PROVINCES.	I.—General diseases, A.	General diseases, B.	II.—LOCAL DISEASES. 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory system.	9.—Digestive system.	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and Injuries.	VI.—Surgical Operations.	VII.—Human Parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies not included under the foregoing heads.	Salaries of Medical Officers.	Total.	Amount recovered for maintenance of patients in hospital.	Balance remaining on hand at the end of the year after dieting sick merchant seamen.
																								Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Western Province.																																
Remained 31st December, 1880...	23	188	241	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	32	15	10	4	8	48	14	—	12	1	—	—	599									
Since admitted	1039	1486	211	37	3	4	28	3	—	166	1046	413	214	43	124	1204	278	12	550	10	—	2	6873									
Total ...	1062	1674	452	39	3	4	28	3	—	167	1078	428	224	47	132	1252	292	12	562	11	—	2	7472									
Discharged	1026	1507	159	37	3	4	19	3	—	143	708	408	209	44	122	1146	213	8	502	10	—	2	6123	81498 67½	24880 83	11712 30	2399 12½	27600 0	148090 43	1698 27	190 5
Died	20	130	33	—	—	—	6	—	—	18	328	2	6	—	6	25	66	3	30	1	—	—	676									
Remaining 31st December, 1881	16	167	260	2	—	—	3	—	—	6	42	18	9	3	4	81	11	1	30	—	—	—	679									
North-Western Province.																																
Remained 31st December, 1880...	19	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17	4	1	4	—	43	5	—	3	—	—	—	115									
Since admitted	557	405	23	4	—	3	1	—	—	76	379	71	12	31	43	849	156	5	97	2	—	—	2714									
Total	576	420	24	4	—	3	1	—	—	79	396	75	13	35	43	892	161	5	100	2	—	—	2829	16875 78	3636 0	961 32	155 54	7600 0	29228 64	406 82	—
Discharged	526	346	21	4	—	3	1	—	—	61	275	71	12	31	43	817	131	5	87	2	—	—	2436									
Died	33	60	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	106	—	—	3	—	8	24	—	7	—	—	—	260									
Remaining 31st December, 1881	17	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	4	1	1	—	67	6	—	6	—	—	—	133									
Southern Province.																																
Remained 31st December, 1880...	3	21	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	9	—	—	—	18	1	—	6	—	—	—	69									
Since admitted	245	573	30	17	4	3	5	4	—	68	241	228	69	32	63	562	17	2	335	1	—	—	2499									
Total	248	594	31	17	4	4	5	4	—	68	252	237	69	32	63	578	18	2	341	1	—	—	2568	15390 24	6693 34	1708 92	213 20	10200 0	34205 70	849 56½	—
Discharged	234	552	28	16	4	4	2	4	—	60	189	228	57	28	60	529	14	2	306	1	—	—	2316									
Died	6	19	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	53	1	2	2	1	4	4	—	15	—	—	—	117									
Remaining 31st December, 1881	8	23	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	10	8	10	2	2	45	—	—	20	—	—	—	133									
Northern Province.																																
Remained 31st December, 1880...	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	51	—	—	2	—	—	—	69									
Since admitted	111	125	9	10	1	—	—	—	2	28	91	22	3	37	19	464	13	—	40	3	—	—	978									
Total	116	132	9	10	1	—	—	—	2	28	95	22	3	37	19	515	13	—	42	3	—	—	1047	6912 65	2209 51	260 59	127 41	3900 0	13409 96	17 0	—
Discharged	109	119	6	10	1	—	—	—	2	21	75	21	3	36	18	457	11	—	41	2	—	—	934									
Died	4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	—	—	—	1	6	1	—	1	1	—	—	42									
Remaining 31st December, 1881	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	1	—	52	1	—	—	—	—	—	71									

Eastern Province.																																		
Remained 31st December, 1880...	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	28	—	—	5	—	—	—	49	4878	48	1718	0	207	68	28	37	7250	0	14082	53	206	85	—
Since admitted	145	98	13	2	—	—	—	—	15	94	10	7	1	12	175	32	—	46	1	—	—	651														
Total	150	106	13	2	—	—	—	—	15	95	11	7	2	12	203	32	—	51	1	—	—	700														
Discharged	138	88	13	2	—	—	—	—	15	70	10	6	2	11	180	23	—	48	—	—	—	606														
Died	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	1	9	4	—	1	—	—	—	51														
Remaining 31st December, 1881	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	14	5	—	2	1	—	—	42														
Central Province.																																		
Remained 31st December, 1880...	25	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	32	9	5	—	2	27	30	—	10	2	—	—	211	36307	12	10503	94	3648	98	352	94	16000	0	66812	98	1942	2½	—
Since admitted	1206	1240	54	20	—	2	1	2	—	260	1027	155	71	5	73	682	508	5	335	12	—	2 5661														
Total	1231	1303	54	20	—	2	1	2	—	266	1059	164	76	6	75	700	538	5	345	14	—	2 5872														
Discharged	1193	1036	41	20	—	2	1	2	—	233	636	155	73	6	72	655	424	5	313	12	—	2 4933														
Died	15	167	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	396	—	2	—	1	11	95	—	16	1	—	— 744														
Remaining 31st December, 1881	23	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	27	9	1	—	2	43	19	—	16	1	—	— 195														
																						Total	161862	94½	49640	92	18493	79	3276	58½	72550	0	305830	24	5120	58½	—

The number treated in the 23 Government Civil Hospitals, &c., amounted to 19,945; the deaths to 1,888; the death-rate being 9·46. (See Return A 6.)
Total number treated, 20,488.
Total number of deaths, 1,890, or 9·22 per cent. of cases treated.

D 3.—Fevers.

Forms.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per cent.
Enteric	16	10	62·5
Simple continued	67	9	10·84
Febricula	5	—	—
Ague	2,988	24	·80
Remittent	106	32	30·19
Total	3,180	75	2·35

D 4.—Syphilis.

Varieties.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to cases treated.
Primary :-			
Hard chancre	93	—	—
Soft do.	657	—	—
Phagedæna	9	—	—
Sloughing sore	7	—	—
Secondary	414	3	·72
Tertiary	1	—	—
Hereditary	5	1	20
Congenital	1	—	—
Total	1,187	4	·33

D 5.—Cancer.

Varieties.	Cases.	Deaths.
Scirrhus	13	—
Medullary	13	2
Epithelial	85	11
Total	111	13

D 6.—Tumors (Non-malignant.)

Varieties.	Cases.
Fatty	3
Fibro-cystic	3
Fibro-cellular	3
Fibrous	4
Osteo-sarcoma	1
Cystic	9
Total	23

Twenty-three cases were treated with no death.

D 7.—Tetanus.

Varieties.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to cases.
Idiopathic	6	1	16·66
Traumatic	26	15	57·69
Total	32	16	50

Treatment.

For Idiopathic Tetanus.—Calomel and Jalap, Potass. Bromid., Morhpia, Ext. Belladonna, Spt. Chloroform, Aqua Camphor, Opium.

Turpentine, Castor oil, Warm water Enema, Mixt. composed of Calomel, Sulphuric Æther, Tinct. of Indian Hemp, Potass. Bromid., Hydrate of Chloral, and Laudanum; Croton Oil to tongue; Chloral Draughts and Hydrochlorate of Morphia at night; sub-cutaneous injection Liq Morphia; Sulph. of Quinine with Mixture.

Calomel and Opium followed by purgatives and stimulants; Enemata composed of Turpentine and Castor Oil; Chloral Hydrate, Bromide of Potassium, Chloral inhalations, Liniments, and blister to spine.

Hypodermic injection of Morphia and Atrophia, and internal administration of Potass. Bromid., Chloral Hydrate, Cannabis Indica and Opium.

By anti-spasmodic and stimulant plan of treatment.

For Traumatic Tetanus.—Purgatives, Chloral, Indian Hemp, Opium, Sub-cutaneous injection of Morphia.

Chloral Hydrate, Bromide of Potassium, Tincture of Opium, Tincture of Indian Hemp, and Sulphuric Æther draughts; Morphia sprinkling and Cannabis Indica to wounds, Chloral inhalation and nutritive diet.

Turpentine and Castor Oil Enema, Mixture composed of Indian Hemp, Laudanum, Sulphuric Æther, Bromide of Potassium, Hydrate of Chloral and Bark, Laudanum and Poultice to wounds; Comp. Powder of Jalap with Calomel, Sulphate of Quinine with Mixture.

Anti-spasmodics and stimulants and Opium dressings to wounds.

Opiate Lotion to wound and Potass. Bromide and Cannabis Indica externally.

Stramonium and Hemp, Poultice to wounds, Chloral Hydrate and Cannabis Indica.

Cannabis Indica and Chloroform inhalations.

Hypodermic injection of Morphia and Atrophia and internal administration of Potass. Bromide.

Chlor. of Hydrate, Cannabis Indica and Opium and Anodyne dressings.

[illegible]

[illegible]	Cases.	Deaths.
Inguinal	14 ...	1
Strangulated inguinal ...	2 ...	—
Scrotal	1 ...	—
Total ...	17	1

D 9.—Diseases of Women and Cases of Parturition.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Inflammation of ovary ...	2 ...	—
Dropsy of ovary ...	12 ...	—
Tumor of do. ...	2 ...	—
Leucorrhœa ...	11 ...	—
Prolapsus uteri ...	3 ...	—
Ulceration of cervix uteri ...	2 ...	—
Cancer of uterus ...	2 ...	1
Ulcer os ...	13 ...	—
Tumor uteri ...	1 ...	—
Retroversion of uterus ...	3 ...	—
Inflammation of vagina ...	1 ...	—
Cancer os ...	8 ...	2
Œdema of Labia ...	2 ...	—
Amenorrhœa ...	3 ...	—
Menorrhagia ...	3 ...	—
Cancer of breast ...	2 ...	—
Total ...	70 ...	3

Obstetric:	Cases.	Deaths.
Premature labour ...	3 ...	—
Pregnancy ...	47 ...	—
Abortion ...	4 ...	2
Hemorrhage ...	1 ...	—
Partus ...	136 ...	3
Retention of placenta ...	1 ...	—
Metritis ...	4 ...	—
Vesico-vaginal fistula ...	8 ...	—
Puerperal convulsions ...	1 ...	1
Total ...	205	6
Grand Total ...	275	9

D 10.—Fractures.

	Treated.	Died.
Simple.		
Skull without depression ...	1 ...	—
Lower jaw ...	4 ...	—
Ribs ...	18 ...	1
Spine, with injury to Cord ...	3 ...	3
Spine, without injury to Cord ...	7 ...	2
Clavicle ...	12 ...	—
Scapula ...	5 ...	—
Humerus ...	22 ...	—
Forearm ...	3 ...	—
Radius alone ...	24 ...	—
Ulna alone ...	9 ...	—
Radius and Ulna ...	5 ...	—
Femur ...	26 ...	—
Patella ...	2 ...	—
Leg, both bones ...	21 ...	2
Tibia ...	8 ...	—
Fibula ...	2 ...	—
Total ...	170	8
Compound.		
Skull without depression ...	13 ...	2
Do. with depression ...	4 ...	1
Bones of face ...	7 ...	1
Humerus ...	1 ...	—
Radius alone ...	1 ...	—
Ulna alone ...	4 ...	—
Radius and Ulna ...	17 ...	—
Femur ...	3 ...	2
Tibia alone ...	6 ...	—
Fibula alone ...	1 ...	—
Tibia and Fibula ...	6 ...	2
Foot ...	4 ...	—
Total ...	67 ...	8
Comminuted Fracture.		
Skull without depression ...	3 ...	—
Do. with depression ...	6 ...	6
Lower jaw ...	2 ...	—
Humerus ...	1 ...	—
Both bones of forearm ...	2 ...	—
Radius and Ulna ...	5 ...	—
Tibia and Fibula ...	3 ...	—
Total ...	22	6
Multiple Fracture ...	10 ...	5
Grand Total ...	269	27

D 11.—WOUNDS.

Varieties.	Treated.	Died.
Simple	6	—
Contused	280	2
Lacerated	138	5
Incised	229	3
Punctured	78	4
Penetrating	14	—
Gunshot	34	7
Total	779	21

D 12.—DISLOCATIONS.

Varieties.	Treated.
Simple Dislocations :	
Of jaw	2
Shoulder joint	6
Elbow	5
Wrist	3
Finger-joint	1
Hip	3
Ankle	2
Total	22

Twenty-two cases treated with no deaths.

D 13.—SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

	For Disease.		For Accident.		Percentage of deaths to cases.	
Amputations.	Number.	Deaths.	Number.	Deaths.	Disease.	Accident.
Upper Extremities :						
Arm	2	—	3	—	—	—
Forearm	4	1	5	2	25	40
Thumbs	2	—	2	—	—	—
Fingers	2	—	9	—	—	—
Lower extremities :						
Thigh at upper third	—	—	1	1	—	100
Thigh at middle third	2	—	2	—	—	—
Leg	14	2	5	—	14·28	—
Medio-tarsus	—	—	1	—	—	—
Toes	4	—	4	—	—	—
Total	30	3	32	3	10	9·37
Other Operations.						
Cataract	2	—	—	—	—	—
Staphyloma	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ligature of Artery	2	—	—	—	—	—
Femoral Aneurism treated by compression	1	—	—	—	—	—
Excision of Tumor	25	—	—	—	—	—
Incision of Hematocele	9	—	—	—	—	—
Excision of Prepuce	111	—	—	—	—	—
Tapping abdomen	24	4	—	—	16·66	—
Do. for Hydrocele	15	—	—	—	—	—
Do. of Ovarian Cyst	10	—	—	—	—	—
Do. Hydrocephalus	1	1	—	—	100	—
Amputation of Penis	25	—	—	—	—	—
Opening of Abscess	2	—	—	—	—	—
Paracentesis Thoracis	14	3	—	—	21·43	—
Operation for Harelip	5	—	—	—	—	—
Tenotomy	2	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial Anus	2	—	—	—	—	—
Removal of Labium	2	—	—	—	—	—
Division of Tendons	2	—	—	—	—	—
Removal of Cancer	13	—	—	—	—	—
Ranula, partial excision	7	—	—	—	—	—
Slitting of Prepuce	16	—	—	—	—	—
Other plastic operations	2	—	—	—	—	—
Elephantiasis of Scrotum	4	—	—	—	—	—
Wood's Operation for Hernia	6	—	—	—	—	—
Sequestrotomy	3	—	—	—	—	—
Perineal section	3	—	—	—	—	—
Herniotomy	4	3	—	—	75	—
Total	312	11	—	—	3·52	—
Grand Total	342	14	32	3	4·09	9·37

D 14.—RETURN separating the cases treated in Hospital into Mixed Races and Malabars.

Name of Hospital.	Average daily number of sick.		Remained.		Admitted into hospital during the year		Total number of cases treated		Died.		Discharged.		Remaining under treatment on the 31st December, 1881.		Percentage of deaths to total No. of cases treated	Percentage of deaths to cases treated amongst		Principal causes of death							
	Mixed races.	Malabars	Mixed races.	Malabars	Mixed races	Malabars	Mixed races.	Malabars.	Mixed races.	Malabars.	Mixed races.	Malabars.	Mixed races.	Malabars		Mixed races.	Malabars.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Anæmia, or general Dropsy.	Privation.	General debility.	Fevers.	Other diseases.
Civil hospital, Colombo ...	84·33	81 67	72	49	2106	1025	2178	1074	193	214	1887	805	98	55	12 51	8·86	19 92	—	206	17	18	—	35	8	123
Dg Soyza Lying-in hospital, Colombo	4 98	·84	7	—	76	7	83	7	—	—	78	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Civil hospital, Pánaduré ...	10·26	3 32	3	2	205	72	208	74	16	3	186	70	4	1	7 44	8 65	4·05	—	3	—	3	—	1	1	13
Do. Kalutara ...	13 25	4 56	17	11	305	95	322	106	24	18	287	81	11	7	9 81	7 45	16 98	—	11	3	8	—	4	—	16
Do. Kégalla ...	14 86	8·11	9	10	437	214	446	224	27	10	406	211	13	3	5·52	6 05	4 46	—	4	10	4	—	5	1	13
Do. Ratnapura ...	24 24	9·03	30	4	508	156	538	160	27	15	476	136	35	9	6 01	5 01	9·37	—	10	7	2	—	6	3	14
Do. Negombo ...	30·61	17·22	11	14	690	449	701	463	46	51	621	399	34	13	8 33	6 57	11·01	—	33	10	4	—	17	7	96
Do. Kurunégala ...	65·74	21 75	58	18	1446	430	1504	448	111	64	1322	371	71	13	8 96	7 38	14·28	—	37	20	36	—	16	22	44
Do. Puttalam ...	15 61	15·45	20	8	280	251	300	259	17	41	255	209	28	9	10 37	5 66	15 83	—	14	12	5	1	2	6	18
Do. Chilaw ...	8·48	4 77	9	2	198	109	207	111	14	13	186	93	7	5	8·49	6 76	11 71	—	11	7	3	—	2	—	4
Do. Galle ...	61·27	10·16	40	4	1458	224	1498	228	61	15	1363	200	72	13	4 40	4 07	6 57	—	26	7	5	—	1	3	34
Do. Mátara ...	22 73	3 77	11	1	309	52	320	53	17	4	281	46	22	3	5 63	5·31	7 54	—	2	3	—	—	1	1	14
Do. Hambantota ...	2 83	3 28	—	5	75	71	75	76	6	9	65	65	4	2	9 93	8 00	11 84	—	8	2	—	—	1	1	3
Do. Tangalla ...	4·58	1·84	4	—	95	41	99	41	5	—	87	38	7	3	3 57	5 05	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	1
Do. Trincomalee ...	10·96	9·41	14	15	250	129	264	144	24	15	228	123	12	6	9 55	9 09	10·41	—	11	3	4	—	3	3	15
Do. Batticaloa ...	21 80	·69	19	1	264	8	283	9	10	2	250	5	23	2	4 09	3 53	22 22	—	5	1	1	—	1	1	9
Do. Mullaittivu ...	35·65	1·63	39	2	327	20	366	22	12	2	314	20	40	—	3 60	3 27	9 09	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	7
Do. Vavúniyap-Vilápkulam	19 82	5 32	14	6	326	71	340	77	14	6	304	68	22	3	4 79	4 11	7 79	—	4	4	—	—	1	4	7
Do. Point Pedro ...	10·51	·37	6	—	227	7	235	7	6	2	224	4	5	1	3 30	2 53	28 57	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Do. Kandy ...	58·18	42·67	50	35	1848	1009	1898	1044	133	174	1717	839	48	31	10 43	7·00	16·66	—	84	59	71	—	27	5	61
Do. Gampola ...	19·43	31·04	34	28	462	452	496	480	46	122	427	345	23	13	17 21	9 27	25 41	—	53	51	38	—	22	—	24
Do. Badulla ...	22·16	9 92	13	5	704	253	717	258	47	62	640	187	30	9	11 17	6·55	24·03	—	51	32	6	—	3	9	6
Do. Mátalé ...	13 34	20 48	13	19	326	376	339	395	26	111	299	273	14	11	18 66	7 66	28 10	—	48	18	7	—	34	—	30
Do. Nuwara Eliya ...	6 88	7·67	4	10	131	108	135	110	6	17	118	88	11	5	9·38	4 44	15 45	—	3	5	—	—	9	—	6
Total ...	562·50	294·57	499	249	13053	5621	13552	5870	890	970	12023	4683	639	217	9 57	6·56	16·52	—	605	277	222	1	192	75	488
Lunatic Asylum, Colombo ...	186·05	54·52	156	78	54	39	220	117	11	6	48	20	161	91	5 04	5 00	5 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Leper Asylum, Hendella ...	111·45	16 26	103	14	58	11	161	25	10	1	39	9	112	15	5 91	6·21	4·00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11

No. 1.

GENERAL Annual Return relating to Immigrant Hospitals for the year 1881.

Stations.	I.—General Diseases, A.	General Diseases, B.	II.—Local Diseases. 1.—Nervous System.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory System.	6.—Absorbent System.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory System.	9.—Digestive System.	10.—Urinary System.	11.—Generative System.	12.—Organs of locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissues.	14.—Cutaneous System.	Total.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and Injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human Parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.	For diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Salaries of Medical Officers.	Total.
																									Rs. cts	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts
Central Province.																														
Ratnagiriya.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Since admitted ...	24	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	1	5	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	99						
Total	24	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	1	5	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	99	633	41	378	0	280	92	—	900	0	2,192	33
Discharged... ...	23	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	1	3	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	68											
Died	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	25											
Remaining 31st Dec., 1881 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6											
Dambulla.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1880 ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	21											
Since admitted ...	102	62	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	13	78	15	3	4	9	223	121	2	10	—	—	—	—	646											
Total	107	63	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	13	82	15	3	4	9	230	125	2	10	—	—	—	—	667	4,217	45	1,515	50	194	57	185	50	1,000	0	7,113	2
Discharged... ...	105	60	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	9	48	14	2	4	8	208	100	2	10	—	—	—	—	574											
Died	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	32	—	—	—	1	2	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	61											
Remaining 31st Dec., 1881 ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	32											
North-Central Province.																														
Anuradhapura.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1880 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	14											
Since admitted ...	39	36	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	9	38	7	1	4	4	106	21	—	6	—	—	—	—	272											
Total	39	33	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	10	41	7	1	4	4	111	22	—	7	—	—	—	—	286	1,590	29	741	0	139	56	234	38	3,500	0	6,215	23
Discharged... ...	38	29	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	9	25	7	1	3	4	99	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	241											
Died	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	25											
Remaining 31st Dec., 1881 ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	9	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	20											
Mihintale.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1880 ...	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11											
Since admitted ...	52	44	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	40	3	1	1	3	137	21	—	9	—	1	—	—	323											
Total	55	48	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	41	4	1	1	3	139	21	—	9	—	1	—	—	334	1,628	43	679	0	184	0	64	65	1,000	0	3,544	8
Discharged... ...	48	43	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	37	3	1	1	3	128	18	—	8	—	1	—	—	288											
Died	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24											
Remaining 31st Dec., 1881 ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	—	—	—	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	22											

Northern Province.																														
Mannár.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1880 ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	897	96	270	10	158	42	3	0	1,100	0	2,429	48
Since admitted ...	160	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	75	4	—	—	2	25	4	—	26	—	—	—	336													
Total	163	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	75	4	—	—	2	27	4	—	26	—	—	—	343													
Discharged... ...	157	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	67	4	—	—	2	26	3	—	24	—	—	—	321													
Died	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	13													
Remaining 31st Dec., 1881 ...	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	9													
Vankilai and Pésalai.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1880 ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1,230	94	270	10	—		—	1,000	0	2,501	6	
Since admitted ...	210	55	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	79	1	1	—	5	68	1019	—	60	—	—	—	1506													
Total	213	55	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	81	1	1	—	5	68	1019	—	60	—	—	—	1511													
Discharged... ...	209	51	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	73	1	1	—	5	65	1019	—	60	—	—	—	1492													
Died	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13													
Remaining 31st Dec., 1881 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6													
Puliyadiyirukam.																														
Remained 31st Dec., 1880 ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	661	40	240	0	—		10	0	600	0	1,411	40
Since admitted ...	44	37	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	1	—	2	7	15	—	11	—	—	—	140													
Total	47	39	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	1	—	2	10	17	—	11	—	—	—	150													
Discharged... ...	44	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	1	—	2	10	16	—	10	—	—	—	137													
Died	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9													
Remaining 31st Dec., 1881 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4													

No. 2.

SUMMARY of General Annual Returns relating to Immigrant Hospitals for the year 1881.

Provincial.	I.—General Diseases, A.	General Diseases, B.	II.—Local Diseases. 1.—Nervous System.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory System.	6.—Absorbent System.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory System.	9.—Digestive System.	10.—Urinary System.	11.—Generative System	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous System.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and injuries.	VI.—Surgical Operations.	VII.—Human Parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Totals.	For Diet.	Servants.	Equipment.	Contingencies.	Salary of Medical Officer.	Total.
Central Province.																								Rs cts	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Remained 31st December, 1880	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	21	4,650 86	1,893 50	475 49	185 50	1,900 0	9,365 35
Since admitted	126	68	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	13	113	15	3	4	10	228	147	2	11	—	—	—	745						
Total	131	69	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	13	117	15	3	4	10	235	151	2	11	—	—	—	766						
Discharged	129	65	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	9	66	14	2	4	9	211	116	2	11	—	—	—	642						
Died	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	48	—	—	—	1	3	28	—	—	—	—	—	86						
Remaining 31st December, 1881	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	21	7	—	—	—	—	—	38						
North-Central Province.																													
Remained 31st December, 1880	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	25	3,213 72	1,423 0	323 56	239 3	4,500 0	9,759 31
Since admitted	91	74	7	1	—	—	2	1	—	16	76	10	2	5	7	243	42	—	15	—	1	—	595						
Total	94	81	7	1	—	—	2	1	—	17	82	11	2	5	7	250	43	—	16	—	1	—	620						
Discharged	95	72	7	—	—	—	2	1	—	12	52	10	2	4	7	227	32	—	14	—	1	—	528						
Died	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	23	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	49						
Remaining 31st December, 1881	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	1	—	1	—	19	4	—	2	—	—	—	42						
Northern Province.																													
Remained 31st December, 1880	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	22	2,690 30	760 20	158 42	13 0	2,700 0	6,341 92
Since admitted	414	130	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	175	6	2	—	9	101	1038	—	97	—	—	—	1982						
Total	423	135	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	177	6	2	—	9	105	1040	—	97	—	—	—	2004						
Discharged	412	122	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	157	6	2	—	9	101	1038	—	94	—	—	—	1950						
Died	4	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	36						
Remaining 31st December, 1881	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	19						
																						Total ...		10,754 88	4,096 70	957 47	497 53	9,100 0	25406 58

Total number treated ... 3,590.
Total number died ... 170, or 5·01 per cent. of the total tre

No. 3.—General Annual Return relating to the Jail Hospitals for the year 1881.

Stations.	I.—General diseases, A.	General diseases, B.	II.—Local Diseases. 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system.	7.—Ductless glands	8.—Respiratory system	9.—Digestive system.	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion	13.—Cellular tissue.	14.—Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.
Western Province.																							
Colombo Convict Hospital.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	28
Since admitted	502	14	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	79	326	2	1	—	20	8	5	—	31	—	—	—	1050
Total	511	14	3	5	—	—	—	1	—	83	335	2	1	—	22	9	5	—	37	—	—	—	1078
Discharged	489	11	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	68	312	2	1	—	20	8	4	—	78	—	—	—	1002
Died	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	*5	—	—	—	44
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ..	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	33
Hulftedorp.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted	15	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	45
Total	15	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	23	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	45
Discharged	15	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	44
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahara.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Since admitted	284	7	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	234	—	2	—	17	5	—	—	111	1	—	—	691
Total	289	7	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	8	235	—	2	—	17	5	—	—	111	1	—	—	697
Discharged	290	7	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	7	232	—	2	—	17	5	—	—	109	1	—	—	682
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	14
Kalutara.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
Total	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
Discharged	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Since admitted	61	14	1	13	—	1	—	1	—	12	99	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	212
Total	61	15	1	13	—	1	—	1	—	12	102	—	—	—	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	216
Discharged	59	13	1	13	—	1	—	1	—	11	89	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	194
Died	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	8

(continued over.)

F 1.—*continued.*

Stations	I.—General Diseases, A.	I.—General Diseases, B.	II.—Local Diseases: 1.—Nervous System.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory System	6.—Absorbent System.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory System.	9.—Digestive System.	10.—Urinary System.	11.—Generative System.	12.—Organs of Locomotion	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous System.	III. Conditions.	IV.—Parasites.	V.—Wounds and Injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations	VII.—Human Parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations	Total.
Western Province—contd.																							
Kégalla.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	—	—	1	19
Total	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	4	—	—	1	19
Discharged	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	17
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ratnapura.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Since admitted	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	11
Total	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	13
Discharged	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2*	—	—	—	2
Remaining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pinnaduwa.—Nil.																							
Avisawella																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Since admitted	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	10
Total	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	11
Discharged	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	11
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Province																							
Kurunégala.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Since admitted	81	17	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	48	4	1	—	9	14	1	—	19	—	—	—	209
Total	84	18	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	49	4	1	—	9	15	1	—	19	—	—	—	215
Discharged	82	17	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	9	47	4	1	—	9	15	1	—	17	—	—	—	207
Died	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2*	—	—	—	4
Remaining 31st December, 1881 .	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Puttalam.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Since admitted	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Total	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	89
Discharged	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

Galle.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Since admitted ...	69	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	35	2	—	—	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	130
Total ...	69	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	36	2	—	—	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	131
Discharged ...	68	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	36	2	—	—	2	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	130
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Southern Province.																								
Galle.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Since admitted ...	96	4	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	3	102	3	2	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	156
Total ...	96	4	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	3	103	3	2	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	157
Discharged ...	95	4	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	2	99	3	2	—	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	149
Died ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Matara.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Since admitted ...	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	28	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Total ...	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Discharged ...	8	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	27	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	42
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hambantota.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Since admitted ...	35	1	1	8	—	—	—	2	—	6	38	—	3	—	4	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	108
Total ...	35	1	1	8	—	—	—	2	—	6	40	—	3	—	4	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	110
Discharged ...	35	1	1	8	—	—	—	2	—	6	39	—	3	—	4	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	109
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tangalla.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted ...	4	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	32
Total ...	4	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	32
Discharged ...	4	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	30
Died ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern Province.																								
Jaffna.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Since admitted ...	14	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	6	7	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	67
Total ...	14	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	6	8	4	—	12	—	—	—	—	71
Discharged ...	14	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	—	—	—	6	8	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	68
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mannár																								
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Executions.

(continued over.)

No. 2.—continued.

Stations.	I.—General diseases, A.	General diseases, B	II.—Local Diseases. 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system	7.—Ductless Glands	8.—Respiratory system.	9.—Digestive system	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions	IV.—Poisons	V.—Wounds and Injuries	VI.—Surgical Operations	VII.—Human Parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.
Northern Province—contd.																							
Mullaitivu																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881 .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vavuniya-Vilankulam.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Discharged ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Died ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.																							
Trincomalee.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted ...	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
Total ...	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
Discharged ...	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted ...	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total ..	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Discharged ...	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province.																							
Kandy.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Since admitted ...	53	8	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	16	77	1	—	—	2	2	12	1	13	—	—	—	226
Total ...	57	8	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	16	76	1	—	—	2	2	12	1	13	—	—	—	221
Discharged ...	57	8	1	9	—	—	—	—	1	14	75	1	—	—	1	2	10	1	9	—	—	—	218
Died ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4*	—	—	—	6
Remaining 31st December, 1881..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5

Bhils.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sick admitted	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Discharged	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sidhs.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sick admitted	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	20
Total	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	20
Discharged	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	18
Died	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	2
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bunnah Elys.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sick admitted	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	18
Total	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	19
Discharged	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	19
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.																								
Anuradhapura.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sick admitted	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	18	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	54
Total	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	54
Discharged	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	54
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Execution.

TABLE I.—*continued.*

Stations.	I.—General diseases, A.	General diseases, B.	II.—Local Diseases. 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory system.	9.—Digestive system.	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and Injuries.	VI.—Surgical Operations.	VII.—Human Parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.
Northern Province—contd.																							
Mullaitivu																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varúniyan-Villáyukulam.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Discharged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eastern Province.																							
Trincomalee.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
Total	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
Discharged	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	14
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Discharged	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Province.																							
Kandy.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Since admitted	83	8	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	16	77	1	—	—	2	2	12	1	13	—	—	—	226
Total	87	8	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	16	78	1	—	—	2	2	12	1	13	—	—	—	231
Discharged	87	8	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	14	75	1	—	—	1	2	10	1	9	—	—	—	218
Died	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4*	—	—	—	8
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5

Mitalé.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Discharged	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Badulla.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Since admitted	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	39
Total	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	40
Discharged	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	36
Died	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—	—	—	—	2
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Since admitted	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	4	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	18
Total	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	19
Discharged	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	1	—	4	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	19
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Central Province.																								
Anurádhapura.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Since admitted	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	18	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	53
Total	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	54
Discharged	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	54
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Execution.

F 2.—SUMMARY of General Annual Returns relating to Jail Hospitals for the year 1881.

STATIONS AND HOSPITALS.	I.—General diseases, A.	General diseases, B.	II.—LOCAL DISEASES. 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system.	7.—Ductless glands.	8.—Respiratory system.	9.—Digestive system.	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.
WESTERN PROVINCE.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	16	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	42
Since admitted ...	893	40	14	21	3	1	1	2	—	102	698	5	4	—	40	25	8	—	206	1	—	—	2064
Total ...	907	41	14	21	3	1	1	2	—	106	714	6	4	—	42	26	8	—	209	1	—	—	2106
Discharged ...	870	36	13	21	3	1	—	2	—	89	674	6	4	—	40	22	5	—	196	1	—	—	1983
Died ...	12	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	14	26	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	7*	—	—	—	67
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	25	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	56
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Since admitted ...	223	28	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	91	7	1	—	13	18	2	1	22	—	—	—	424
Total ...	230	29	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	93	7	1	—	13	19	2	1	22	—	—	—	435
Discharged ...	223	28	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	11	91	7	1	—	13	19	2	1	20	—	—	—	422
Died ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2*	—	—	—	4
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Since admitted ...	67	15	3	26	—	—	—	2	—	13	175	5	5	—	5	9	3	—	11	—	—	—	339
Total ...	67	15	3	26	—	—	—	2	—	13	179	5	5	—	5	9	4	—	11	—	—	—	344
Discharged ...	65	14	3	26	—	—	—	2	—	11	171	5	5	—	5	9	3	—	11	—	—	—	330
Died ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
NORTHERN PROVINCE.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Since admitted ...	14	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	—	6	7	4	—	12	—	—	—	68
Total ...	14	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	—	—	—	6	8	4	—	12	—	—	—	72
Discharged ...	14	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	6	8	3	—	12	—	—	—	69
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
EASTERN PROVINCE.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Since admitted ...	7	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	26
Total ...	7	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	26
Discharged ...	7	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	26
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CENTRAL PROVINCE.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Since admitted ...	106	12	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	18	97	2	1	—	8	5	12	1	16	—	—	—	290
Total ...	110	12	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	18	98	3	1	—	8	6	12	1	16	—	—	—	297
Discharged ...	110	11	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	16	95	3	1	—	7	6	10	1	11	—	—	—	282
Died ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5*	—	—	—	10
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.																							
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Since admitted ...	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	18	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	53
Total ...	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	54
Discharged ...	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	1	—	—	2	4	—	—	4	—	—	—	54
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Twelve by execution.

Total treated—3,335. Number of deaths—91, or 2·72 per cent. to the total, and 2·37 per cent. leaving off the twelve deaths from execution.

G.—TABLE showing the working of "The Contagious Diseases Ordinance" during the year 1881, with regard to the Number of Cases coming under examination.

	Colombo.	Kandy.	Galle.	Total.
1. How many women were on the list on 1st January, 1881?	76	27	75	178
2. Do. do 31st December, 1881?	81	18	92	191
3. How many deserted during the year?	40	15	11	66
4. Of these, how many were eventually brought back by the Police?	0	0	0	0
5. How many were released by order of the Police Magistrate?	1	2	2	5
6. How many of these have been brought back for examination?	0	0	0	0
7. How many new cases came on the list during the year?	46	10	17	73
8. Of these, how many were volunteers?	0	10	17	27

F 3.—Return of all Diseases treated in the Jail Hospitals during the year 1881.

Diseases.	Convict Hospital, Colombo.		Hulftdorp.		Mahara.		Panadure.		Kalutara.		Negombo.		Kegalla.		Ratnapura.		Avisawella.		Kurunegala.		Puttalam.		Chilaw.		Galle.		Matara.		Hambantota.		Tangalla.		Jaffna.		Mannar.		Mullaitivu.		Vavuniya-Vilankulam.		Trincomalee.		Batticaloa.		Kandy.		Matale.		Badulla.		Nuwara Eliya.		Anuradhapura.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I.—General Diseases.																																																															
Sub-Division—A.																																																															
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple continued fever	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2
Febricula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
Ague ...	222	1	6	1	237	...	...	...	3	...	47	...	7	...	2	...	3	...	75	...	76	...	68	...	3	...	5	...	26	...	2	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	31	...	...	...	15	...	5	...	17	...	871	2
Remittent Fever ...	88	4	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	6
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Cholera ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Malignant Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Measles ...	63	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	102	...
Cow-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...
Mumps ...	191	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	...
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Choleraic Diarrhœa ...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total...	511	7	18	3	299	...	...	...	6	...	61	2	7	...	2	...	3	...	84	...	77	...	69	...	20	1	8	...	35	...	4	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	87	...	...	...	16	...	5	...	18	...	1353	13
Sub-Division—B.																																																															
Rheumatism Acute ...	5	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...
Do. Chronic ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Do. Muscular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
Do. Gonorrhœal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Lumbago ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Primary Syphilis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	11	...
Secondary do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
Cancer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tumor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leprosy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Anæmia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	1
General Dropsy ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	2
Phthisis pulmonalis ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1
Hæmoptysis (Tubr.)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Lupus ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total...	14	2	2	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	15	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	11	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	6	...	113	3

(Continued over.)

F 3—*continued.*

Diseases.	Convict Hospital, Colombo.		Hulftsdorp.		Mahara.		Panadure.		Kalutara.		Negombo.		Kegalla.		Ratnapura.		Avisawella.		Kurunegala.		Puttalam.		Chilaw.		Galle.		Matara.		Hambantota.		Tangalla.		Jaffna.		Mannar.		Mullaitivu.		Vavuniya & Vilankulam.		Trincomalee.		Batticaloa.		Kandy.		Matale.		Badulla.		Nuwara Eliya.		Anuradhapura.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
II.—Local Diseases.																																																																	
1.—*Nervous System.*																																																																		
Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paralysis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tetanus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Epilepsy ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Neuralgia ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Brow Ague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Mania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Meningitis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Hydrophobia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sciatica ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Phenrodynia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Dementia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Facial Paralysis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total...	3	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3
2.—*Diseases of the Eye.*																																																																	
Conjunctivitis and other diseases of the Eye ...	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...
3.—*Diseases of the Ear.*																																																																	
Inflam., Memb., Tym., and other diseases of the Ear ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
4.—*Diseases of the Nose.*																																																																	
Epistaxis and other diseases of the Nose ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5.—*Circulatory System.*																																																																	
Pericarditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valve diseases of the heart ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Phlebitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hypertrophy of the heart ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palpitation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1

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F 2.—*continued.*

Diseases.	Carvet Hospital, Colombo.		Hulftdorp.		Mahara.		Tanadara.		Kalutara.		Seguntio.		Kegalla.		Rotnapura.		Avisawella.		Kurunegala.		Puttalam.		Chilaw.		Galle.		Matara.		Hambantota.		Tangalla.		Jaffna.		Mannar.		Mullaitivu.		Vavuniya-Vilankulam.		Trincomalee.		Batticaloa.		Kandy.		Bibile.		Badulla.		Nuwara Eliya.		Anuradhapura.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I.—Local Diseases—*contd.*																																																														
).—Urinary System—contd.																																																														
nnorrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
imosis and Paraphimosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
ibo (Gonorrhœal) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
idymitis (Gonorrhœal) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
rictura of Urethra ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rsoria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
stula Perineum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
inary Fistula ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
maturia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	22	...
.—Generative System.																																																														
rdrocele ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
chitis ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
phantiasis Scrotum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
seases of Women ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
ngenital Phimosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Total...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...
I.—Organs of Locomotion.																																																														
itis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nvitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rinatitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
).—Cellular Tissue.																																																														
scess ...	22	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	73	...
flammation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total...	22	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	2	...	76	...

II.—Cutaneous System																																																
Psoriasis																																																
Herpes																																											1		1			
Eczema																																													1			
Ulcer	7				2					6		2		1		2		5			2		1		1		3											2		1		1		2		1		41	
Boil					3													3		1							3																					10	
Onychia																					1																											1	
Whitlow																1																																1	
Condyloma																																																	
Parangi																		1																											3		3	
Itch																		6																					6								12	
Elephantiasis Arabum.																																	1															1	
Nettle-rash ...	1																																															1	
Carbuncle	1																																															1	
Total ..	9				5					6		2		2		2		15		1	3		1		1		7											5						1				2		1		1		2		4		73	
III.—Conditions.																																																	
Old age																																							1									1	
General Debility ...	5	1							1		1	1	1	1				1			1		1		3	1													3	1								12	1								29		6
Total...	5	1							1		1	1	1	1				1			1		1		3	1													4	1								12	1								30		6
IV.—Poisons.																																																	
Snake Bite																					1																										1						2		
V.—Injuries.																																																	
Burns and Scalds ...																					1																												1	
Multiple injury ...	2	1																																														2	1
Contusion	2				18													8			1																	1										33	
Wounds	75		2		86							4				2		7			1		2				3		5									1									9					1		1		199	
Sprain																		1					1										1					4																	7	
Dislocation																																																	
Fracture	5	1	1		6													1																																	1		14		1
Cut Throat ...																																																	
Blisters of the Feet ...																																																	
Punishment ...																																							6									6	
Asphyxia by Hanging ..	3	3												2	2			2	2																												4	4				1	1			12		12
Concussion of Brain ...					1																																																		1		
Total...	87	5	3		111							4		2	2	2		19	2		3		3				3		5		12													1				13	4			2	1	1		4		275		14
VI.—Surgical Operations ...					1																																																		1		
VII.—Human Parasites.—Nil.																																																	
VIII.—Congenital Malformations.—Nil.																																																	
Grand Total...	1078	44	49		5,697	2				23		216	14	19	1	13	2	11		215	4	89		131		157	4	45	2	110		32	2	71	2							1		14		12		231	8	7		40	2	19		54		8384		91

No. L.

Annual Return of Sick relating to Pioneers for the year 1881.

Stations.	I.—General diseases, A.	General diseases, B.	II.—Local Diseases. 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system.	7.—Ductless glands.	8.—Respiratory system.	9.—Digestive system.	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular tissue.	14.—Cutaneous system.	III.—Constitutions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.	Salary paid to Medical Practitioner in charge. Rs. cts.
Central Province.																								
Haldumulla.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Since admitted ...	312	148	2	6	7	—	—	4	—	62	286	35	—	3	15	144	8	—	225	—	77	—	1334	600 0
Total ...	312	148	2	6	7	—	—	4	—	62	286	35	—	3	15	144	8	—	225	—	77	—	1334	
Discharged ...	312	148	2	6	7	—	—	4	—	62	286	35	—	3	15	144	8	—	225	—	77	—	1334	
Died ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fruit Hill—Dikoya.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Since admitted ...	174	18	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	64	2	2	—	16	25	7	—	52	—	—	—	373	600 0
Total ...	174	18	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	64	2	2	—	16	25	7	—	52	—	—	—	373	
Discharged ...	172	17	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	63	2	2	—	16	25	6	—	52	—	—	—	367	
Died ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wattegoda—Dimbula.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	600 0
Since admitted ...	307	23	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	9	153	5	2	—	7	58	2	—	64	—	—	—	637	
Total ...	312	24	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	9	154	5	3	—	7	60	2	—	65	—	—	—	649	
Discharged ...	308	24	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	148	5	3	—	6	59	1	—	63	—	—	—	633	
Died ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	
Dimbula Road—Dimbula.																								
Remained 31st December, 1880 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	600 0
Since admitted ...	309	89	7	4	4	—	—	—	—	14	227	17	10	—	17	64	121	—	—	—	—	—	883	
Total ...	311	90	7	4	4	—	—	—	—	14	227	17	10	—	18	64	121	—	—	—	—	—	887	
Discharged ...	309	90	6	4	4	—	—	—	—	13	221	16	10	—	18	64	117	—	—	—	—	—	872	
Died ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Remaining 31st December, 1881 ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	6	

M 2.

SUMMARY of Annual Returns relating to Pioneers for the year 1881.

PROVINCE.	I.—General diseases, A.	General diseases, B.	II.—LOCAL DISEASES. 1.—Nervous system.	2.—Eye.	3.—Ear.	4.—Nose.	5.—Circulatory system.	6.—Absorbent system.	7.—Ductless Glands.	8.—Respiratory system.	9.—Digestive system.	10.—Urinary system.	11.—Generative system.	12.—Organs of Locomotion.	13.—Cellular Tissue.	14.—Cutaneous system.	III.—Conditions.	IV.—Poisons.	V.—Wounds and Injuries.	VI.—Surgical operations.	VII.—Human Parasites.	VIII.—Congenital Malformations.	Total.	Salary paid to Medical Practitioners in charge.
Central Province.																								Rs. cts.
Remained 31st December, 1880...	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	16	
Since admitted ...	1102	278	16	17	12	—	—	4	—	90	730	59	14	3	55	291	138	—	341	—	77	—	3227	
Total ...	1109	280	17	17	12	—	—	4	—	90	731	59	15	3	56	293	138	—	342	—	77	—	3243	2,400 0
Discharged ...	1101	279	16	17	11	—	—	4	—	68	718	58	15	3	55	292	132	—	340	—	77	—	3206	
Died ...	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	22	
Remaining 31st December, 1881...	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	15	
																						Total...Rs		2,400 0

Total number treated ... 3,243.
Number of deaths ... 22 or ·68 per cent.

Z.

RETURN of the Numbers treated, and the Amounts collected, at the Out-door Dispensaries during the year 1881.

DISPENSARIES.	Number of Patients.	Amount collected.		Amount Expended.		Amount credited to Government.	
		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
WESTERN PROVINCE.							
Maradána	5,364	747	81	—		747	81
De Soyza Lying-in Hospital ...	1,812	201	38	—		201	38
Mahara	576	—		—		—	
Hendala	770	382	23	—		382	23
Avisawella	527	33	18	—		33	18
Pánaduré	9,877	1,060	41	—		1,060	41
Bandaragama	2,298	207	18	3	0	204	18
Kalutara	11,489	838	83	—		838	83
Matugama	1,414	82	10	—		82	10
Ratnapura	2,566	138	18	—		138	18
Negombo	3,908	532	23	—		532	23
Kégalla	3,286	229	8	—		229	8
Total ...	43,887	4,452	61	3	0	4,449	61
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.							
Kurunégala	7,456	1,324	36	—		1,324	36
Puttalam	3,146	368	22	—		368	22
Chilaw	4,960	266	84	—		266	84
Kalpitiya	666	53	84	52	72	1	12
St. Anna's, Talawilla	52	1	95	—		1	95
Total ...	16,280	2,015	21	52	72	1,962	49
SOUTHERN PROVINCE.							
Galle	3,555	295	99	—		295	99
Mátara	1,576	164	25	—		164	25
Hambantota	2,787	80	11	—		80	11
Tangalla	719	43	61	—		43	61
Balapitimodara	1,851	150	48	2	30	148	18
Weligama	4,060	189	63	—		189	63
Total ...	14,528	924	7	2	30	921	77
EASTERN PROVINCE.							
Batticaloa	4 178	211	75	45	0	166	75
Trincomalee	2,322	2	37	—		2	37
Kalmunai	1,658	27	41	—		27	41
Total ...	8,158	241	53	45	0	196	53
NORTHERN PROVINCE.							
Jaffna	365	14	85	—		14	85
Mannár	468	—		—		—	
Point Pedro	7,516	24	77	—		24	77
Do.	293	3	61	—		3	61
Vankalai	468	—		—		—	
Kankésanturai	163	2	0	—		2	0
Karts	176	1	40	—		1	40
Chavakacheheri	1,497	21	7	—		21	7
Valluvedditurai	151	0	40	—		0	40
Mullaittivu	1,034	78	94	—		78	94
Vavúniyan-Vilápkulam	1,934	1	0	—		1	0
Silavatturai	419	1	0	—		1	0
Total ...	14,424	149	4	—		149	4
CENTRAL PROVINCE.							
Kandy	5,611	671	73	15	37	656	36
Katugastota	445	31	18	—		31	18
Gampola	943	225	43	—		225	43
Mátalé	494	61	69	—		61	69
Badulla	281	115	37	—		115	37
Nuwara Eliya	217	36	87	—		36	87
Dambulla	1,563	2	12	—		2	12
Total ...	9,554	1,144	39	15	37	1,129	2
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.							
Anurádhapura	2,011	157	43	1	87	155	56
Mihintalé	1,302	21	34	—		21	34
Madawachchi	687	3	68	—		3	68
Total ...	4,000	182	45	1	87	180	59
Grand Total ...	110,331	9,109	30	120	26	8,989	4

J 1.

Total Number treated in each year.	Diet.		Servants.		Equipment.		Contingencies.		Total.		Cost per Head for Diet alone.		Cost per Head including every head of expenditure excepting Medical Officer's salary.		Amount received for maintenance of patients in hospital.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
1872 ... 11,117	95,771	47	23,615	66	8,905	19½	4,157	47½	133,449	70	8	61	12	0	11,393	47
1873 ... 12,550	108,278	21⅔	25,404	45½	14,700	66	3,992	18	152,375	41	8	62	12	18	10,857	4½
1874 ... 14,047	114,023	30½	27,909	90	19,617	85	6,275	97	167,827	2½	8	11	11	94	10,282	56½
1875 ... 14,258	129,340	66½	31,700	54	17,962	92	6,371	68	185,375	80½	9	7	13	0	9,980	64½
1876 ... 17,005	146,070	16	32,538	85	25,492	57½	6,842	87	210,944	45½	8	58	12	40	9,081	70½
1877 ... 22,356	181,909	35	36,975	71	31,057	5	9,370	41	259,312	52	8	13	11	59	6,422	28½
1878 . 26,559	220,615	27	42,729	29	38,328	52	10,344	78½	312,017	86½	8	30	11	74	6,081	16½
1879 ... 22,417	200,440	87	41,412	75	19,890	93	8,549	49½	270,294	10½	8	94	12	5	7,037	63½
1880 ... 19,372	174,639	87	44,746	78	20,016	97	11,375	8	250,178	65	8	98	12	91	5,046	47½
1881 ... 18,945	161,862	94½	49,640	92	18,499	79	3,276	58½	233,280	24	8	11½	11	69	4,120	53½

Average 17,962 for the ten years. Average for the ten years - - Rs. 8 54 ... Rs. 12 14

J 2.

COST OF ESTABLISHMENT, 1881.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	cts.	Amount. Rs.	cts.	Total. Rs.	cts.
SALARIES.						
Fixed			84,392	11		
Provisional	—		128,205	62		
					212,597	73
HOSPITALS AND SANITATION.						
Transport.						
Horse allowance to the Principal Civil Medical Officer, &c. ...	480	0				
Do. Superintendent of Vaccination, Colombo	480	0				
Batta to Assistant Colonial Surgeons, and travelling expenses of Medical Officers, &c.	6,585	0				
			7,545	0		
Rent.						
Rent of house occupied by the Dispenser, Civil Medical Stores ...	240	0				
Do. Superintendent of Medical duties, Jaffna	120	0				
Rent of house occupied as Government Dispensary, Balapitimodara	60	0				
Allowance in lieu of house rent to Medical Officer, Welikada Jail	600	0				
Do. do. Badulla ...	600	0				
Rent of Civil Medical Stores	1,050	0				
Rent of Medical Officer's Quarters, Katugastota ...	112	74				
Rent of house for the European Nurses	600	0				
			3,382	74		
Purchase of medicines and instruments in England ...	32,457	40				
Articles for the Civil Medical Stores	1,794	90				
Transport of medicines...	62	82				
Cost of medicines in Ceylon	105	49				
			34,420	61		
					45,348	35
Allowances.						
Allowance to American Mission for training up young men to the practice of medicine	—		2,000	0		
Allowance to Lecturers, Medical College, and Demonstrator of Anatomy	—		5,000	0		
Subscription to the Colonial Medical Library ...	—		500	0		
Stipends to Students	—		495	0		
For the purchase of appliances to illustrate Lectures ...	—		1,003	72		
Government scholarship	—		654	70		
Pay of Principal	—		3,000	0		
Pay of head servant, Medical College	—		256	0		
Pay of coolies for the dead-house	—		450	0		
For clerical work in checking Departmental expenditure ...	—		1,469	99		
					14,823	41
Contingencies.						
Remuneration to private medical practitioners ...	—		3,156	33		
For training native doctors in the Medical College ...	—		150	0		
Hire of stitching papers, binding books, repair of office furniture, and other petty expenses	—		936	98		
Pay of peon, purchase of articles for Medical College ...	—		592	54		
For drawings of Parangi patients	—		68	0		
					4,903	85
			Total ...	Rs.	277,673	34

W. R. KYNSEY,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION FOR 1881.

I HAVE the honour to submit my Report on Public Instruction in Ceylon for the year 1881. I adhere to the order of subjects adopted for the last two years :—

I.—General Summary.
II.—Administration and Inspecting Agency.
III.—Superior Instruction.
IV.—Middle and Primary Instruction.
V.—Schools for special or technical training or receiving special grants.
VI.—Books.
VII.—Libraries.
VIII.—Finance.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

2. The total number of Government and Grant-in-aid schools on the 31st December was 1,237, with a nominal attendance of 84,757 scholars, showing an apparent increase over the previous year of 35 schools and 3,643 scholars. These figures, however, include for the first time the schools receiving special grants or supervised by the Department under special arrangements. There were in 1880 ten of these schools, giving instruction to 570 scholars, so that the real increase for the year is represented by 25 schools and 3,073 scholars. This does not include any registered Grant-in-aid schools not actually examined during the year. There were registered during the year 22 new Grant-in-aid schools to be examined in 1882. The returns of these schools are not included.

3. The following table shows the total numerical strength of Government and Grant-in-aid schools from the year 1870 :—

YEAR.	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.		GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools	Scholars	Schools.	Scholars.
1870	156	8,726	229	8,201	385	16,927
1871	180	10,449	314	19,416	494	29,865
1872	200	10,852	402	25,448	602	36,295
1873	241	11,598	528	32,594	769	44,192
1874	243	11,719	595	35,559	838	47,278
1875	276	12,776	654	41,343	930	54,199
1876	301	15,115	697	45,422	998	60,537
1877	329	15,677	730	47,142	1,059	62,819
1878	356	17,896	772	49,854	1,128	67,750
1879	372	19,120	814	55,944	1,186	75,064
1880	369	21,294	833	59,820	1,202	81,114
1881	398	23,626	839	61,131	1,237	84,757

4. The following table indicates the number of boys and girls under instruction, the reported average attendance, and the percentage of attendance in the different classes of schools:—

	No. of Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	Total No. of Boys and Girls.	Average Attendance	Percentage.
Government.						
English ...	26	1,521	455	1,976	1,646	83
Anglo-Vernacular ...	25	1,926	152	2,078	1,382	66
Vernacular ...	347	15,967	3,605	19,572	13,034	66
Grant-in-aid.						
English ...	77	7,133	845	7,978	5,756	71
Anglo-Vernacular ...	82	4,062	847	4,909	3,355	68
Vernacular ...	680	33,582	14,662	48,244	29,712	61
Total ...	1,237	64,191	20,566	84,757	54,865	—

5. The reported per centage of attendance, or proportion of scholars in daily attendance to the total numbers on the list, was 67·9 in Government schools and 63·4 in Grant-in-aid schools. In previous years it was :—

		In Government Schools.	In Grant-in-aid Schools.
1876	...	70·0	No return.
1877	...	67·5	do.
1878	...	66·3	do.
1879	...	71·8	65·3
1880	...	71·8	64·8

In several districts, and especially during the early part of the year, the attendance was much reduced by sickness.

6. No return of the number of boys and girls at school was taken before 1879. The returns since that date show the following results :—

		Boys.		Girls.
1879	...	57,538	...	17,526
1880	...	62,316	...	18,798
1881	...	64,191	...	20,566
Increase over previous year ...		1,875		1,768

7. The following table exhibits a classification of our schools with reference to their geographical distribution and the proportion of population under instruction.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Schools, the Number of Pupils, the Population, and the Proportion of Pupils under instruction in each Province for the year 1881.

	Western Province.		Southern Province.		Northern Province.		Eastern Province.		Central Province.		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
English ...	43	4516	17	1676	19	1986	7	565	11	891	6	320	—	—	103	9954
Anglo-Vernacular ...	35	2502	14	941	23	1527	2	80	29	1726	3	184	1	27	107	6987
Vernacular ...	471	32254	98	5857	245	17375	98	5722	54	2920	50	3339	11	349	1027	67816
Total ...	549	39272	129	8474	287	20888	107	6367	94	5537	59	3843	12	376	1237	84757
Population ...	897,993		491,396		303,010		128,070		639,274		292,751		66,035		2,758,529	
Proportion under instruction according to Census of 1881	1 in 22		1 in 51		1 in 14		1 in 20		1 in 115		1 in 76		1 in 175		1 in 32	

8. Comparsion with previous years :—

Province.	1879.		1880.		1881.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Western	543	36,116	538	38,445	549	39,272
Southern	108	55,820	116	7,301	129	8,474
Northern	288	19,279	283	20,086	287	20,888
Eastern	93	5,558	94	5,792	107	6,367
Central	88	4,274	99	5,165	94	5,537
North-Western ...	58	3,793	60	4,002	59	3,843
North-Central ...	8	224	12	323	12	376
Total . .	1,186	75,064	1,202	81,114	1,237	84,757

STANDARD OF INSTRUCTION.

9. The following table shows approximately the number of scholars receiving primary, middle, and superior instruction :—

		Primary.		Middle.		High.
English Schools	...	7,353	...	1,979	...	1,042
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	...	6,252	...	679	...	56
Vernacular Schools	...	64,968	...	2,627	...	221
Total ...		78,573		5,285		1,319

In this table the term *primary* includes scholars receiving instruction in Standards I. to IV.; the term *middle*, those in Standards V., VI.; the term *superior*, those receiving instruction

beyond the limits of the VI. Standard. In the returns of the superior schools, 420 scholars classed according to the standards, but receiving superior instruction in specific subjects, are included under both heads. This explains the discrepancy between the total numbers given above and the actual number of scholars in attendance at Government and Grant-in-aid schools.

10. Of the 84,757 scholars in Government and Grant-in-aid schools, it appears from the subjoined tables that 53,009 were present on the day of examination, showing an increase over the previous year of 1,147 scholars. The number actually examined in the standards appointed for Government and Grant-in-aid schools was 38,653, showing an increase over the previous year of 1,687. The partial introduction of the new standards of examination fixed by the Revised Code interferes with a comparative analysis of the numbers examined in the different standards, but it is satisfactory to find that the number examined above Standard II. was, in 1881, 17,460 as compared with 16,307 examined in 1880.

11. Under the new arrangements for the examination of scholars in specific subjects of higher secular instruction there were examined 141 scholars.

	No. of children examined in Government English schools.	No. of children examined in Govt. Anglo-Vernacular schools.	No. of children examined in Government Vernacular schools.	No. of children examined in Grant-in-Aid English schools.	No. of children examined in Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular schools.	No. of children examined in Grant-in-Aid Vernacular schools.	TOTAL.
Standard I.	261	256	3,098	757	568	6,778	11,658
Standard II.	199	188	2,409	799	498	5,442	9,535
Standard III.	216	205	1,550	1,029	599	5,492	9,091
Standard IV.	196	149	812	910	357	2,655	5,079
Standard V.	114	118	350	642	224	708	2,156
Standard VI.	81	75	94	450	116	138	954
Standard VII.	36	28	8	26	37	—	135
Standard VIII.	9	4	—	24	8	—	45
Total ...	1,052	1,023	8,321	4,637	2,407	21,213	38,653

	Number of children examined in Alphabet class in Government schools.	Number of children for whom Capitation was paid in Grant-in-Aid schools.	TOTAL.
Englishschools	189	387	576
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	586	399	985
Vernacular schools	5,553	7,242	12,795
Total ...	6,328	8,028	14,356

Comparison of Results of 1880 and 1881.

Year.	Total number of Scholars.	Number present at Examination.	Number examined, including Alphabet class of Government Schools.
1880 ...	81,114 ...	51,862 ...	42,837
1881 ...	84,757 ...	53,009 ...	44,981
Increase ...	3,643	1,147	2,144

12. The nationality and religion of the scholars are exhibited in the following summary:—

Nationality.		*Religion.*	
English	84	Buddhist	33,405
European descendants ...	2,252	Hindu ...	22,429
Sinhalese	51,806	Roman Catholic ...	20,342
Malabar	28,914	Church of England ...	3,379
Malay	339	Wesleyan	2,148
Moor	1,319	Presbyterian, Baptist, and other Christians ...	1,343
Others	43	Mohammedans ...	1,688
		Others	23

TRAINING SCHOOLS.

13. The first examination of Grant-in-Aid training schools under the conditions of the Revised Code was held in December. There were examined 40 candidates from six training schools.

EXPENDITURE.

	1881. Rs.	cts.	1880. Rs.	cts.
Amount voted... ...	501,638	0 ...	502,683	0
Amount expended ...	482,896	47 ..	491,869	38
Unexpended Balance...	Rs. 18,741	53	Rs. 10,713	62

* In the schools examined under the Revised Code the term *primary* includes Standards I. to V.; the term *middle*, Standards VI., VII., VIII.; the term *superior*, those receiving instruction beyond the limits of the VIII. Standard.

14. The net expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 454,799·21 as compared with Rs. 463,304·92 in the previous year. The total expenditure, therefore, shows a decrease of Rs. 8,972·91; the net expenditure a decrease of Rs. 8,505·71. This decrease is accounted for by the amounts paid out of the vote for 1880 on account of grant-in-aid having been abnormally swelled by an accumulation of arrears arising from the defective system of inspection pursued up to the end of the year 1879. During the last quarter of 1879, in order to wipe off arrears, there were examined 288 Aided schools, on account of which the grants earned amounted to Rs. 54,871·05, and were paid out of the vote for 1880. During the corresponding quarter of 1880, in consequence of more methodical arrangements, there were left for examination only 213 schools, on account of which the grants paid out of the vote for 1881 amounted to only Rs. 42,710·80. To this cause is to be attributed a decrease in expenditure out of the votes for the year on account of Grant schools from Rs. 198,019·96 in 1880 to Rs. 186,947·81 in 1881.

15. The chief points of interest connected with the work of the year and its results may be thus summed up:—

(1) The total attendance in Government and Grant-in-aid schools has increased from 81,114 to 84,757.
(2) The number of scholars examined was 44,981, compared with 42,837 in the previous year.
(3) The first examinations for the encouragement of superior instruction in Grant-in-aid schools were held.
(4) The first examinations of candidates for admission into Grant-in-aid Training schools were held.
(5) The pupil-teacher system in connection with Grant-in-aid schools was introduced.
(6) Arrangements were made with the University of London to enable persons examined in Ceylon to matriculate and obtain degrees in Arts and Laws.
(7) Dividing the total net expenditure of the Department by the total number of scholars under instruction, the cost to Government of the education of each scholar was Rs. 5·36, compared with Rs. 5·67 in 1880.

II.—ADMINISTRATION AND INSPECTING AGENCY.

ADMINISTRATION.

16. During the year, the administration of the Department was conducted, on the system explained in previous reports, with increased facility and regularity. The changes in the Code of Regulations for Aided schools made necessary a revision of nearly all the forms hitherto employed in the work of inspection and the preparation of new forms for the examination of Training schools and of candidates presented in specific subjects of higher instruction, as well as for other purposes of the Code. Early in the year the Department was called upon to hold an examination for admission to the clerical branch of the Civil Service. The time of the inspectors and clerks of the Department is so fully occupied, that this addition of labour was seriously felt, and could not fail for a time to interfere with the arrangements made to carry on the regular work of the Department with punctuality and despatch. There were 530 canidates, of whom 47 satisfied the Examiners.

17. In the course of the year arrangements were made with the University of London for holding the examinations of the University in Arts and Law in Ceylon.

18. For many years, and up to 1879, the financial position of the Department was so easy that it does not appear to have been thought necessary by my predecessors to submit their work and expenditure to the elaborate analysis upon which an economical administration largely depends, and some of the returns made year after year were of such a nature that they were practically useless, and were, in fact, never tabulated nor used in any way. The financial position of the Department, the growth of expenditure, and the pressing demands made on all sides for the extension of educational facilities have occupied during the past year my anxious and constant attention. While it was found impossible for Government to sanction any increase of expenditure in my estimates for the service of the present year, there were received during last year 158 applications for new schools. Of these, 82 applications were for Government and 76* for Grant-in-aid schools. Nor is the demand for the extension of schools likely to be for some time less urgent. Taking the population of the Island in round numbers as 2,750,000, we may assume 15 per cent. of this number, or 412,500, to represent approximately the number of children of school-going age. The number of scholars in schools connected with this Department is not quite 85,000, and allowing the ample margin of 27,500 for children educated in free adventure schools unconnected with the Department, there will remain 300,000 children to be provided for.†

INSPECTING AGENCY.

19. In May, Mr. J. H. Marsh, Inspector of the South-Western District, was appointed to act as Principal of the Royal College during the absence on leave of Mr. Cull. Mr. Marsh was

* This does not include applications for six Training schools.

† The proportion of children attending schools connected with the Department to the total number of children of school-going age throughout the Colony is about one in five. The proportion in the different Provinces is approximately:—

Western Province	...	1 in 3·4	Central Province	...	1 in 17·3
Southern do.	...	1 in 7·6	North-Western Province	...	1 in 11·4
Northern do.	...	1 in 2·1	North-Central do.	...	1 in 26·3
Eastern do.	...	1 in 3·0			

If we assume that about 15,000 children are receiving instruction of some kind or other in schools not connected with the Department, the proportion of children of school-going age under instruction will be about one in four.

succeeded as Inspector by Mr. W. Blair, Inspector of the North-Eastern District, whose place was supplied by Mr. Ashley Walker, Principal Assistant of the Royal College. I have to thank Mr. W. Knight James, Principal of the Normal School, for the assistance gratuitously given by him in the examination of schools in specific subjects of secular instruction under the provisions of the Revised Code.

20. For the more efficient control and supervision of the schools in the Eastern Province, organizing and visiting masters were appointed for the Government schools in the districts of Trincomalee and Batticaloa, and were subsequently appointed Additional Inspectors for the purposes of the Revised Code. The energy and industry with which Mr. Blair cleared off some accumulated arrears of work in the Western Province, and the methodical and systematic arrangements made by him for the duties of inspection in his district, entitle him to my thanks and gratitude. Mr. Blair observes in his report with just satisfaction that when he left the Northern Province there was not a single examination in arrear, and that since he has taken charge of the Western and Southern Provinces nearly every school has been examined at the time appointed, the few exceptions that have been made having been made to meet the wishes of Managers. I believe that throughout the colony the work of inspection was carried out during the year in a way very creditable to the industry and punctuality of the staff. I am happy to report that in the opinion of the Inspectors there is a general and decided improvement in the way in which the school registers are kept, and it is hoped that the more definite and strict regulations which have been prepared to facilitate both the keeping of the registers and the detection of irregularities will in time secure the integrity of these documents. The following remarks on the subject, contained in Mr. Blair's annual report, show clearly the necessity of precise and uniform regulations for the keeping of the registers :—

"I have only met with one case of wilful and deliberate falsification of registers in Government schools, for which the teacher was punished by dismissal. One or two cases of negligence have come under my notice, but they have not amounted to dishonesty or fraud. In Grant schools cases of the grossest neglect, rendering accuracy impossible, have been more frequent. I am, however, glad that teachers of both Government and Grant schools know that fraud, if detected, will be severely punished. On the 14th November last, with your permission, I directed incidental inspections to be made in various parts of the Northern and Western Provinces. The number of schools visited on that day was 89, and as the results of those visits are not without interest, I have had them carefully tabulated, and for the sake of comparison calculated the percentages. These results may be briefly summarized thus :—

	Government Schools.	Grant-in-aid Schools.
(a) Percentage of schools in which the registers were marked at the time of the Inspector's visit	100 ...	41
(b) Percentage in which the number of scholars present corresponded exactly with the number marked in the register	25 ...	9·2
(c) Percentage in which the number present was less than the number marked ...	16·6 ...	34·6
(d) Percentage in which the number present was greater than the number marked ...	58·4 ...	56·2
(e) Total number present in all the schools visited compared with the reported average daily attendance for the three previous months ...	1 less ...	17 less

"The above statistics naturally suggest the following questions :—

"(a) Why should the registers in all the Government schools be marked at the time of the Inspector's visits, while in the Grant schools only 41 per cent. were marked? To this I reply: 'Government schoolmasters are instructed to call the roll immediately after opening the school in the morning, but I am not aware of any similar regulation in Grant schools.'

"(b) Why should the total number of scholars in Grant schools be 17 per cent. less on the day of the Inspector's visit than the daily average attendance for the three months immediately preceding, while in Government schools, visited on the same day, the number present was only one per cent. less? To this question I can give no answer. But the fact, I think, makes out a *primâ facie* case for the introduction of the stringent rules recently drawn up for marking the school registers."

III.—SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE.

21. By authority of the Secretary of State, the designation of the Colombo Academy has been changed to "The Royal College." The present title carries with it a signification of importance, which the former designation hardly conveyed, and in view of the progress of the institution and its successful association with the University of Cambridge under the Local Examination scheme, it has, I think, justly merited this distinction.

22. In the month of May, Mr. Cull left the Colony on leave, and the office of Principal has since that time been held by Mr. Marsh.

23. The principal distinctions conferred by the College were awarded as follows :—

Rajapakse Prize	C. Bawa.
Shakespeare Prize	C. Bawa.
Junior Mathematical Prize ...	C. Dissanayeke.
Queen's Scholarship ...	H. M. Fernando.
Rempto Prizes	1. H. M. Fernando. 2. C. M. Fernando.
Fifth Form Prizes	1. C. Vanderwall. 2. P. Wimalasuriya.
Turnour Prize	C. Vanderwall.
University Scholarship ...	C. Vanderwall.

The Senior Mathematical Prize, open to scholars of all schools in the Island, was gained by C. Barr, of the Royal College. The University Scholarship, formerly limited to scholars of the College, was, for the first time, thrown open to public competition in accordance with the regulations of the Revised Code.

24. The total number of scholars on the list in December, 1881, had risen to 222 from 191 in the corresponding month of 1880. The average monthly attendance for the year was 198·81. The growth of the College has for some years shown a steady advance.

Year.		Number on List in December.		Average monthly attendance for year.
1875	...	136	...	109
1876	...	153	...	131
1877	...	169	...	148
1878	...	173	...	158
1879	...	175	...	166
1880	...	191	...	171
1881	...	222	...	198

25. The general results of the Cambridge Local Examination are given below. The success of the Royal College candidates in this examination, and especially the success of the juniors, was very creditable. Of twelve senior candidates, C. Vanderwall was placed in the second division of Honors, and was awarded the University Scholarship. He gained the mark of distinction in English, Latin and Greek. P. Wimalasooriya was placed in the third division of Honors. Of the other candidates, five satisfied the examiners, J. W. Silva gaining the mark of distinction in English. Of the senior candidates, five passed in Botany. Of seventeen junior candidates from the Royal College, two were placed in the first division of Honors, two in the second, and five in the third division of Honors; five others satisfied the examiners. The mark of distinction was gained by six boys in Latin, two in English, and two in Mathematics. Four juniors passed in Natural Philosophy and four in Botany, one in Music, and one in Drawing. The two latter subjects were prepared privately.

26. The year was marked by the opening of the Chemical Laboratory in May. It will, I hope, effectively encourage scientific studies in Ceylon. On the science work done during the year, Mr. Dixon says :—

"The science subjects taught in the College during the past year were Chemistry, Physics and Botany. These subjects were taught to the Sixth Form, Remove, and Fifth Form. Botany was taught to nearly all the classes in the College school.

"Practical work in Chemistry was commenced in the month of May. Several pupils took this branch, but a little delay was occasioned on account of want of re-agents, &c., so that it was considered best not to send in any juniors for the Cambridge Local Examination. Three seniors worked diligently at their practical work, but failed to satisfy the Cambridge examiners. This was probably due to their commencing work so late in the year. The substances given for examination are of a complex nature, and require a considerable amount of practice. Unless a student goes systematically through the junior course of testing simple salts, he cannot be expected to do himself justice in the analysis of compounds.

"The lectures on Chemistry were based upon Roscoe's Lessons (Inorganic Part), and this was supplemented with several lessons in Chemical calculation.

"In Botany, most of the pupils took great interest, but none gained distinction in the Cambridge examination owing to the minuteness of the flowers given for description, and to the use of English local names of plants which Siphalese boys cannot understand. The lectures were based on Oliver's Indian Botany, and were illustrated with plants, when obtainable.

"In Physics, the greatest attention was paid to Heat. These lectures were illustrated with experiments. Several lessons were given on physical calculations. The text-book employed was Balfour Stewart's Physics."

27. Before Mr. Cull's departure for England he interested himself very much in the formation of a Cadet Corps to be attached to the Ceylon Volunteers. With the approval of the authorities at Head Quarters, his wishes were carried out by Mr. Marsh, and the present nominal strength of the Corps includes nearly all the boys of the College of sufficient age. It is to be hoped that this Corps may serve as a permanent school of physical training for the students of the Royal College.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION.

Seniors.

28. All the senior candidates who competed in this examination were scholars of the Royal College, and the results have been dealt with above.

Juniors (Boys).

29. In addition to the scholars from the Royal College, candidates from Galle Central School, St. Benedict's Institute, and the Prince of Wales' College took part successfully in the examination. The total number of candidates was twenty-five, of whom two passed in Honors in the first division; two passed in Honors in the second division; six passed in Honors in the third division; and ten satisfied the examiners.

Juniors (Girls).

30. Five candidates from the Female Seminary, Colombo, competed in this examination, of whom four satisfied the examiners—a result very creditable to the intelligence and energy of Mr. R. H. Leembruggen, the Principal, whose services in raising the school to its present state of efficiency deserve the thanks of the Department.

31. The percentage of passes gained by the Ceylon candidates in comparison with the passes gained by all the candidates examined in England and the Colonies is thus shown:—

	Percentage of Passes.		
	Seniors.	Juniors (Boys).	Juniors (Girls).
Ceylon Centres ...	58·3 ..	80 ...	80
England and Colonies ...	57·1 ...	67·1 ...	71·1

32. It must be remembered, however, that all the senior candidates in Ceylon were over the limit of age fixed for candidates in England. Of the juniors, four boys and two girls were under 16 years of age. As I observed in my last report, if the same limits of age were fixed for Colonial candidates as for English boys, the examination would, for the present at least, be of comparatively little use. For the award of Government grants and prizes we have fixed the limit of age in Ceylon at 17 instead of 16 for juniors, and 19 instead of 18 for seniors. Many of the Managers asked for a further extension of the limits of age on the plea that it would be impossible for Ceylon boys to reach the standard of requirements within the age fixed. This anticipation has been fortunately falsified by the result of the first examinations, but it will, I think, be some time before the limit of age can fairly be reduced to the level fixed for English schools.

EXAMINATION IN SPECIFIC SUBJECTS OF SUPERIOR SECULAR INSTRUCTION.

33. Six Grant-in-aid schools presented scholars for this examination in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Code. The number of scholars examined, and the subjects in which they were examined, are indicated in the following table :—

Province	School or College.	Management.	Number examined.	Number of Scholars Examined in.								
				Mathematics.	Latin.	Mechanics.	Botany.	Drawing.	Chemistry.	Light and Heat.	Magnetism and Electricity.	Total.
Western	St Benedict's Institute ..	Roman Catholic ...	46	37	31	2	—	30	—	—	—	100
	Kóttó Boys' ...	Church of England, C M S. ...	10	8	7	—	—	10	—	—	—	25
	St. Thomas' College	Church of England, Diocesan ...	30	30	30	—	—	7	—	—	—	67
	Wesley College ..	Wesleyan Mission..	19	15	15	—	5	—	5	—	—	40
Central	Kandy Trinity	Church of England, C. M S	29	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
	Kandy Girls' ...	Wesleyan Mission...	7	—	—	—	—	3	—	7	7	17
			141	119	112	2	5	50	5	7	7	307

34. These examinations were the first held under the new system. They were generally conducted by means of printed papers supplemented by *vivâ voce* questioning, and the results were very satisfactory. Especial mention was made by the examiner of the high degree of merit shown in the answers in Chemistry and Botany by the boys of Wesley College, Colombo, and in Light and Heat by the girls of the Kandy (Girls') High School. With reference to the examination in drawing the examiner makes the following observations in his report:—

"The examination in drawing consisted of a single test example from the flat. It was pointed out to me by several Managers that the wording of the requirements of this subject in the schedule is not sufficiently definite for them to be sure what kind of a test the children would be required to undergo. The test I propose for the first year is a fairly easy piece of ornament or a common object to be copied from the flat on paper in lead pencil, the copy to be enlarged or decreased in size: the test contains both straight and curved lines, and is such as a child can fairly be expected to complete in the time allowed, viz., one and-a-half or two hours. I have found in some schools a misapprehension of the term 'Freehand.' I trust that it may be in future understood that it excludes measuring of any kind, the only guide to size and proportion allowed is the eye. Whilst feeling that young children who have not been a long time under instruction should not be subjected to a very severe examination, I also feel that the amount of grant given for a pass in this subject is so liberal that the Department is entitled to get more than the bare result of a few weeks' hurried teaching. I would point out regarding this subject that Practical Geometry, which is a necessary preparation for the perspective of the third year, is omitted from the schedule, and I would recommend that it be added to the requirements of the second year."

35. As soon as a suitable text-book adapted to local circumstances is ready, I propose to add "Agriculture" to the list of specific subjects for which grants will be allowed. An Agricultural Primer is now in preparation.

GALLE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

36. The average monthly attendance, in comparison with previous years, was :—

	Upper School.	Lower School.	Total.
1877 ...	68 ...	80 ...	148
1878 ...	71 ...	102 ...	173
1879 ...	92 ..	116 ...	208
1880 ...	89 ...	148 ...	237
1881 ...	90 ...	138 ...	228

In the yearly examination of the school, Mr. Marshall Ward, who happened to be detained in Galle at the time, was good enough to assist Mr. Blair, and spoke in high terms of commendation of the boys' mathematical exercises. The general results of the examination were very satisfactory. Three candidates from this school presented themselves at the Cambridge Local Examination, and all passed, one obtaining honors in Mathematics. Towards the close of the year the head master, Mr. J. E. Anthonisz, announced his intention of shortly resigning his post in consequence of failing health, and the above indications of the efficiency of the school honourably distinguish the close of a long and useful career of educational work.

STUDY OF ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

37. The Vidyódaya College was examined by Messrs. H. Perera and D. A. De Silva Batuwantudave Pandit. The examination was held on the 5th May. The number presented for examination was 58, including 41 priests and 17 laymen. The classes of priests were examined in Páli, Sanskrit, and Sinhalese; the laymen were also examined in Arithmetic. Although many of the students gave proof of advanced knowledge in the subjects of examination, the examiners, who have furnished a detailed and elaborate report, state that on the whole the examination did not give such satisfactory results as in previous years. I have invited the attention of the learned Principal of the College to the recommendation made by the examiners, with a view to securing a system of organization and teaching more in accordance with approved modern methods. The number of students on the roll at the end of the year was 94, including 68 priests and 26 laymen.

IV.—MIDDLE AND PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.—GENERAL REMARKS.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

38. The following table shows the number of pupils in nominal attendance, and the daily average attendance in the different classes of Government schools for the years 1880 and 1881:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1881.			1880.		
	Number of Schools.	Number of Children.	Average daily Attendance.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children.	Average daily Attendance.
Boys' English Schools ...	16	1,326	1,120	13	1,165	987
Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Schools	23	1,922	1,285	26	1,735	1,364
Boys' Vernacular Schools ...	274	15,754	10,564	262	15,093	10,642
Girls' English Schools ...	10	650	526	7	506	410
Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Schools	2	156	97	5	136	107
Girls' Vernacular Schools ...	69	3,559	2,316	56	2,659	1,780
Mixed Schools ...	4	259	154	—	—	—
Total ...	398	23,626	16,062	369	21,294	15,290

There is an apparent increase of 29 schools and 2,332 scholars, but as the figures for 1881 include four schools supervised by the Department under special arrangements but not included in the figures for 1880, the real increase was 25 schools and 2,087 scholars.

39. The provincial distribution of the above schools is seen in the following summary:—

PROVINCE.	1881. Schools.	1881. Pupils.	1880. Schools.	1880. Pupils.
Western Province ...	245	14,960	231	14,333
Southern do. ...	58	3,566	40	2,372
Central do. ...	54	8,168	52	2,926
North-Western Province ...	15	617	15	564
North-Central do. ...	6	226	6	145
Northern do. ...	—	—	1	38
Eastern do. ...	20	1,089	17	916
Total ...	398	23,626	369	21,294

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL TEACHERS.

40. The teachers in the service of the Department at the close of the year included—

(a) Teachers holding or entitled to examination certificates, 73.
(b) Trained at the Normal School, 127.
(c) Non-certificated teachers, 298.*

The total number of certificated teachers was therefore 200, as compared with 180 in the previous year, and 134 at the close of the year 1879.

* This does not include certain Masters of the Royal College and Normal School.

41. Two examinations for certificates were held in August and December, 1881, with the following results:—

	Examined.	Passed.
Teachers in English or Anglo-vernacular Schools for 3rd class Certificates ...	10 ...	7
Teachers in English or Anglo-vernacular Schools for 2nd class Certificates .	5* ...	2*
Teachers in Vernacular Schools for 3rd class Certificates ...	54 ...	21
Teachers in Vernacular Schools for 2nd class Certificates ...	11 ...	2
	80 ...	32

42. Under the system of partial result payments introduced last year, which entitles head teachers to a bonus calculated on the percentage of passes gained in their school, 82 masters and 18 mistresses earned a sum amounting collectively to Rs. 4,153·50. The advantages of such a system are so obvious and so universally admitted that it is unnecessary to reiterate arguments in its favour. Unfortunately, the financial pressure which weighs on the Department has made it necessary to suspend the operation of the system, and to remove from the Estimates of the present year the provision made to cover this item of expenditure.

PUPIL TEACHERS IN GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

43. The results of the Pupil Teachers' examinations were not satisfactory. I have not, beyond making regulations for restricting the employment of monitors within certain fixed limits, interfered with the system, or rather the arrangements, which have existed since the introduction of pupil teachers into Government schools for their instruction, examination, and payment. I am convinced, however, that a complete reform of existing arrangements with reference to all these points is necessary to secure efficiency and economy in this important branch of the Department. Measures will be taken at once to introduce the reforms suggested by the experience of the past.

GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

44. The nominal and average attendance in Grant-in-Aid schools was as follows:—

Management.	Number of Schools.	Nominal Attendance.	Average.
American	130	8,606	5,816
Baptist	35	1,915	1,206
Buddhist	4	341	277
Church of England (C.M.S.) ...	158	9,465	5,757
Do. (Diocesan) ...	66	4,334	3,089
Private	27	2,951	2,075
Roman Catholic	210	18,835	12,526
Wesleyan	149	14,184	8,057
Total ...	839	61,131	38,803

45. The provincial distribution of these schools is shown in the following summary:—

Province.	Schools.	Scholars.
Western	304 ...	24,312
Southern	71 ..	4,908
Northern	287 ...	20,888
Eastern	87 ...	5,278
Central	40 ...	2,369
North-Western	44	3,226
North-Central	6 ..	150
Total...	839	61,131

46. Of these 839 Grant-in-aid schools, 33 were examined and received grants during the year for the first time.

Management.	English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.
American	1	—	1	2
Baptist	—	—	3	3
Buddhist	—	—	1	1
Church of England (C.M.S.) ...	—	—	5	5
Do. (Diocesan) ...	—	—	1	1
Private	—	1	—	1
Roman Catholic	—	—	7	7
Wesleyan	1	—	12	13
Total ...	2	1	30	33

47. The following table shows the growth of the Grant-in-aid system from its commencement. The grants given in this table are the grants earned in the school years, January 1st to

* One of the candidates was not in the service of this Department.

December, 31st. The grants paid out of the votes of the year, by an inconvenient arrangement which I have often referred to, cover the period from October 1st to September 30th

Year.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children.	Amount of Grant.		Average Grant per School.	
			Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
1870	229	8,201	34,355	0	150	0
1871	314	19,416	52,431	41	167	0
1872	402	25,443	82,497	60	205	21
1873	528	32,594	97,428	96	184	52
1874	595	35,559	104,959	41	176	40
1875	654	41,343	120,255	67	183	87
1876	697	45,422	129,099	15	185	22
1877	730	47,142	137,357	90	188	16
1878	772	49,854	143,680	57	186	11
1879	814	55,944	173,734	53	213	43
1880	833	59,820	185,747	71	222	98
1881	839	61,131	187,992	98	224	06

48. I have included in the figures for 1881 six schools supported by lump-sum grants, amounting to Rs. 6,480·80. These grants are now properly included in the estimates of the Department under the head of Grants-in-aid. These schools had in 1880 an attendance of 325 scholars. It appears, therefore, that the number of Grant-in-aid schools examined for result-payments in 1881 was exactly the same as in 1880, but with an increase in attendance of 986 scholars. I must point out, however, that the 833 schools supported by result-payments and examined in 1881 were not all the same schools which had been examined in 1880. Of the schools examined in 1880, fifty-two were not examined in 1881. Of these, some were amalgamated with other schools; several were not examined in consequence of local epidemics; some were temporarily or permanently closed for various reasons. On the other hand, nineteen schools, which for some of the above reasons had not been examined in 1880, were re-opened and examined in 1881, and thirty-three new schools were examined for grants for the first time. In addition to these schools, four English, two Anglo-vernacular, and sixteen Vernacular schools were registered as Grant-in-aid schools for examination in 1882. In consequence of the large supplementary vote of Rs. 45,000 required to cover the excess of expenditure in 1880 on account of Grant-in-aid schools, I received the most pressing instructions to keep the expenditure on Grant-in-aid schools within the limits of the estimates, and it was therefore decided for the future that new schools should only be admitted to examination for grant in the year following registration. This enables the Department to know beforehand the maximum number of schools which can be examined for a grant, and to calculate the expenditure of the coming year accordingly. The grants earned as result-payments (exclusive of lump-sum grants) during the year, January 1st to December 31st, 1881, amounted to Rs. 181,512·18. The amount earned in 1880 by the same number of schools was Rs. 185,747·71. There was a reduction of about Rs. 2,000 in the amount paid as "capitation grants," a subject referred to below (paragraph 52.) I attribute the decrease also partly to a very careful scrutiny of the registers and of the lists of scholars presented for examination, and the consequent exclusion of "false presentations," a term which includes the repeated presentation of children for examination in the same standard either in the same or different schools, and the irregular or fraudulent presentation of any scholars not entitled to a grant. A part of the decrease, as will be shown below, was caused by a slight reduction in the rate of grant earned by English schools examined in accordance with the Revised Code.

REVISED CODE.

49. The gradual introduction of the Revised Code from the 1st of January, 1881, was provided for by the following notification attached to the Code:—

"The next annual grants falling conditionally due in schools already admitted to receive such aid will be paid according to the existing provisional regulations.

"In schools where the next examination for payment of annual grants does not fall due until after the 30th June, 1881, Managers may signify in writing, not later than the 31st of March, their wish to have their schools examined in accordance with the Revised Code.

"No further annual grants will be paid to schools hitherto admitted to receive them after the next which falls due, except upon the terms of the Revised Code only."

50. The number of applications received before the 31st of March, in accordance with the above regulation, was not large, but after that date, and especially after the 1st of June, a great many applications for the examination of schools under the Revised Code were received. I thought it necessary, however, to adhere strictly to the terms of the notification. The total number of schools examined in accordance with the Revised Code was seventy-eight, and the general results of these examinations are clearly shown in the following tables:—

STATEMENT showing amount of Grant earned in Schools examined in the year 1881 under the Revised Code and the corresponding Grants paid in the same Schools in 1880, together with the average Grant per head.

	English Schools.		Anglo-Vernacular Schools.		Vernacular Schools.	
	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.
Number of Schools ...	5	5	7	7	40	40
Number examined ...	732	723	224	225	1,106	1,180
Number on list on date of examination ...	1,197	1,097	346	370	2,355	2,424
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Grant ...	6,757 0	7,597 10	2,052 50	2,109 0	5,006 0	5,268 82
Average grant per head on number examined	9 23	10 50	9 20	9 37	4 52	4 46

STATEMENT showing the amount of Grant earned in twenty-six new Grant-in-aid schools examined under the Revised Code, together with the average Grant per head.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools...		2
Number examined		89
Number on list on date of examination ...		159
	Rs.	cts.
Grant	668	0
Average grant per head on number examined	9	68

VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools		24
Number examined		465
Number on list on date of examination ...		1,459
	Rs.	cts.
Grant	2,723	0
Average grant per head on number examined	5	85

51. From these tables it appears that, so far as can be judged from actual experiment in schools examined both under the old and the new system, the operation of the Revised Code has been to reduce the average rate of the grants earned in English schools by Rs. 1·27 per head, and in Anglo-vernacular schools by 17 cents; in Vernacular schools the average rate of grant per scholar under the Revised Code is raised by 6 cents. In the second of the above tables the grant earned shows a rather smaller reduction in new English schools, and a very considerably larger grant earned in new Vernacular schools.

52. In my report for 1880 I called attention to what seemed to be an unproductive expenditure on capitation grants, and in the course of the year it was decided to reduce the amount of this grant in Vernacular schools by one half, and to abolish it altogether in English schools. Although the reduction or abolition of this portion of the grant has in fact been for many years in contemplation, no immediate change would have been made but for the financial pressure of the times. I am convinced, however, that the results derived from the grant did not justify the large expenditure involved. From statistics collected, it appears that 50 per cent. of the children for whom capitation grant has been paid have never afterwards been presented for examination in any standard. It is clear that in these cases Government gets no result of any value whatever for the payments made, and there is no doubt that capitation grants have been repeatedly claimed for the same children in different schools. It has more than once happened that the children presented for capitation grants do not answer to or recognize the names under which they are presented and entered on the Report slips. In defence of the teachers in such cases it has been stated that the children have, besides their proper family name, another name by which they are known among their associates. It is surely, however, impossible to believe that a child is really the person he is represented to be when, after attending a small school regularly for nearly two years, as indicated by the registers, he cannot recognize any name at all assigned to him by the teacher. In one such case it was urged that the teacher was not in the habit of addressing the children by name, but of fixing their attention by a glance of the eye!

53. The results of 144 enquiries held in schools taken indiscriminately in the Northern, Eastern and Western Provinces gave the following results :—

PROVINCE.	No. of Schools visited.	No. of scholars presented for capitation since opening	No. never afterwards presented for examination in any standard.	Percentage of children for whom capitation grant was paid, but never afterwards presented for examination.
Northern ...	22	1,158	515	44·4
Eastern ...	63	2,627	1,427	54·3
Western ...	59	3,117	1,509	48·4
Total ...	144	6,901	3,451	50

In these enquiries a period of at least twelve months was allowed for the re-appearance of the children for whom capitation grants have been paid. It seems to me, therefore, that the reduction of the capitation grant would have been perfectly justified even without the financial pressure which hastened the measure.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

54. The number of girls' schools connected with the Department was 287, of which 81 are Government and 206 Grant-in-aid schools. These had a total of 16,261 children in attendance, among them 701 young boys. Including mixed schools, the total number of girls at school on the 30th November was 20,566, attending 543 schools, as compared with 18,798 girls in the preceding year attending 553 schools. The increase of attendance was, therefore, 1,768. The year was marked by the first examination of girls in connection with the University of Cambridge Local Examination.

GRANT-IN-AID GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOLS.

55. In a Memorial presented to the Legislative Council by certain Missionaries when the Revised Code was under discussion, it was stated that if the new Code was adopted it would be

simply impossible to carry on the schools which then existed as Anglo-vernacular Girls' Boarding schools. Only one girls' school at Udapitty was examined as an Anglo-vernacular Boarding school under the Revised Code, but its results sufficiently refute the above statement. The average grant earned amounted to Rs. 25·35 for each of the girls examined. In the schools of the same class examined during the year under the old Code the average grant was only Rs. 13·85 for each girl examined, the largest average grant earned in any one school being Rs. 15·54 for each girl examined.

PROVINCIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SCHOOLS.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT. (*Western and Southern Provinces.*)

Western Province.

	Schools.	Scholars
English Schools ...	43	4,516
Anglo-vernacular Schools ...	35	2,502
Vernacular do. ...	471	32,254
Total ...	549	39,272
In 1880 ...	538	38,445

57. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		Baptist.		Buddhist.		Church of England, (C. M. S.)		Church of England, Diocesan.		Private.		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English ...	15	1289	—	—	—	—	1	116	7	730	3	430	13	1463	4	488	43	4516
Anglo-vernacular	12	1001	5	232	—	—	11	788	1	63	—	—	1	77	5	341	35	2502
Vernacular ...	218	12670	27	1535	3	268	38	2178	34	2247	4	543	102	10026	45	2987	471	32254
Total ...	245	14960	32	1767	3	268	50	3082	42	3040	7	823	116	11566	54	3766	549	39272

SUMMARY.

	1880.		1881.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	231	14,333	245	14,960
Baptist ...	32	1,968	32	1,767
Buddhist ..	3	161	3	268
Church of England ...	93	5,848	92	6,122
Presbyterian ...	2	140	—	—
Private ...	7	946	7	823
Roman Catholic ...	116	11,452	116	11,566
Wesleyan ...	54	3,597	54	3,766

It will be seen that in the Western Province there was an increase of eleven schools and 827 scholars.

58. The following Government schools were established in this Province in 1881.

Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

A'ndiambalama, Boys' | Desastera Kalutara Girls'

Vernacular Boys' Schools.

Bopé | Kudeligama
Tudugalla | Malabe
Mirihagoda

Vernacular Girls' Schools.

Makandana | Halwala
Palugama | Doranagoda
Mullegama | Pitipana
Gallahitiya | Ambatalé
Malabe | Peliyagodawatta

58. The following schools have been included in the list of Government schools. In the report of 1880 they were not included in the general returns, but entered separately in Appendix H.

Railway Boys' Night	Welikada Jail, Sinhalese
Railway Girls'	Welikada Jail, Tamil
Negombo Jail	

59. The following schools were closed during 1881 in this Province :—

Mahahinatiyangala Vernacular Boys'	Maharagama Vernacular Girls'
Andiambalama Vernacular Boys'	Deenstera Kalutara Vernacular Girls'
Brahamanagama Vernacular Boys'	Kandana Vernacular Boys'
Mawatagoda Vernacular Boys'	

60. The following table gives a summary of the work done by the Inspectors in the Western and Southern Provinces during the year :—

	Sundays and Office Work.	No. of Schools Examined.	Incidental Inspection.	No. of Miles Travelled.	Travelling Expenses.	
					Rs.	cts.
Mr. Blair	106	147	329	2,959	2,040	48
„ Andriezen ...	52	237	88	2,888	1,822	0
„ Abeyesekera	76	201	238	1,947	986	0
„ Blok	149	105	156	2,069	626	0
„ Van Cuylenburg ...	132	111	68	2,726	1,468	41
Total ..	515	801	879	12,589	6,937	89
Average ...	103	160	175	2,517	1,387	57

61. I have already alluded to the order and punctuality with which the work of inspection was carried out under Mr. Blair's direction. The examination of the larger English schools in specific subjects of secular instruction materially increased his labours. The Superior and Middle English schools in this Province are generally in a satisfactory condition, and fairly meet the requirements of the people. Prominent among them must be ranked the Prince and Princess of Wales' Collegiate schools at Moratuwa, a noble benefaction conferred on the Colony by Mr. Charles De Soyza at a cost of Rs. 150,000. In connection with these schools, and in close proximity, Mr. De Soyza has recently established important vernacular schools. An account of these schools does not properly fall within the scope of my Report for 1881, but I may state briefly that Mr. De Soyza's school system at Moratuwa already provides instruction for over 800 scholars.

62. The Anglo-vernacular Government schools established on a vernacular basis, in accordance with the new system, are generally well attended, and, so far as can be at present judged, promise results very superior to the old system.

63. The paramount duty of extending Vernacular education in districts wholly unprovided with educational means has been borne in mind. The Sub-Inspector, referring to the Pasdun kóralé, says :—

"This kóralé is fast rising into importance as a field for the extension of education. Prior to the year 1875 it was altogether a blank in the map of our schools, but in December, 1880, there were sixteen Government schools, of which thirteen were for boys and three for girls. Two schools for boys—Tudugala and Kudaliguma—and one for girls at Halwala, were established during the year; and in December, 1881, there were fifteen boys' schools and four girls' schools in full operation."

64. The district between Wákoya and Bélangoda is the part of the Western Province in which education makes the least progress. In December, 1881, it contained only six Government and two Grant-in-aid schools.

65. On the Vernacular schools in the District of Kégalla which, departmentally, is included in the Central District, the Inspector says :—

"The difficulties in the way of getting the inhabitants to build or repair bungalows and to send their children to school are even greater than in the Central Province. The two or three schools in the immediate neighbourhood of Kégalla have moderately good bungalows, but constant appeals have to be made to the Government Agent on the subject of the attendance. The schools at Ruanwella and Dehiowita, both in the neighbourhood of gaçsabháwas, are miserably housed and badly attended. At Rambukkana the President (who has already done much to improve the attendance at Mawanella and to enlarge the school building) has collected materials to build a substantial bungalow in place of the old school-house, which has fallen down. At Ruanwella and Dehiowita, however, I have been obliged to content myself with only promises of help."

66. *Southern Province.*

	Schools.	Scholars.
English schools	17	1,676
Anglo-vernacular schools ...	14	941
Vernacular schools	98	5,857
Total ...	129	8,474
In 1880 ...	116	7,301

67. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		Church of England, C.M.S.		Church of England, Diocesan.		Private.		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English	5	423	3	173	4	473	—	—	2	191	3	416	17	1,676
Anglo-vernacular ...	5	441	1	26	5	302	—	—	—	—	3	172	14	941
Vernacular	48	2,702	23	1,262	5	476	3	328	—	—	19	1,089	98	5,857
Total ...	58	3,566	27	1,461	14	1,251	3	328	2	191	25	1,677	129	8,474

Summary.

	1880.		1881	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government	40	2,372	58	3,566
Church of England ...	47	2,864	41	2,712
Private	3	289	3	328
Roman Catholic ...	2	251	2	191
Wesleyan	24	1,625	25	1,677

It will be seen that at the end of the year there was an increase of thirteen schools and 1,173 scholars.

68. The following Government schools were established in this Province during 1881 :—

Vernacular Boys' Schools.

Walpola	Mabotuwana
Amugoda	Kimbiya
Dammulla	Petuwala
Getamana	Potigala
Howpe	Omatta
Welitara	

Vernacular Girls' Schools.

Horawala	Welitara
Bodimaluwa	Avittawa
Deiduwa	Elpitiya
Kosgoda	

69. The interests of the people of the Southern Province are well served by the resident Sub-Inspector, Mr. Van Cuylenburg, and the extension of primary education has during the last two years been rapid. Three years ago the proportion of the population under instruction in this Province was 1 in 74 ; it is now 1 in 50 ; which, if we take 15 per cent. of the population as representing the number of children of school-going age, shows that about 1 child in 7 attends school. The extension of vernacular education in the Province rests upon the best foundation—the intelligent co-operation of the district Mudaliyârs, Chairmen of Village Communities and local headmen, with the Sub-Inspector. Mr. Van Cuylenburg says that these local officers are in the habit of calling upon him when they visit Galle, and reporting any neglect of duty or irregularity. The result of this supervision is that he is often able to surprise his teachers with a knowledge of all that has transpired in their schools since the last visit he paid them. In this way the teachers soon become convinced that the sources of information at the command of the Inspector are too many and too varied to allow them to elude his vigilance, and a zealous and conscientious discharge of their duty suggests itself as the only course to be pursued in their own interest.

70. In the town of Galle, the Central School, Richmond Hill High School, Mount Calvary, and Buona Vista put an excellent English education within easy reach of the community. In the other districts I may mention as good English schools, the Church of England schools at Katukurunde, Mîpe and Tangalla, and the Government schools at Mâtara. I am glad to say that the Government Anglo-vernacular schools of the new system at Bentota, Hikkaduwa and Mirissa are answering our highest expectations. It is, however, in Vernacular village schools that the progress of education in this Province is most marked, and to the increased attendance in these schools is chiefly due the increased attendance of the year. Of the eighteen Vernacular Government schools opened during the year, the eleven boys' schools had, at the close of the year, an

aggregate attendance of 500 scholars, and the seven girls' schools an aggregate attendance of 338. The success of the Bentota Government girls' school during the year has been very gratifying.

71. A glance at the table exhibiting the managing agency of the schools in this Province and the number of scholars shows that nearly half the scholars in vernacular schools are educated by the Church of England and the Wesleyan Society. It has always been my desire here as elsewhere to secure the co-operation of these powerful agencies.

NORTH-EASTERN DISTRICT. (*Northern and Eastern Provinces.*)

72. *Northern Province.*

	Schools.	Scholars.
English Schools	19 ...	1,986
Anglo-vernacular Schools ...	23 ...	1,527
Vernacular Schools	245 ...	17,375
Total ...	287 ...	20,888
In 1880 ...	283 ...	20,086

73. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	American.		Church of England. C.M.S.		Private.		Roman Catholic		Wesleyan.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English	5	439	3	395	4	379	3	326	4	447	19	1,986
Anglo-vernacular	14	822	1	31	2	210	2	200	4	264	23	1,527
Vernacular	111	7,345	43	2,692	10	1,171	36	2,811	45	3,356	245	17,375
Total ...	130	8,606	47	3,118	16	1,760	41	3,337	53	4,067	287	20,888

Summary.

	1880.		1881.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	1	38	—	—
American ...	128	8,473	130	8,606
Church of England ...	51	3,231	47	3,118
Private ...	14	1,547	16	1,760
Roman Catholic ...	37	3,081	41	3,337
Wesleyan	52	3,716	53	4,067

It will be seen that there was an increase of four schools and 802 scholars as compared with the previous year. The Mullaittivu Government school having been closed, the work of education in this Province was carried on exclusively by local agencies.

74. I have little to add to what was recorded in my Administration Report for 1880 and in the report of the District Inspector on the position of school affairs in the Northern Province. Early in the year I visited Jaffna and inspected all the principal schools and a large number of village schools in the district. I had thus an opportunity, of which I very gladly availed myself, to confer with the Managers of the influential societies associated with educational work in the Province, and I had abundant proof of the desire of these agencies to co-operate with my Department in the work of public instruction. The examination of candidates for admission to Grant-in-aid Training schools will be dealt with under the head of *schools for special or technical training*, and I will here only call attention to the useful results which the efficiency of such schools is likely to exercise upon primary and middle instruction in the Province. Nearly half the schools in the Northern Province are under the management of the Rev. T. S. Smith, of the American Mission, who represents about 14 per cent. of all the grant schools in the colony, and has therefore a very large as well as very long experience of school work in Jaffna. In a local publication he has drawn attention to advantages likely to accrue from some provisions of the Revised Code against which violent objections were directed. He says :—

"The Revised Code has some features of great importance which have not as yet been properly appreciated but which may yet prove of great practical value to Managers and to the public generally. Much fault has been found with the Revised Code because it excludes English from the lower standards of Anglo-vernacular schools, and refuses payments for anything lower than Sixth Standard vernacular passes in English schools; but these provisions are the features of special importance to which we refer, and they seem to have been designed to secure highly important results. One of the most serious faults in our English schools is the neglect of the vernacular. This neglect results in actual ignorance of the vernacular itself, and in a very inadequate knowledge of arithmetic and geography, from the premature attempt to study those subjects in English when the pupil as yet knows but very little English. The Revised Code actually seems likely to diminish this neglect of the vernacular by demanding a high attainment in it for the lowest vernacular pass in English schools. In order to secure this, Managers of English schools

will soon see that it is very important that pupils should attend Anglo-vernacular schools and be thoroughly grounded in the vernacular before entering even the lowest standard of English schools."

75. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the energy and prudence with which the duties of inspection have been carried out in the Northern Province during the last two years by all the members of the staff.

76. *Eastern Province.*

	Schools.	Scholars.
English schools	7	565
Anglo-vernacular schools	2	80
Vernacular do.	98	5,722
Total ...	107	6,367
In 1880 ...	94	5,792

77. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		Church of England, Diocesan.		Private.		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English	—	—	1	38	—	—	3	246	3	281	7	565
Anglo-vernacular	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	80	2	80
Vernacular	20	1,089	2	94	1	40	5	346	70	4,153	98	5,722
Total...	20	1,089	3	132	1	40	8	592	75	4,514	107	6,367

Summary.

	1880.		1881.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	17	916	20	1,089
Church of England ...	5	298	3	132
Private ...	—	—	1	40
Roman Catholic ...	8	535	8	592
Wesleyan ...	64	4,043	75	4,514

It will be seen that in the Eastern Province there was an increase of thirteen schools and 575 scholars as compared with the previous year.

78. Kaluwanchikudiyiruppu Vernacular boys' school was closed on the 1st December. It was in operation till the 30th November, and having furnished the returns called for on that day, has been included in the general list.

79. The following Government Vernacular schools were opened in 1881 in this Province:—

Morodai Tamil Boys'
Notchimunai Tamil Boys'
Kunaukudah Tamil Boys'

80. Measures were taken from the beginning of the year to counteract the unfortunate consequences resulting from the almost complete absence of control and supervision over the schools in this Province, the control of the Department having been previously limited to a single annual visit by the Inspector and his assistants, the time and duration of which was perfectly well known to all the teachers. Resident Organizing Masters were therefore appointed to the Districts of Trincomalee and Batticaloa for the close and constant supervision of the Government schools, and they have subsequently been appointed additional Assistant-Inspectors for the purposes of the Revised Code. Referring to the effect of these arrangements on the Government schools of the Province, the Inspector says :—

"A manifest improvement has taken place in the condition of many of these schools both in regard to the quality of the instruction imparted, and to the number of children in average attendance. Teachers are not now, as was the case in former years, left entirely to their own devices, enjoying total immunity from the visits of an Inspector, save at certain fixed periods of the year, regulating the school hours as best suited their own convenience, and, indeed, on some occasions closing their schools for weeks together; but on the contrary, there is now a wholesome supervision exercised over them, and they are subject at any time to a surprise visit, when, if anything imperfect is discovered either in the working of the school or in the keeping of its records, the facts are reported to the Inspector of the Province, and by him to headquarters. Your policy in making the appointments referred to has, in my opinion, been the means of preventing the waste of much public money, which, as the schools are now constantly open, and the children in regular attendance, is now being employed to advantage, the Government having a sure guarantee that the money

paid in salaries is not being mis-spent, but is being judiciously expended upon the education of children who, owing to the reluctance of missionaries to establish schools in certain parts of the Eastern Province would, without the intervention of Government, be unable to obtain any instruction whatever.

"As a result of the appointment of the local Sub-Inspectors of this Province, I may mention that quarterly examinations have been instituted in each Government school, and judging from the reports forwarded to me, these examinations have been productive of much good, and have been the means of inciting teachers to vie with one another in their efforts to secure good reports for their schools."

81. In the Trincomalee District the Organizing Master acts as Head Master of a model school at Trincomalee, an arrangement which has worked so well that I propose to repeat the experiment in the Batticaloa District.

82. There were at the close of the year eighty-seven Grant-in-aid schools in the Province, on which the Inspector makes the following remarks:—

"In offering some observations upon the Grant-in-aid schools of the Eastern Province, it is but fair to state that as education here is, comparatively speaking, in its infancy, we ought not at present to look for such excellent results as have attended the spread of schools in the Northern and Western Provinces. Still signs are not wanting to prove that parents are gradually becoming less disinclined to co-operate with Managers in the good work they have undertaken, and I anticipate that in a few years hence testimony will be afforded by the statistics given in the Administration Reports of the Department that the standard of education in these hitherto neglected regions will compare favourably with that attained in the more fortunate Provinces.

"The Wesleyan Missionary Society is responsible for the education of a very large proportion of the children, their schools extending from Thennamaravadai, thirty-five miles north of Trincomalee to Komári, a village sixty miles to the south of Batticaloa. The Roman Catholic Mission has not yet extended the establishment of schools beyond the limits of the towns or more important villages.

"Many of the schools under 'Diocesan' management were, I regret to say, not in operation at all in 1881, and the few I examined were carried on in dilapidated buildings and were not efficient in any respect. The transfer of their management to more able and more energetic hands will, however, doubtless effect an improvement in 1882, and I look forward with confidence to a better state of things at the next annual examination.

"The English schools which call for favourable mention are the central schools in the towns of Trincomalee and Batticaloa under Wesleyan management, and St. Michael's under the Roman Catholic Mission at Batticaloa. These are all flourishing institutions, conducted in excellent buildings, and the examinations passed by the scholars were very praiseworthy. They have lately been registered as High Schools, and their scholars will, I trust, in 1882 succeed in acquitting themselves with credit in the specific subjects of examination as set forth in Schedule C. of the Revised Code.

"The two Anglo-vernacular female Boarding schools under the Wesleyan Mission at the two chief towns are most useful establishments, and although they cannot at present be said to be so thoroughly efficient as the several schools of this class now in operation in the Northern Province, still I have every reason to believe that in the course of a few years their civilizing influence will be as much appreciated, and their usefulness as fully acknowledged by parents in the large towns of the Eastern Province as is now so evidently the case in the peninsula of Jaffna.

"The Vernacular Grant-in-aid schools which are now springing up rapidly in these thickly-populated districts are not of course in so satisfactory a condition as those in the (educationally speaking) older Provinces. Managers are, however, doing their utmost to meet the requirements of the new Code in respect to the improvement of their school bungalows. The importance of having clean and airy buildings cannot be too strongly urged upon the attention of Managers generally, and I am of opinion that special care should be taken to render the school buildings and premises as attractive to children as the means at the disposal of a manager will admit."

CENTRAL DISTRICT.—*(Central, North-Central and North-Western Provinces.)*

83. *Central Province.*

	Schools.	Scholars.
English schools ...	11 ...	891
Anglo-vernacular schools ...	29 ...	1,726
Vernacular schools ...	54 ...	2,920
Total ...	94 ...	5,537
In 1880 ...	99 ...	5,165

84. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each:—

	Government.		Baptist.		Church of England C. M. S.		Church of England, Diocesan.		Roman Catholic.		Wesleyan.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English ...	4	206	—	—	1	237	2	154	3	174	1	120	11	891
Anglo-vernacular ...	7	583	2	74	16	930	1	99	—	—	1	40	29	1,726
Vernacular ...	43	2,379	—	—	7	335	2	84	2	122	—	—	54	2,920
Total...	54	3,168	2	74	26	1,502	5	337	5	296	2	160	94	5,537

Summary.

	1880.		1881.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government	59	2,926	54	3,168
Baptist	2	97	2	74
Church of England	33	1,862	31	1,839
Roman Catholic	4	238	5	296
Wêsleyan	1	42	2	160

There was a decrease of five schools and an increase of 372 scholars as compared with the previous year.

85. The following Government schools were closed :—

Kandy Central	Medawala Vernacular, Boys'	Temporarily closed.
Kandy English, Girls'	Morapo Vernacular, Boys'	
Mútalé Anglo-vernacular, Girls'	Palugama Vernacular, Boys'	
Maspanna Vernacular, Boys'		

86. The following Government schools were established :—

Munwatta Vernacular, Boys' | Akuramboda Vernacular, Girls.'

87. The work of inspection in the Central District was efficiently performed by Mr. De Alwis and his assistant, Mr. Richard De Silva, who did good service in the organization of the Government schools—old and new—throughout the district, a department of school supervision for which his training at the Normal School makes him peculiarly qualified. During the early part of the year Mr. De Alwis unfortunately suffered much from the malarious fever to which his duties in a part of his district often expose him. The Assistant Inspector has observed, and I think justly, that in the remoter parts of the Provinces included in this district, the falling off in the reported number of scholars in attendance is apparent rather than real. In previous years such schools were visited only at rare intervals, and the teachers, being left to themselves, had fallen into the habit of filling up their registers with imaginary attendances, but since the appointment of Provincial Inspectors, these schools have come to receive frequent visits, and several cases of dishonest entries in the registers have been detected and the offenders punished. It is probable therefore that in many schools a falling off in the reported attendance has been simultaneous with an increased real attendance.

88. In the town of Kandy ample provision is made for the requirements of the community in the matter of English education by Grant-in-aid schools. In addition to the schools alluded to in my last report, St. Paul's College, a Diocesan school, was registered, and the Wesleyan Girls' High School was examined for the first time as a Grant-in-aid school. Of the girls' school, the Inspector reports that, like all the other schools for superior instruction under the Wesleyan Society, it is excellent in point of tone and discipline, and the teaching, especially in reading and writing, admirable. A few of the girls in the higher standards were offered for examination in drawing and elementary science and acquitted themselves with credit. The two English Government schools in Badulla are in an efficient state as regards instruction, but they are in urgent need of better accommodation. The English school at Madawalatenna did not show satisfactory results.

89. With reference to the new system of Anglo-Vernacular schools on a vernacular basis, Mr. De Alwis reports :—

"No Anglo-vernacular Grant-in-aid schools having been examined in 1881, in accordance with the Revised Code, the effect of the Code on this class of schools will become apparent only in the course of the present year. But it may not, perhaps, be without interest to see what precisely similar provisions have done for the Government Anglo-vernacular schools in the Central Province, where the new system has been at work, in the case of some schools, since the middle of 1880, and in all since the beginning of 1881. This is a subject on which I desire to speak with the greatest caution, but the experience of last year justifies me in stating that, so far, the change has been in every way a change for the better, and that at all my Anglo-vernacular schools the attendance has greatly increased, Sinhalese teaching has gained, and English teaching has not suffered. All the teachers of Anglo-vernacular schools in this district have loyally, though without any great willingness at first, helped me to carry out the new regulations, and to give the scheme a fair trial, and some of them now say that they prefer the new state of things to the old. The following statistics prove what I have said as to the increase in the attendance :—.

Name of School.	Number on List on the day of the annual Examination.	
	1880.	1881.
Papwila Boys' ...	39	75
Urugala do. ...	21	73
Walala do. ...	67	217
Kadugannáwa do. ...	45	115
Péradeniya do. ...	48	62
Máwanella do. ...	27	110

"My returns of average attendance are not quite complete, but the figures are equally favourable. It is not therefore, I think, vain to hope that the Revised Code will benefit Grant-in-aid schools to as great an extent as it has benefited Government schools, if, in grant schools as in Government schools, the standards of examination are made as much as possible the standards of instruction. But if managers continue

teaching English in the primary standards, as I believe it is the intention of most of them to do, the conditions of the experiment will be materially altered."

90. On the general difficulties in the way of popular instruction in the Central District, the Inspector says :—

"As regards vernacular education, the two great evils that educators in Kandyan districts have to contend with are, inadequate school bungalows in an almost chronic state of disrepair, and insufficient and irregular attendance. When the great poverty of the people, due to droughts, epidemics and deficient harvests is made the excuse for the former, and when irregular attendance is accounted for by the fact that parents want their boys to help them in their paddy fields and chenas, it is not easy to suggest any remedy for the evils complained of.

"It appears to me, however, that the poverty of the people cannot always be a complete explanation of the neglected condition of the school bungalows. In Kégalla District, for instance, where the plea of poverty is often urged as an excuse for school houses resembling inferior cattle sheds in bad repair, money, labour and material appear to be easily obtainable for building gansabawa courts which are quite the architectural equals of many police courts in the Island built by the Public Works Department. At Ruanwella and Dehiovita, within sight of the wretched hovels in which the school children are allowed to meet, are two imposing looking gansabawa courts. It is a melancholy proof of the contempt in which the interests of public instruction are held by the leaders of village communities, as compared with those of petty litigation, that the "witness sheds" attached to these courts are more substantially built, are cleaner, and are better looked after than the Government schools."

91. In the Mátalé District the six schools opened by Mr. Ellis when acting as Assistant Agent, as narrated in my last report, have been very successful. In December last they had an aggregate attendance of 369 pupils, with 236 in average attendance. Some of the older schools have not done so well.

92. In Lower Dumbara the condition of the schools is highly satisfactory. In particular, the Walala schools have made wonderful progress since the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Wickremesinghe to the charge of these schools in May last. At the end of the year there were 217 pupils on the list, against 67 in December, 1880. In the girls' school—which before last year was the only Vernacular girls' school in the Central Province—the attendance up to May last was merely nominal, but on the day of examination, in the month of December, there were 60 girls on the list. At Wewa, near Teldeniya, the boys' school has made good progress since the appointment of a new teacher in June last, and a Vernacular girls' school will shortly be opened in the village.

93. In Upper Dumbara the attendance in the Vernacular schools is feeble. In Walapanna the attendance is better, but the inhabitants have not responded to the repeated orders of the Assistant Government Agent at Nuwara Eliya, that they should keep the bungalows in repair. In the District of Kotmalé not much progress has been made. On the District of Uva the Inspector in his report for 1880 said :—

"The large and populous principality of Uva is showing hardly any signs of educational life. There were only five Vernacular Government schools in the whole of this immense district at the beginning of 1880. Three of these (Buttala, Maspanna, and Medawela) after a long struggle had to be closed before the end of the year* for want of support, the remaining two, Palugama and Paranagama, would have been closed long ago but for the persistent efforts of the Ratémahatmaya and the President to secure a respectable attendance. I believe that at present there are more children under instruction in the North-Central Province than in the whole district of Uva.

In his Report for 1881 he says :—

"The two Vernacular Government schools in the District of Badulla have not improved since my last report. The attendance at Palugama is very low, and the Paranagama bungalow, after a long and heroic struggle against wind and weather and the defects of its own construction has, I am happy to say, at last tumbled down Mr. Dambawinne, the President of the Gansabawa, has promised to build in its place a smaller bungalow and one better suited for school purposes, the great size of the old building having been one of its chief defects. The Grant-in-aid schools in this district consist of coffee estate schools under the Tamil Cooly Mission, and a few Sinhalese village schools under the management of the Diocesan Chaplain at Badulla. The former were examined in October last by Assistant Sub-Inspector Mr. Thampapillai. The Sinhalese schools did very fairly at the examinations held in May; but one of them, the school at Passara, had to be closed at the end of the year owing to an almost total failure in the attendance. I am glad to say that Mr. de Winton intends adding to the number of his village schools, which are doing much for the instruction of the population of this, educationally speaking, neglected district."

In the District of Yatinuwara the schools continue to be well attended:

North-Western Province.

	Schools	Scholars.
English schools	6	320
Anglo-vernacular schools ...	3	184
Vernacular schools ...	50	3,339
Total ...	59	3,843
In 1880 ...	60	4,002

* The schools at Maspanna and Medawela were closed on February 28th, 1881.

95. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		Baptist.		Buddhist.		Church of England, C. M. S.		Church of England, Diocesan.		Roman Catholic.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
English	2	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	32	3	230	6	320
Anglo-vernacular ..	1	53	1	74	—	—	1	57	—	—	—	—	3	184
Vernacular	12	506	—	—	1	73	1	95	1	42	35	2623	50	3,339
Total ...	15	617	1	74	1	73	2	152	2	74	38	2853	59	3,843

Summary.

	1880.		1881.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government	15.	564	15	617
Baptist	1	70	1	74
Buddhist	1	85	1	73
Church of England ...	8	390	4	226
Roman Catholic ...	35	2,893	38	2,853

These figures show a decrease during the year of one school and 159 scholars. It resulted from the very unhealthy state of a part of the Province during the year, in consequence of which a few schools were temporarily closed or unable to present their scholars for examination. Grant-in-aid schools if not examined are not included in the statistics of this report.

96. The following Government schools were re-opened:—

Nikaweratiya, Boys'
Dummalkotuwa (Etiyawela), Boys'

97. The following schools were closed :—

Hemudawa Vernacular, Boys'
Lihiriyagama Vernacular, Boys'

98. The attendance at Kurunégala English school has steadily declined, and as an excellent English school has recently been opened by the Church Missionary Society, in addition to the well-attended Roman Catholic school, I think that, if arrangements can be made to prevent denominational teaching from being forced upon those unwilling to receive it, English education in Kurunégala may be left to private enterprise, probably with advantage, and certainly with economy. In Puttalam the Inspector reports that the teaching at the boys' school has greatly improved, and that the girls' school under a new teacher has made an entirely fresh start and is likely to become a popular and useful school.

99. On the Vernacular schools in the Province, the Inspector reports :—

"A new teacher from the Normal School was appointed in October, 1881, to the Government school at Wadiyagoda in the North-Western Province, and since then the progress made has been astonishingly rapid. The attendance, from forty in September, rose in December to ninety-seven. Steps will shortly be taken to enlarge the building, which is quite insufficient for the present number of pupils. I regret I cannot report any great improvement in the other Government schools in this Province. Fever and poverty are still the excuses for unsatisfactory attendance. The school at Nikaweratiya in the District of Kurunégala, which had been closed since May, 1880, was re-opened in December, 1881. The school at Etiyawela, in Chilaw District, closed in August, 1880, was also re-opened in July, 1881. The present attendance at each of these schools is over thirty. Arrangements have been made to open, early in 1882, about six additional Government schools in the District of Kurunégala, to be worked in connexion with gansabháwas. The Roman Catholic schools in the District of Chilaw, of which I spoke in last year's report, are still in a highly satisfactory condition as regards both attendance and teaching. Many of them earned large grants at the examinations held in June and July last. The schools in this Province under other Missions are not prospering."

100. *North-Central Province.*

	Schools.	Scholars.
Anglo-vernacular schools	1	27
Vernacular schools	11	349
Total ...	12	376
In 1880 ...	12	322

101. The following table shows the managing agency of the above schools, and the number of schools and scholars under each :—

	Government.		Church of England, C. M. S.		Total.	
	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.	No. of Schools.	No. on List.
Anglo-vernacular ...	—	—	1	27	1	27
Vernacular ...	6	226	5	123	11	349
Total . .	6	226	6	150	12	376

Summary.

	1880.		1881.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Government ...	6	145	6	226
Church of England ..	6	178	6	150

Compared with the previous year there was a nominal increase of fifty-three scholars with the same number of schools. On the subject of these schools I have nothing to add to what was stated in my Administration Report for 1880.

V.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL OR TECHNICAL TRAINING.

COLOMBO NORMAL SCHOOL.

102. D. A. De Silva Batuwantudawa, Pandit, having completed his work on the Mahavanso, was attached to the Normal School as teacher of Sinhalese Classics and Sansorit. Mr. M. D. Simon, second vernacular assistant, having been appointed Head Master of Balangoda school, was succeeded by Mr. H. D. Lewis, a passed Normal student of the class of 1880.

103. There were in residence in the course of the year three vernacular classes, consisting in all of seventy-five students. An Anglo-vernacular class intended to provide teachers for the new system of Anglo-vernacular schools was admitted in May. A vernacular class of twenty-four students was admitted in September on probation. One of these students was discontinued as he fell below the necessary standard of attainments. The senior vernacular class left at the end of the year and will be appointed to schools as vacancies occur. The marks obtained at the final examination by the students of this class, considering the nature of the questions and the wide range of subjects included in the examination, speak well for the efficiency of the school. As it is the policy of Government gradually to leave English education to private enterprise, controlled and aided by the Grant-in-aid system, it will be unnecessary in future to train teachers at the Colombo Normal School for English schools. Probably the present Anglo-vernacular class, in addition to the trained teachers already in the service of the Department, will suffice for the needs of Anglo-vernacular Government schools for some time, such schools being few in number, and consequently none but vernacular students will for the present be admitted to the school.

104. Although the Department has now ceased to support rival schools in the neighbourhood of the Practising Schools, the attendance in the Vernacular Practising School is found to be precarious and fluctuating. This is partly owing to the existence of schools in the neighbourhood which, though not supported by Government, continue to divide the attendance of a not very large school-going population of the class availing themselves of vernacular schools, and partly owing to the very shifting nature of that population. I am, indeed, convinced that the present site of the Normal School will never allow it to command the advantages of a large and regularly-attended Vernacular Practising School. The attendance at the English Practising School is maintained by boys who attend from a long distance, nearly half of them coming from Koṭṭé, and many of the others from Wellawatta, Naharaupitiya and Borella; but boys will not travel long distances to Vernacular schools if there are schools nearer at hand, and in Colombo, as in the other large towns, the attraction of an English education is so great that it is not easy to secure a regular attendance in any Vernacular school. I am of opinion therefore that the Normal school should be removed from its present site to one of the populous villages in which the existing Vernacular schools have a large and regular attendance. As I have already said, the policy of Government in gradually leaving English education to private enterprise is doing away with or has, indeed, done away with the necessity for a Government Training School for English school teachers, and I therefore see no use in continuing the expensive arrangements maintained for that purpose. The arrangements which I propose would effect a large annual saving, while the realized value of the present Normal school premises and buildings would more than suffice for the preliminary expenses of the changes indicated.

105. Mr. James is doing good service in encouraging by his own example the activity of the staff of the Normal School in the useful work of preparing good Sinhalese school books. A record of the works in hand will be found below. (Section VI. Books.)

GRANT-IN-AID TRAINING SCHOOLS.

106. The first examinations for the admission of candidates to Training Schools under private management and the award of the scholarships connected therewith, were held in the month of December simultaneously in Jaffna, Kandy and Kotté. The results are indicated in the following summary:—

	Schools Examined.	Number of Candidates.	Passed.	Scholarships Awarded.
Western Province ...	1	4	2	2
Northern Province ...	4	34	28	16
Central Province	1	2	0	0

107. In the Northern Province the candidates represented the Training Schools under the following Societies:—

	Number of Candidates.
American Mission	13
Church of England, C. M. S.	5
Roman Catholic -	8
Wesleyan Mission	8

108. The result of the examination does honour to the managing agencies of all these Training Schools, and shows that they are perfectly able to meet the requirements of the Department so far as the standard of attainment demanded in Training Schools is concerned. In the other Provinces of the Island it appears from the results of the examination, confirmed by information from other sources, that the business of training teachers and the organization of schools for that purpose have not reached the same stage of advance. It appeared, for instance, from the results of the examination that the arithmetic paper set was much too difficult for the standard of the candidates from the Western and Central Provinces, and yet in the Northern Province, exactly the same paper being set, two candidates obtained full marks and five others over 80 per cent. I hope that in this important matter the managers of schools in the south of the Island will not long remain behind their northern colleagues. My views on the importance of gradually substituting trained teachers for the class of men who have hitherto been in charge of the great majority of schools in Ceylon have been often expressed. I am glad to support them by the following extract from a letter addressed to the Viceroy of India on the subject of education by Dr. Murdoch, Secretary to the Christian Vernacular Education Society:—

"If there is any recognized principle among enlightened educationists at home, it is that teachers ought to be trained Dr. George Smith, himself an experienced educationist, said: 'In a backward country like India the Normal School is the root of all successful education ....' It is sad to be under the necessity of writing such platitudes year after year, but it is necessary."

KANDY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

109. The report annually published by the Committee has not been issued up to this date, and I am unable, therefore, to give any detailed account of the operations of the school during the year. The examination of the school in the usual subjects of elementary instruction did not give quite such good results as in the previous year. The number of inmates of the school had, however, increased from fifty-two in November, 1880, to sixty-two in November, 1881. The total amount of the grants paid in aid of the school by Government for the year was Rs. 3,252·88, compared with Rs. 3,475·09 in 1880, and Rs. 3,945·94 in 1879.

GALLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

110. To promote the better working of the school, the Committee decided to remove it to more commodious premises, and in the month of June the premises now occupied were taken. They have the advantage of affording accommodation for the teacher's residence, the class-rooms and workshops in a single group. The duties of the schoolmaster now include the general superintendence of the workshops, and this arrangement has been found to work well. I learn with regret that considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting accounts settled, and that the Committee consequently found it necessary to pass a resolution to prosecute defaulting customers. The attendance for the month of December was fifty-one; twenty-seven girls and twenty-four boys. All the girls were learning needlework, and of the boys seventeen were learning trades, six being employed in the shoemakers' shop and seven in the tailors', while four were learning carpentering. The boys learning trades were provided with breakfast on 281 working days, at an expense of Rs. 415·70. The children, who belong to the most destitute class of the community, are much benefited by this arrangement, which not only secures a regular attendance, but gives them the physical strength necessary to enable them to work with advantage at their trades. The expenditure, including losses on trades' account for fifteen months, from October 1st, 1880, to December 31st, 1881, amounted to Rs. 1,565·44, of which Rs. 750 were covered by the Government grant. There was a small loss on tailoring, and a comparatively large loss on the shoemakers' shop. The income fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 175·10.

MUTWAL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

111. I regret to say that this school, in spite of the efforts of the Managers, who have spent a large sum of money on it, and who have twice changed its site in the hope of promoting its success, has not justified the expectations with which it was established. The causes of this unfortunate result, as assigned by the manager, are briefly these :—

(1) The irregular attendance of the pupils and their unwillingness to remain at the school. As I have already stated, in expressing my views on the subject of industrial schools, in the great educational movement of our time nothing has appeared so easy and been found so difficult as the education of manual labour. The old apprentice system has been generally rejected, and nothing has been found to take its place. When an apprentice was bound to a master for a term of years it was understood that for the first years of the term the boy would be boarded, clothed, and taught at the expense of the master, while during the last years of the term he was to spend his time in labour which would remunerate the master. Now, in any kind of voluntary industrial boarding school what happens is this : as soon as a boy has picked up enough knowledge and skill in any trade to earn a living, he takes himself off to work on his own account. Consequently, industrial schools are charged with all the expense of a boy as long as he is incapable of producing marketable work, but they get no return when he has acquired sufficient to make his labour remunerative. Elementary mechanical schools are only possible with very simple trades, and the articles produced by the boys who are learning the trades are of insignificant value. Suppose, for instance, that watch-making were to be taught in such a school, the education would be expensive and the produce unmarketable. This is the great difficulty in which we are placed by what has been aptly described as "the existing constitutional aversion of the race to being bound to anybody to do anything," while at the same time there is an ever-growing demand that the elements of manual instruction should be incorporated into the system of common school education.

(2) The competition of the regular local trade. On this subject the manager says :—

"It is impossible for the European carpenter to work in his line of business, since the charges for this kind of work here do not pay his labour, and now that the carpenters' workshop of Mr. Soyza at Moratuwa, which, besides having every quality of timber at his own disposition, is working at *very low* charges, it is next to impossibility for the European carpenter to compete with it. And therefore it is that there is no work, and to provide this want I myself ordered for different works, altogether unnecessary to me. Hence, if Government itself will not provide the school with work, it would be impossible for the carpenter to continue instructions in this line of business."

112. It would not, I think, be wise for Government to interfere through the agency of this or any other Department with the fair profits of legitimate free enterprise. In view, therefore, of the circumstances of the school and the apparently insuperable difficulty in the way of getting the pupils to remain long enough to acquire proficiency in their work, it has not appeared to me possible for Government to extend further support to it with any reasonable hope of successful results.

INFANT SCHOOLS.

113. A special enquiry into the working of the Colombo Infant schools was held in October last by the Principal of the Normal School, who, in order to promote the efficiency of these schools, commenced from the beginning of November a weekly course of lectures and instruction for the teachers. The annual examination of the school, which was postponed to the commencement of the present year, gave fairly satisfactory results.

With reference to the Dam-street school, the most recently established, Mr. James reports as follows :—

"With some difficulties to contend against, Miss Kenneman and Mrs. Joseph present their school in a very satisfactory and efficient state. The number of children on the roll is ninety-two : of these, only four were absent on the day of examination. The work of the classes, both in quantity and quality, is very satisfactory. The reading, writing, arithmetic and sewing were well done * * *. The first four Kindergarten gifts, as well as paper plaiting, peas work and some Kindergarten games are taught with intelligence. The singing and drill were fairly well done, but there is room for more systematic instruction in both these subjects. Whilst making allowance for the tender years of the scholars, I think that the discipline of the school might be improved. A second assistant is urgently needed in this school. The number of children is increasing, and the work is far too heavy for the mistresses employed. A gallery, a harmonium, extended play ground, and additional Kindergarten materials would render this a very creditable infant school.

The principal defects of both schools arise from the want of suitable premises. I hope that means may be found to remedy this.

RAILWAY SCHOOLS.

114. These schools, a boys' night school and a girls' day school for the children of railway servants, are supported by the Railway Department out of the sweepings fund. As this fund has of late considerably decreased, it has been necessary to curtail the expenditure on the schools. They were not found to be in a very efficient state during the year, and if the new arrangements which have been made to give them a further trial do not produce satisfactory results, they will have to be closed.

JAIL SCHOOLS.

115. About the end of the year I received the instructions of the Secretary of State to make a special report on the instruction given in jails. I will, therefore, as soon as I have made

the necessary enquiries, submit to Government a separate communication on this subject. In the meantime, the following table gives a summary of work done in the jail schools :—

Name of Jail.	Hours of Instruction.		Number who received Instruction during the year.	Average Monthly Attendance.
	Week Days.	Sundays.		
Welikada	9 to 11 A.M., and from 2 to 3 P.M.	—	110	33·95
Slave Island	—	12 to 3·30 P.M.	624	192·10
Breakwater ...	—	11·30 A.M. to 3·30 P.M.	a 229	b 120·79
Negombo ...	12 to 2 P.M.	6 to 10 A.M.	1,256	59·36

a Of this number 134 are Sinhalese and 95 Tamil.
b The average of Sinhalese prisoners is 67·45, and that of Tamil prisoners 33·34.

VI.—BOOKS.

SINHALESE SCHOOL BOOKS.

116. The following works were published during the year by the Department :—

Sinhalese Grammar.—By Rev. S. Coles.
English-Sinhalese Grammar and Exercise Book.—By Simon De Silva, Mudaliyár.
Fifth Reading Book; Selections from the Játakas.—By Mr C. Alwis.
Geography of Asia.—By J. G. Andriezen.
A Map of Asia engraved by D. J. Wimalasurandara Muhandiram is, I believe, the largest pi copper engraving ever undertaken in Ceylon. It is done in a manner very creditable to the skill engraver.

117. The following works were in the press or ready for publication at the close o year :—

A Sanitary Primer, prepared by the Christian Vernacular Education Society.—Translate Simon De Silva, Mudaliyár.
Hitopadésaya, Sinhalese version.—By Sri Sumangala, Priest of Weligama.
A Handbook of Sinhalese.—By C. Alwis.
History of the World for Indian schools.—Translated by S. De Silva, Mudaliyár.
Pradípkáwa, with Notes and Glossary.—By Dharmaloka, Priest of Ratmalána.
Notes on Lessons; a Manual for Vernacular School Teachers.—By W. Knight James, Head M of the Normal School.
Notes on Botany for Sinhalese schools.—By W. Knight James.
A Map of the World.—By J. G. Andriezen.
A Map of Europe.—By Peter Rodrigo.

118. On the subject of the preparation of Sinhalese school books, Mr. James, in his report on the Normal School, says :—

"It has been my desire to identify the Normal School with the publication of reputable Sinhalese school books, which are urgently required, and I hope that the Normal Schoolmasters and old Normal students will devote some part of their spare time in assisting in the matter. My "School Management for Pupil Teachers," arranged according to the requirements of the new Code, is partly published, and the remainder nearly ready. The Primer of Botany has been ready for the press some time, and I hope that my "Notes of Lessons for Vernacular Teachers," which is now being printed, will be found of great service. Mr. Johannes has a Physical Geography in Sinhalese in hand which he hopes to offer to the Department, and Mr. J. P. P. Samarasekera has published a useful little work on Mental Arithmetic. Mr. H. D. Lewis is engaged on a Geography book, which is urgently needed, and Mr. A. Senaratna is preparing an advanced Arithmetic. Mr. D. Gabriel has already prepared First and Second vernacular reading books, and I hope, with the assistance of the Normal School Assistants, to be able to offer to the Department at no very distant date, a complete set of good Sinhalese reading books, consisting of original and interesting matter, prepared on the English plan."

119. During the year a new and improved Fourth Reading Book was issued by the Christian Vernacular Education Society. A First Reading Book was published by Karunaratna. Among works now in preparation, are :—

Seventh Standard Reader; Selections from standard Sinhalese authors.—By Simon De Silva, Mudaliyár.
A new series of Sinhalese Readers.
A Sinhalese-English Dictionary.—By Simon De Silva, Mudaliyár.
An English-Sinhalese Dictionary.—By Mr. Joseph Fonseka, of the Government Printing Office.
A revision of Clough's Dictionary is, I understand, about to be undertaken.

120. In addition to the above works for the use of Sinhalese schools, a Primer of Agriculture, by Mr. Dixon, of the Royal College, is nearly ready. It will be translated into Sinhalese for the use of Vernacular schools.

VII.—LIBRARIES.

121. The distribution of the sums expended on Libraries is shown in the following table:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Western Province.			
Colombo Pettah Library ...	500	Ratnapura Book Club ...	100
Negombo Library	100	Kégalla Reading Room ...	100
Kalutara Book Club	100		
North-Western Province.			
Kurunégala Library	150	Puttalam Reading Room ...	150
Southern Province.			
Galle Reading Room	200	Mátara Reading Room ...	150
Eastern Province.			
Battlcalua Library	150	Trincomalee Pettah Library ...	150
Northern Province.			
Jaffna Library	100	Vavúṇiyaṇ-Viláṇkulám Reading Room	120
Central Province.			
Kandy Central Town Library ...	300	Mátalé Library	100
Badulla Library	180		
North-Central Province.			
Anurádhapura Reading Room	Rs. 100		

122. The Hambantoṭa and Tangalla Reading Rooms were closed during the year, and the donations allotted to them consequently remained unpaid. The grant allotted to the Mannár Reading Room, which has ceased to exist, was transferred to a reading room established at Vavúṇiyaṇ-Viláṇkulam. The Library at Badulla has been re-organized under the name of the Badulla Volunteer Reading Room. The Libraries and Reading Rooms aided by this Department are generally well managed by a committee chosen from among the subscribers, and presided over usually by the Assistant Agent or District Judge of the station. Few of them can be said to have a well-stocked library, the literature supplied by them being for the most part confined to English and local newspapers and magazine or reviews; but I believe that the small sum expended under this head is profitably spent.

VIII.—FINANCE.

123. EXPENDITURE.

Amount voted for 1881	Rs. 501,638	0
Amount expended	„ 482,896	47
	Rs. 18,741	53

124. The following summary exhibits, under different great heads, the expenditure for 1881, and a comparison with the expenditure of the two preceding years.

	Rs.	cts.	1881. Rs.	cts.	1880. Rs.	cts.	1879. Rs.	cts.
Administration								
Cost of Direction	24,118	87						
Cost of Inspection	43,002	34						
			67,121	21	59,408	44	53,604	36a
General Instruction.								
Superior.								
Colombo Academy	24,747	93						
Galle Central	6,243	63						
Female Seminary	3,892	13						
Pâli Vidyódaya College	1,000	0						
Scholarships and Prizes	7,146	48						
			43,030	17	39,935	47	39,645	82
Middle and Primary.								
Government Schools	152,995	15						
Grant-in-aid Schools	187,288	13						
			340,283	28	355,521	24	316,195	57
Special Instruction.								
Normal School	16,738	85						
Industrial Schools	4,852	88						
Orphan and Ragged Schools	1,599	84						
			23,191	57	24,881	30	24,006	16
Libraries and Reading Rooms.								
Donation to Libraries and Reading Rooms			2,750	0	2,530	0	2,630	0
Oriental Literature.								
Salary of Pandit engaged in translating the Mahawanso			166	66	1,500	0	1,500	0
Preparation of School Books.								
Sinhalese Books and Maps			1,915	45	708	25	1,650	0
Books purchased for sale.								
English, Sinhalese and Tamil Books			2,710	87	6,012	59	798	84
Miscellaneous.								
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads			1,727	26	1,272	9	5,177	39
			482,896	47	491,969	38	445,228	14

a This does not include certain payments made by the Crown Agents on account of half salaries of Inspectors on leave.

125. Under the head of "Administration" the increase is accounted for by an excess in the cost of direction of Rs. 1,855·55, and in the cost of inspection of Rs. 5,857·22. The cost of direction has been increased by the necessity of additional assistance to meet the immense increase of work in the Director's Office, which has resulted from the more close and constant supervision of the schools, the preparation of fuller statistical returns, and the more careful tabulation and analysis of the returns received. Under the head "Inspection" the increased expenditure is due, (1) to the appointment of additional Assistant-Inspectors in the Eastern Province, as explained elsewhere; (2) to the appointment of an Inspector and Assistant-Inspector for the Central, North-Central, and North-Western Provinces; (3) to increased travelling expenses, partly in consequence of these arrangements, and partly in consequence of more regular and frequent visits to Government and Grant-in-aid schools. The apparent increase under the head "Superior Instruction" is due only to the Female Seminary being placed under this head, to which I think it properly belongs, instead of being included under the head of "Middle and Primary Instruction." But for this there would have been a slight decrease under this head. The reduced expenditure on "Government Middle and Primary Schools," amounting to Rs. 3,772·30, is due to the same cause. Under this head it is satisfactory to find that without any increase of expenditure there has been a considerable increase in the number of schools and scholars. I have explained fully in section IV. the causes of the reduced expenditure on grants-in-aid out of the votes of the year. Under the head "Books purchased for Sale," the decrease of expenditure is owing to a large indent for books sent to England not having been executed in time to allow the cost to be paid from the votes of last year.

126. The principal heads under which savings from the votes of the year were effected were as follows :—

	Rs.	cts.
Provisional Salaries	8,985	72
Cost of boarding Normal Students ...	1,634	88
190 Monitors in Vernacular Schools, including bonus to Headmasters	1,162	31
Furniture for schools	2,360	82
For a revised edition of the Mahawanso ...	1,833	34
Cost of books and stationery	7,268	43

127. The cause of the apparent saving on books and stationery has been already explained. The expenditure on account of the Mahawanso ceased during the year in consequence of the completion of the work. All the other savings indicated were effected by a strict economy in the management of Government schools, an economy which has resulted in the diminished cost of education in all classes of these schools, as shown below.

128. The only considerable excess of expenditure over the original estimate was on account of grants-in-aid. The collective amount provided for result-payments in previously-existing and new schools was Rs. 180,000, and the expenditure out of the votes of the year Rs. 186,947·81, showing an excess of Rs. 6,947·81. This amount, together with a small excess on account of transport already explained, was amply covered by savings in other items under the general head of "Education," leaving an unexpended balance of Rs. 18,741·53.

REVENUE.

129. The revenue of the Department derived from fees and sale of books and stationery amounted to Rs. 28,097·26, being a decrease of Rs. 467·20 when compared with the revenue of the previous year. The receipts from the above sources were as follows :—

	1881. Rs.	cts.	1880. Rs.	cts.
School fees	21,973	19	22,073	38
Boarding fees from Normal students ...	1,084	33	751	0
Sale of stationery	585	54	558	56
Sale of school books	4,454	20	5,181	52
Rs. ...	28,097	26	28,564	46

130. Deducting the sum of Rs. 28,097·26, the nett expenditure of the Department stands at Rs. 454,799·21. Under the head of "School Fees" the decrease of Rs. 100·19 is accounted for by the closing of the Kandy girls' school and Kandy Central school. The policy of the Government in withdrawing gradually from the management of English schools has of course the consequence of reducing the receipts from fees, as in Anglo-vernacular schools only the small number of scholars who learn English pay fees, and in Vernacular schools instruction is gratuitous. The decrease in receipts under the head "Sale of Books" was owing to the stocks of some of the principal books in demand having been exhausted before they could be replenished by fresh supplies.

131. The following comparative table giving the cost to Government of educating each pupil in the different classes of schools shows gratifying results :—

	Cost to Government per head in 1879. Rs.	cts.	Cost to Government per head in 1880. Rs.	cts.	Cost to Government per head in 1881. Rs.	cts.
Superior Instruction.						
Royal College ...	101	47	90	47	72	62
Normal School ...	345	21	285	41	208	46
Galle Central School ...	54	61	44	16	52	44
Female Seminary ...	—		21	35	24	57
Middle and Primary.						
Boys' English Schools ...	22	53	21	40	18	31
" Anglo-vernacular ...	11	20	11	53	9	50
" Vernacular ...	5	17	4	83	4	70
Girls' English Schools ...	42	79	36	39	26	1
" Anglo-vernacular ...	22	44	20	25	4	18
" Vernacular ...	4	70	4	36	4	37

132. The very large reduction in the average cost of the girls educated in English and Anglo-vernacular schools is due to the reclassification of these schools and the re-organization of the Anglo-vernacular schools on a vernacular basis in accordance with the new system.

133. The average cost per head for all the Middle and Primary Government schools was Rs. 6·12, as compared with Rs. 6·84 in 1880, and Rs. 7·42 in 1879.

134. The average cost per head for all the schools connected with the Department, including Government and Grant-in-aid schools, was Rs. 5·36.

135. The subjoined table deals with Aided schools, and exhibits the number of pupils examined according to the system of payments by result in each class of schools and the amount of the resulting grants, together with the average cost per head of the children examined, and average cost per head of the number under instruction.

	No. of Schools.	Number of Children examined.	Total number of Children on list.	Amount of Grant.	Average per head of Children examined.	Average per head of total number in School.
				Rs. cts.		
English	76	4,588 a 2,512	7,916	b 49,414 07	10·77	6·24
Anglo-vernacular ...	80	2,391	4,811	17,713 50	7·41	3·68
Vernacular	677	21,191	48,059	114,384 61	5·39	2·38

a Number examined in Vernacular Literature.
b This amount includes Rs. 6,095·07, being amount earned by 38 English schools in Vernacular Literature.

136. The following table shows the amounts earned during the year—January 1st to December 31st—by the different Missions in all parts of the Island, including the six schools supported by lump sum Grants:—

	English.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Vernacular.	Total.	Amount of Grant.	
					Rs.	cts.
American	5	14	111	130	24,596	82
Baptist	—	8	27	35	5,525	0
Buddhist	—	—	4	4	1,427	85
Church of England, C. M. S. ...	8	33	117	158	26,923	45
Do. Diocesan ...	15	7	44	a 66	20,148	31
Private	7	2	18	27	11,716	20
Roman Catholic	27	3	180	210	59,976	78
Wesleyan	15	15	179	209	37,679	07
	77	82	680	839	187,992	98

a This includes all the Church of England schools not supported by the C. M. S.

137. This sum gives Rs. 224·07 as the average grant per school. In 1879 the average grant per school of 814 schools was Rs. 213·43, and in 1880 it was Rs. 222·98 per school of 833.

138. Detailed particulars will be found in the appendices.

CHAS. BRUCE,
Director.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Colombo, 5th July, 1882.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

A.

LIST of Government and Grant-in-aid Schools :—

I.—Western Province.	V.—Central Province.
II.—Southern do.	VI.—North-Western Province.
III.—Northern do.	VII.—North-Central do.
IV.—Eastern do.	VIII.—Summary.

B.

I.—PROVINCIAL Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools, indicating Religion, Nationality, and Standards of Instruction.

II.—PROVINCIAL Distribution of Schools and Scholars, indicating Religion, Nationality, and Standards of Instruction.

C.

I.—PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grand-in-aid English Schools, showing Managing Agencies, Number of Schools under each, and the amount of Grants.

II.— Ditto of Grant-in-aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools.

III.— Ditto of Grant-in-aid Vernacular Schools.

IV.—SUMMARY.

D.

RETURN of Schools supported or supervised by the Department of Public Instruction under special arrangement.

E.

STATEMENT showing the number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction from the year 1872 to the year 1881.

F.

I.—STATEMENT showing the amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction, and the amount expended under the different heads of "Establishment" and "Education" for the year 1881.

II.—STATEMENT showing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of Education, and the Receipts by Fees from 1872 to 1881.

III.—ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction for the year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.

G.

I.—ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and state of the several classes of Government Schools for the year 1881.

II.—ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and state of Government Schools in the several Provinces for the year 1881.

APPENDIX A.—I.

LIST OF GOVERNMENT AND GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS.

[NOTE.—In the column headed "Number of Scholars in each Department," the figures given for Grant-in-aid Schools are taken from Returns furnished by Managers. The term *Primary* includes scholars receiving instruction in Standards I. to IV.; *Middle* those in Standards V. and VI.; *Superior*, those receiving instruction beyond the limits of the VI. Standards. In some of the Superior Schools, scholars classed according to the Standards, but receiving superior instruction are included under both heads. In the schools examined according to the Revised Code the term *Primary* includes scholars receiving instruction in Standards I. to V.; *Middle*, those in Standards VI. to VIII.; *Superior*, those receiving instruction beyond the limits of the VIII. Standards. The Grant-in-aid Schools which have two asterisks after them have been examined according to the Revised Code.]

WESTERN PROVINCE.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP I													
COLOMBO.													
English Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Colombo Academy ...	Govt.	225	—	225	40	101	84	—	207	—	—	16,339 21	—
Colombo *b* ...	do	106	—	106	—	14	92	—	95	26	—	1,200 20	II to VII.
Colombo *g* ...	do	24	62	86	—	7	79	—	68	71	10	4,082 69	I. to VII.
Colombo Infant School	do	43	61	104	—	—	16	88	74	not examined		2,019 24	—
Female Seminary	do	30	95	125	6	15	90	14	110	101	14	3,071 18	—
Grandpass *b* ...	do	81	—	83	—	6	71	7	70	75	5	1,861 89	I. to VI.
Kachcheri Infant School	do	45	39	84	—	—	—	84	66	not examined		1,626 81	—
Maradána *b* ...	do	108	—	108	—	4	83	21	88	78	12	938 52	I. to VI.
Normal School ...	do	15	—	15	15	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Practising School	do	72	—	72	—	9	63	—	67	78	—	952 16	I to VI.
St Thomas' *b* ...	do	94	—	94	—	15	70	9	67	79	7	2,227 85	I. to IV. and VI to VII.
Kollupitiya *b* ...	Wesleyan	79	—	79	—	9	61	9	58	30	2	238 75	I. to V.
Kollupitiya *g* ...	do	6	53	59	—	13	32	14	38	24	—	228 25	I. to V.
Kotahena Convent	R. C.	—	110	110	2	22	86	—	80	67	8	788 75	I. to VI.
Lunupokuna *b* ...	do	106	—	108	—	13	84	11	78	84	2	877 90	I. to IV.
Maradána Abbotsford Mixed	Private	72	93	165	15	40	99	11	128	118	2	1,851 55	I. to VI.
Modara *b* ...	Diocesan	100	—	100	—	10	70	20	77	53	3	877 25	I. to IV.
St. Benedict's *b***	R. C.	392	—	392	98*	87	294	—	334	277	5	2,872 50	I. to VIII. & S. C.
St. Joseph's *b* ...	do	96	—	96	3†	15	51	29	67	53	11	540 90	I to VI.
St. Joseph's *g* ...	do	10	60	70	—	4	43	23	48	36	13	448 50	I. to V.
St Mary's *b* ...	do	139	—	139	32†	32	75	32	105	76	9	656 90	I. to VI.
St Mary's *g* ...	do	10	55	65	—	7	35	23	40	24	1	224 95	I. to V.
St Thomas' Collegiate *b***	Diocesan	169	—	169	155‡	61	99	—	146	120	—	1,265 50	I. to VII. & S. C.
Wesley College**	Wesleyan	235	—	235	152†	62	173	—	210	139	—	1,318 50	I to VI. VIII. & S. C.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools													
Railway *b* § ...	Govt	26	—	26	—	—	19	9	18	16	7	1 75	I. and IV to V.
Railway *g* § ...	do	4	48	52	—	—	28	24	44	22	29	1 75	I to III. and V.
Borella Boarding *b* ‖ (Tamil)	C M. S.	47	—	47	9	9	28	1	32	24	1	299 15	I. to VI.
Borella Boarding *g* ‖ (Tamil)	do	—	23	23	—	1	19	3	20	18	—	207 0	I. to III. and V.
Colombo Ragged *g*	Diocesan	11	52	63	—	—	31	32	44	16	14	490 92	I. to IV.
Galle Face *m* ...	do	9	19	28	—	—	17	11	23	8	7	58 70	I. to III.
Hunupitiya *b* ...	do	112	—	112	—	2	63	47	89	38	9	210 50	I. to V.
Jampettah Street *m* (Tamil)	Wesleyan	68	27	95	—	—	68	29	67	38	11	238 85	I to III.
Maradána *b* (Tamil)	C M S.	55	—	55	—	2	31	22	33	18	4	100 95	I. to V.
Maradána Boarding *g* ‖	Baptist	—	30	30	—	5	25	—	25	24	—	361 0	I to VI.
Mattakkuliya *b* ...	do	40	—	40	—	—	28	12	29	12	7	82 20	I to IV.
Nagalagam *b* ...	Wesleyan	87	—	87	—	6	52	29	52	30	4	196 20	I. to V.
Slave Island *b* (Tamil)	C. M. S.	60	—	60	—	—	39	21	41	25	3	191 15	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Breakwater Prison	Govt.	103	—	103	—	—	99	4	98	not examined		181 98	—
Breakwater Prison (Tamil)	do	33	—	33	—	—	22	11	33	not examined		180 88	—
Normal School ...	do	60	—	60	60	—	—	—	47	—	—	15,634 52	—
Practising School	do	64	—	64	—	—	45	19	55	52	31	403 22	I. to V.

* Of this number 87 are included in the other standards.
† This number is included in the other standards.
‡ Of this number 148 are included in the other standards.
§ School receiving no support but controlled and supervised by the Department of Public Instruction.
‖ Value of unit 85 cents, and capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate for English Schools.

A—I. *continued.*

School.	Government, or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP I.—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools—contd.												Rs. cts	
Slave Island Prison ...	Govt.	178	—	178	—	—	115	63	155	not examined		545 74	—
Slave Island Prison (Tamil) ...	do	47	—	47	—	—	25	22	45	not examined		191 8	—
Welikada Jail* ...	do	25	—	25	—	—	15	10	25	16	13	1 55	I. to III.
Welikada Jail (Tamil)* ...	do	7	—	7	—	—	3	4	8	not examined		—	—
Colombo, Pettah m** ...	Buddhist	93	—	93	—	—	62	31	86	63	5	163 50	I. to III.
Kotahena *b* ...	R. C.	89	—	89	—	1	50	38	71	44	11	145 20	I. to IV.
Kotahena Boarding *g*† ...	do	—	119	119	2	15	102	—	82	53	17	565 50	I. to VI.
Lunupokuna *b* ...	do	102	—	102	—	—	72	30	62	46	18	179 55	I. to IV.
Lunupokuna *g* ...	do	—	75	75	—	2	48	25	86	32	5	182 70	I. to IV.
Milagiriya *b* ...	Diocesan	88	—	88	—	—	55	33	55	41	26	208 20	I. to IV.
Milagiriya *g* ...	do	—	70	70	—	—	40	30	42	33	7	235 10	I. to IV.
Mutwal *b* ...	R. C.	142	—	142	—	12	88	42	125	64	19	278 35	I. to V.
Mutwal *b* ...	Wesleyan	68	—	68	—	—	32	36	45	20	9	90 5	I. to III.
Mutwal *g* ...	R. C.	—	152	152	—	4	101	47	107	77	24	464 0	I. to IV.
Mutwal *g* ...	Wesleyan	—	29	29	—	—	19	10	23	11	9	74 65	I. to III.
Slave Island *m* ...	R. C.	37	51	88	—	—	70	18	51	31	14	181 95	I. to IV.
St. Joseph's *b* ...	do	75	—	75	—	—	56	19	68	48	10	189 40	I. to IV.
St. Joseph's *g* ...	do	—	90	90	—	—	59	31	58	32	25	245 35	I. to IV.
Vidyodaya College ...	Buddhist	94	—	94	94	—	—	—	76	—	—	1,000 0	—
GROUP II													
BRIDGE-OF-BOATS TO JA-ELA.													
English Schools.													
Kandana *b* ...	R. C.	54	—	54	2	6	29	17	46	44	7	424 65	I. to VI.
Wattala *b* ...	do	43	—	43	—	10	33	—	34	34	1	253 25	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Weliara *b* ..	Wesleyan	28	5	33	—	4	26	3	22	17	1	97 15	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Batagama *b* ...	Govt.	61	—	61	—	3	48	10	40	35	15	388 22	I. to V.
Batagama *g* ...	do	—	28	28	—	—	16	12	20	12	11	207 93	I. to III.
Bolatta *g* ...	do	—	53	53	—	—	36	17	37	30	10	296 77	I. to III.
Hapugoda *g* ...	do	—	42	42	—	—	15	27	21	12	18	244 93	I. to IV.
Hunupitiya *b* ..	do	44	—	44	—	—	34	10	35	26	8	174 9	I. to IV.
Kala Ehya *b* ...	do	72	—	72	—	—	58	14	50	41	17	316 29	I. to V.
Kandana *b* ...	do	Closed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 37	—
Kerawelapitiya *b* ...	do	48	—	48	—	1	27	20	31	22	17	241 6	I. to III. & V
Kerawelapitiya *g* ..	do	—	36	36	—	—	22	14	21	15	17	181 19	I. to III.
Mattumagala *b* ..	do	37	—	37	—	—	27	10	24	18	13	181 94	I. to IV.
Mattumagala *g* ...	do	—	51	51	—	—	29	22	26	15	8	180 0	I. to III.
Peliyagodawatta *b* ..	do	52	—	52	—	—	37	15	33	38	7	271 39	I. to VI.
Peliyagodawatta (Telangapata) *g*	do	—	62	62	—	—	22	40	42	not examined		128 0	—
Wattala *b* ...	do	59	—	59	—	—	31	28	44	19	29	206 9	I. to IV.
Weligampitiya *b* ...	do	67	—	67	—	—	47	20	49	29	29	302 90	I. to III.
Walpola *b* ...	do	53	2	55	—	—	31	24	41	20	17	303 0	I. to IV.
Batagama *m* ...	R. C.	77	59	136	—	3	110	23	80	94	19	517 61	I. to IV.
Bolatta *b* ...	Baptist	74	—	74	—	8	29	27	51	44	20	257 95	I. to VI.
Boptiya *g* ..	R. C.	—	90	90	—	—	79	11	64	39	10	230 0	I. to IV.
Delatura *b* ...	do	97	—	97	—	8	48	41	48	42	18	265 5	I. to IV.
Dungalpitiya *b* .	do	42	—	42	—	1	28	13	29	18	9	76 65	I. to IV.
Dungalpitiya *g* .	do	—	52	52	—	3	49	—	30	22	4	140 45	I. to V
Ja-ela *m* ...	do	106	32	138	—	4	80	54	110	100	47	819 5	I. to IV.
Kandana *b* ...	do	127	—	127	—	7	76	44	83	63	21	324 85	I. to IV.
Kandana *g* ...	do	—	111	111	—	7	64	40	78	61	18	416 95	I. to V.
Nagoda *b* ...	do	96	—	96	—	3	63	30	71	65	18	328 5	I. to IV.
Nagoda *g* ...	do	—	89	89	—	6	57	26	65	26	19	242 70	I. to III.
Nayakakanda *b* ...	do	77	—	77	—	10	50	17	51	33	14	127 55	I. to IV.
Nayakakanda *g* ...	do	—	113	113	—	4	58	51	75	53	16	371 5	I. to IV.
Ragama *b* ...	do	83	64	147	—	—	125	22	106	59	70	347 5	I. to III.
Wewala Weligampitiya *g* .	do	—	133	133	—	—	107	26	111	94	34	563 25	I. to IV.
GROUP III.													
JA-ELA TO TOPPU.													
English Schools.													
Kochchikade *b*‡ ...	R. C.	43	—	43	—	2	41	—	26	27	—	131 5	I. to V.
Negombo *b* ..	Wesleyan	65	—	65	—	7	41	17	52	30	1	189 50	I. to IV.
Negombo St. Mary's *b* ...	R. C.	191	—	191	12	45	133	—	125	120	5	11,53 20	I. to VI.

* School receiving no support but controlled and supervised by the Department of Public Instruction.
† Value of unit 85 cents, and capitation and needlework reckoned at the rate for English schools.
‡ Returns for this school have been made up to the 30th July, the date of closing.

A—I. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP III.—*contd.*													
JA-ELA TO TOPPU.—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Alawatupitiya *b* ...	Govt.	50	—	50	—	3	41	6	41	33	11	267 63	I. to V.
Amandoluwa *b* ..	do	74	—	74	—	—	37	37	46	37	17	342 61	I. to V.
Dandugama *b* ..	do	46	—	46	—	1	21	24	30	23	21	291 67	I. to VI.
Ekala *b* ...	do	42	—	42	—	—	34	8	33	21	12	181 29	I. to IV.
Negombo Jail* ...	do	91	—	91	—	—	6	85	57	not examined		—	—
Pamunugama *b* ...	do	92	—	92	—	9	71	12	73	58	29	763 65	I. to VI.
Siduwa *b* ...	do	114	—	114	—	6	82	26	88	61	31	751 7	I. to V.
Bolawalana *b* ...	R. C.	144	—	144	—	6	118	20	100	94	8	415 85	I. to V.
Bolawalana *g* ...	do	—	91	91	—	—	80	11	78	56	15	364 5	I. to III.
Dalupota *b* ...	do	112	—	112	—	16	74	22	86	62	28	300 20	I. to IV.
Dalupota *m* ...	Wesleyan	36	12	48	—	—	31	17	32	17	10	92 65	I. to IV.
Dalupota *g* ...	R. C.	—	55	55	—	—	34	21	35	23	8	129 65	I. to III.
Dandugama *b* ...	Diocesan	58	—	58	—	6	40	12	36	30	7	144 90	I. to V.
Doowe *b* ...	R. C.	105	—	105	—	8	70	27	91	70	23	366 30	I. to V.
Doowe Pitipone *g* ...	do	—	151	151	—	—	123	28	100	63	36	447 35	I. to III.
Duwana *m* (Tamil) ...	do	90	51	141	—	13	77	51	78	53	32	357 80	I. to V.
Etukale *m* (Tamil) ...	do	18	22	40	—	—	25	15	28	28	12	157 10	I. to IV.
Kadirana *b* ...	Diocesan	40	—	40	—	1	24	15	30	28	3	62 55	I. to IV.
Katunayake *b* ...	R. C.	85	—	85	—	—	65	20	53	54	14	175 40	I. to IV.
Kepungoda *b* ...	do	170	—	170	—	15	143	12	71	63	15	328 30	I. to IV.
Kochchikade *b* ...	do	159	—	159	—	16	129	12	128	91	23	438 70	I. to V.
Kurana *b* ...	Wesleyan	100	—	100	—	—	79	21	41	21	16	104 75	I. to III.
Kurana *g* ...	do	—	73	73	—	—	34	39	33	14	8	83 5	I. to IV.
Kurana *m* ...	Diocesan	33	17	50	—	3	27	20	30	16	2	45 75	I. to IV.
Maruthana *m* ...	R. C.	127	95	222	—	5	116	101	158	56	5	280 80	I. to V.
Negombo *b* (Tamil) ...	do	174	—	174	—	15	135	24	134	100	13	419 25	I. to IV.
Negombo *g* (Tamil) ...	do	—	109	109	—	—	90	19	88	64	21	662 65	I. to IV.
Palagaturre *m* ...	do	81	43	124	—	16	84	24	85	64	12	299 20	I. to V.
Pallansena *g* ...	do	—	162	162	—	25	78	59	70	70	47	551 25	I. to VI.
Pamunugama *b* ...	do	94	—	94	—	11	72	11	56	57	10	166 20	I. to V.
Pamunugama *g* ...	do	—	118	118	—	19	83	16	65	51	9	405 70	I. to V.
Pitipana *b* ...	do	76	—	76	—	—	60	16	61	42	17	157 75	I. to IV.
Raddoluwa *b* ...	Wesleyan	43	—	43	—	4	22	17	28	—	failed	to obtain	45 per cent.
Sea-street *b* ...	R. C.	136	—	136	—	26	85	25	100	72	22	356 40	I. to V.
Sea-street *g* ...	do	—	66	66	—	—	49	17	30	17	11	116 80	I. to III.
Siduwa *g* ...	do	—	75	75	—	4	41	30	46	26	16	207 15	I. to IV.
Siduwa *g* ...	Wesleyan	—	48	48	—	1	18	29	20	8	3	52 80	I. to III.
Talahena *b* ...	R. C.	49	—	49	—	—	39	10	37	24	15	127 75	I. to IV.
Tempola *b* ...	Wesleyan	57	—	57	—	1	35	21	27	19	8	68 50	I. to IV.
Toppu *m* (Tamil) ...	R. C.	135	76	211	—	4	110	97	118	37	3	196 5	I. to IV.
Tudella *g* ...	do	—	98	98	—	—	64	34	24	—	failed	to obtain	45 per cent.
Udanmita *m* ...	do	50	63	113	—	12	43	58	62	55	3	328 25	I. to V.
Uswetakeyawa *b* ...	do	51	—	51	—	9	36	6	36	22	14	140 75	I. to V.
Uswetakeyawa *g* ...	do	—	59	59	—	8	44	7	35	24	4	169 15	II. to IV.
Welihena *m* (Tamil) ...	do	100	5	105	—	5	62	40	58	70	22	431 75	I. to IV.
GROUP IV.													
NEGOMBO TO GIRIULLA.													
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Kattane *b* ...	Govt.	120	—	120	—	7	98	15	79	60	37	1115 21	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Banduragoda *b* ...	Govt.	36	—	36	—	—	28	10	32	33	24	231 29	I. to IV.
Dagonna *b* ...	do	87	—	87	—	—	62	25	63	40	20	303 11	I. to IV.
Duwulapitiya *b* ...	do	63	—	63	—	—	38	25	42	31	25	242 66	I. to V.
Godigamuwa *b* ...	do	33	—	33	—	—	20	13	20	13	0	181 1	I. to III.
Hunumulla *b* ...	do	50	—	50	—	—	20	30	24	33	14	243 32	I. to V.
Kandawala *b* ...	do	57	—	57	—	—	28	29	34	17	14	266 29	I. to III. & V.
Kattana *g* ...	do	—	58	58	—	—	30	28	34	16	10	239 25	I. to V.
Katukanda (Welangane) *b* ...	do	46	—	46	—	—	29	17	34	17	28	241 9	I. to II.
Mahabunupitiya *b* ...	do	46	—	46	—	—	25	21	35	26	11	236 34	I. to V.
Andimulla *b* ...	R. C.	134	56	190	—	4	121	65	105	60	22	343 35	I. to IV.
Dunagaha *b* ...	Wesleyan	41	—	41	—	—	31	10	20	19	1	91 55	I. to IV.
Etagala *b* ...	R. C.	74	—	74	—	—	59	15	35	42	14	211 70	I. to III.
Kandawala *g* ...	do	—	48	48	—	—	29	19	32	10	8	65 70	I. to II.
Kondagamulla *b* ...	do	18	—	18	—	—	10	8	13	14	2	68 35	I. to IV.
Kongodamulla *m* ...	do	73	37	110	—	1	54	55	45	41	12	200 45	I. to IV.
Mallowagedera *b* ...	do	51	—	51	—	—	26	25	35	15	5	68 85	I. to IV.

* School receiving no support, but controlled and supervised by the Department of Public Instruction.

A—I. continued.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.				Rs. cts.	
GROUP V.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Andiambalama *b* ...	Govt.	115	—	115	—	11	64	20	77	not examined		593 74	—
Udugampola *b* ...	do	90	—	90	—	3	64	33	63	43	20	1,083 28	I. to VI.
Petiyagoda *b* ...	Wesleyan	43	10	53	—	4	28	21	30	17	4	74 55	I. to III.
Vernacular Schools.													
Alutapola *b* ...	Govt.	74	—	74	—	2	47	25	47	24	7	294 39	I. to VI.
Andiambalama *b* ...	do	closed		—	—	—	—	—	—	31	14	—	I. to V.
Bulugahamulla *b* ...	do	44	—	44	—	1	32	11	28	18	11	198 0	I. to V.
Doranagoda *b* ...	do	58	—	58	—	1	42	15	37	35	23	303 32	I. to V.
Doranagoda *g* ...	do	7	36	43	—	—	30	13	36	—	40	168 7	—
Dewalapola (Balabowa) *b* ...	do	38	10	48	—	—	20	28	18	18	21	181 95	I. to IV.
Hinatiyana *b* ...	do	38	—	38	—	—	27	11	30	21	7	205 0	I. to IV.
Horampella *b* ...	do	54	—	54	—	—	36	18	30	not examined		270 46	—
Kotugoda *b* ...	do	59	—	59	—	—	42	17	31	24	22	243 42	I. to IV.
Kotugoda *g* ...	do	—	52	52	—	—	22	30	36	13	21	212 0	I. to IV.
Mahodola *b* ...	do	43	—	43	—	—	23	20	38	24	10	265 89	I. to V.
Minuwangoda *b* ...	do	74	—	74	—	1	45	28	43	24	12	318 53	I. to VI.
Nedigamuwa *b* ...	do	56	—	56	—	—	42	14	37	36	18	290 23	I. to V.
Tammitta *b* ...	do	44	—	44	—	—	36	8	31	30	8	338 49	I. to V.
Tammitta *g* ...	do	—	31	31	—	—	26	5	25	24	13	206 99	I. to IV.
Udugampola *g* ...	do	15	110	125	—	5	64	56	98	64	46	644 21	I. to VI.
Yagodamulla *b* ...	do	47	—	47	—	—	35	12	33	33	10	278 25	I. to V.
Yatiyana *b* ...	do	50	—	50	—	—	24	26	27	15	11	187 58	I. to V.
Andiambalama *g* ...	Wesleyan	—	42	42	—	—	17	25	21	9	5	56 60	I. to III.
Bucullapitiya *b* ...	R. C.	54	—	54	—	—	25	29	40	22	11	129 25	I. to IV.
Kalahugoda *b* ...	do	35	—	35	—	3	21	11	29	22	5	94 5	I. to V.
Kalahugoda *g* ...	do	—	49	49	—	—	25	15	30	21	6	144 5	I. to IV.
Kaluwalgoda *g***	Baptist	9	28	37	—	—	30	7	26	17	16	120 50	I. to III.
Kamaragoda *b* ...	Wesleyan	38	—	38	—	—	18	20	27	15	5	68 30	I. to IV.
Kotugoda *g* ...	do	—	52	52	—	—	41	11	30	20	13	135 85	I. to II.
Makewita *m* ...	Baptist	75	10	85	—	6	64	15	59	62	12	325 75	I. to VI.
Mudellawita *m* ...	R. C.	57	50	107	—	—	80	27	59	38	—	152 90	I. to III.
Minuwangoda *m* ...	Wesleyan	84	46	130	—	4	69	57	65	42	16	264 60	I. to V.
Polwatta *b* ...	do	43	—	43	—	—	24	19	22	12	2	68 90	I. to IV.
Watumulla *b* ...	Baptist	70	—	70	—	5	43	22	46	42	5	231 10	I. to VI.
Watumulla *g*** ...	do	—	35	35	—	—	19	16	23	22	4	187 0	I. to III.
GROUP VI.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Batuwatta *b* ...	Govt.	36	—	36	—	—	28	8	23	29	7	277 9	I. to V.
Bianwila *b* ...	do	86	—	86	—	—	50	28	53	51	32	505 0	I. to V.
Daranagama *b* ...	do	40	—	40	—	—	20	20	32	16	19	242 25	I. to III.
Hapugahakanda *b* ...	do	60	—	60	—	—	41	19	47	27	30	292 6	I. to IV.
Hinibutuwelgoda *b* ...	do	66	—	66	—	3	52	11	46	54	6	416 82	I. to V.
Hinibutuwelgoda *g* ...	do	—	65	65	—	—	43	22	53	23	29	246 68	I. to II.
Hinkenda *b* ...	do	100	—	100	—	8	76	16	76	65	24	759 04	I. to VI.
Hinkenda *g* ...	do	—	40	40	—	—	28	12	30	22	7	272 49	I. to IV.
Heyantuduwa *b* ...	do	60	—	60	—	—	48	12	48	30	19	214 14	I. to V.
Kandeliyaddepaluwa *b* ...	do	108	—	108	—	7	68	33	69	59	37	569 67	I. to VI.
Kandeliyaddepaluwa *g* ...	do	8	52	60	—	—	32	28	40	27	24	272 72	I. to V.
Kirillawela *b* ...	do	70	—	70	—	1	55	14	46	55	15	309 2	I. to V.
Kossina *b* ...	do	40	—	40	—	—	36	4	31	31	4	207 0	I. to VI.
Peliyagoda *b* ...	do	70	—	70	—	8	45	17	57	52	10	817 26	I. to VII.
Peliyagoda *g* ...	do	—	32	32	—	—	22	10	24	23	12	225 0	I. to IV.
Biyanwila *g* ...	Baptist	1	41	42	—	—	28	14	28	20	3	135 65	I. to III.
Dalugama *g* ...	R. C.	—	102	102	—	7	71	24	48	50	21	342 0	I. to V.
Enderumulla *b* ...	do	60	—	60	—	6	33	21	58	24	7	131 25	I. to IV.
Enderumulla *g* ...	do	—	39	39	—	—	27	12	22	24	3	138 35	I. to IV.
Hapugahakanda *b* ...	do	44	—	44	—	8	28	8	32	33	8	121 60	I. to VI.
Hapugahakanda *g* ...	do	—	32	32	—	7	21	4	29	22	—	112 65	I. to V.
Karagahamuna *b* ...	Baptist	67	—	67	—	8	45	14	33	45	6	210 0	I. to IV.
Karagahamuna *g* ...	do	1	77	78	—	12	43	16	53	39	12	267 35	I. to V.
Kirimetiyagara *b* ...	R. C.	67	—	67	—	2	49	16	44	50	6	243 0	I. to V.
Kirimetiyagara *g* ...	do	—	28	28	—	—	11	17	16	9	4	54 60	I. & III.
Makola *g* ...	Baptist	—	37	37	—	—	25	12	24	21	2	136 25	I. to IV.
Padiliatuduwa *b* ...	do	64	—	64	—	—	45	19	30	24	6	90 65	I. to III.
Sambalapa *b* ...	do	55	—	55	—	4	34	17	30	23	6	104 25	I. to V.
Warakanatta *b* ...	R. C.	79	—	79	—	4	50	25	55	25	15	144 40	I. to IV.
Weboda *b* ...	Baptist	58	—	58	—	4	42	12	34	19	17	129 15	I. to V.

A.—I. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capistrano class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP VII.													
HENARATGODA DISTRICT.													
Vernacular Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Alutgama *b*	Govt.	84	—	84	—	2	70	12	65	61	12	475 50	I. to IV. and VI.
Alutgama *g*	do	1	39	40	—	—	30	10	22	19	6	180 0	I. to III.
Bandarawatta *b*	do	52	—	52	—	—	28	24	37	20	10	201 18	I. to IV.
Batapola *b*	do	38	—	38	—	—	21	17	30	14	16	181 19	I. to IV.
Butpitiya *b*	do	90	—	90	—	5	65	20	58	46	15	421 31	I. to VI.
Elalugampaha *b* ...	do	65	—	65	—	—	46	19	48	36	16	318 75	I. to V.
Embarahawa *b*	do	54	—	54	—	—	32	22	30	31	21	241 28	I. to IV.
Galahitiyawa *b*	do	34	—	34	—	—	22	12	34	21	11	333 51	I. to V.
Galahitiyawa *g*	do	—	25	25	—	—	4	21	21	4	15	173 0	I.
Ganemulla *b*	do	47	—	47	—	43	—	4	35	29	15	208 22	I. to IV.
Hanubagama *b*	do	42	—	42	—	—	23	19	20	15	8	241 19	I. to V.
Henegama *b*	do	70	—	70	—	—	36	34	36	28	15	180 0	I. to III.
Imbulgoda *b*	do	48	—	48	—	2	40	6	34	35	17	302 35	I. to VI.
Kimigama *b*	do	50	—	50	—	—	42	8	34	31	19	198 47	I. to V.
Mudungoda *b*	do	38	—	38	—	—	24	14	29	20	15	312 50	I. to VI.
Udutattiripitiya *b* ...	do	75	—	75	—	—	47	28	49	47	30	383 42	I. to VI.
Udutattiripitiya *g* ...	do	23	35	58	—	—	24	34	31	15	26	272 18	I. to III.
Udupila *b*	do	50	—	50	—	—	31	19	30	23	14	206 20	I. to V.
Kandubeda *b*	Baptist	78	—	78	—	—	44	34	45	33	15	170 25	I. to IV.
Orutota *b*	do	49	—	49	—	—	33	16	31	24	5	128 80	I. to III.
Pelahela *b*	do	43	—	43	—	—	22	21	28	14	6	57 10	I. to III.
Veliveriya *m*	R. C.	57	33	90	—	7	68	15	64	48	8	240 90	I. to VI.
Yakkadawa *b*	Baptist	41	—	41	—	—	32	9	29	27	6	130 25	I. to IV.
GROUP VIII.													
VEYANGODA DISTRICT.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Bemmulla *b*	Govt.	72	—	72	—	4	46	22	52	43	22	384 16	I. to VI.
Botale *b*	do	39	—	39	—	—	23	16	26	25	20	193 78	I. to V.
Danowita *b*	do	68	—	68	—	3	37	28	46	28	46	391 78	I. to V.
Ellakkele *b*	do	42	—	42	—	4	24	14	27	15	12	208 0	I. to III. & V.
Hiriwala *b*	do	40	—	40	—	—	27	13	29	26	14	242 60	I. to V.
Kandanganuwa *b* ...	do	58	—	58	—	—	27	11	26	37	10	224 22	I. to V.
Kirindiwela *b*	do	43	—	43	—	—	30	13	28	20	6	207 12	I. to V.
Mulleliewa *b*	do	46	—	46	—	—	35	11	32	24	12	283 66	I. to III. & V.
Mugurugampola *b* ...	do	49	—	49	—	—	32	17	48	29	9	297 72	I. to V.
Pasyala *b*	do	36	—	36	—	6	22	8	22	26	12	306 56	I. to IV.
Pattalagedara *b*	do	45	—	45	—	—	22	23	22	17	—	182 35	I. to III.
Pepiliyawela *b*	do	36	—	36	—	—	26	10	26	16	10	241 26	I. to II.
Radawana *b*	do	27	8	35	—	6	24	5	26	24	3	187 6	I. to V.
Tihariya *b*	do	94	—	94	—	12	65	17	69	71	15	410 50	I. to VI.
Torepitiya *b*	do	39	—	39	—	2	19	18	22	17	11	277 6	I. & III. to V.
Udugahawalpola *b* ...	do	48	—	48	—	1	34	13	41	25	33	303 61	I. to IV. and VI.
Urapola *b*	do	48	—	48	—	—	24	24	23	7	19	225 36	II. to III.
Kulugedara *b*	Baptist	38	—	38	—	1	28	9	21	35	4	170 25	I. to IV.
Veyangoda *b*	R. C.	53	—	53	—	—	25	28	20	18	10	82 70	I. to IV.
GROUP IX.													
KELANI.													
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Waragoda *b*	Baptist	45	—	45	—	2	31	12	31	26	3	146 80	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Bisgama *b*	Govt.	50	—	50	—	—	27	23	40	28	15	219 6	I. to IV.
Bullegala *g*	do	1	32	33	—	—	16	17	25	17	15	282 52	I. & III. to V.
Mabima *g*	do	4	47	51	—	—	23	28	33	12	4	188 53	I. to II.
Malwana *b*	do	38	—	38	—	—	26	12	29	24	11	209 22	I. to IV.
Pattiwila *b*	do	83	—	83	—	3	62	18	70	66	7	509 16	I. to VI.
Waragoda *b*	do	55	—	55	—	—	39	16	41	37	14	303 14	I. to V.
Waragoda *g*	do	—	59	59	—	—	32	27	29	31	28	270 0	I. to IV.
Genewela *b*	Baptist	94	—	94	—	9	67	18	62	51	11	314 60	I. to VI.
Gonewela *g*	do	—	27	27	—	—	20	7	16	16	3	114 20	I. to IV.
Kelani *m*	R. C.	66	52	118	—	5	75	35	85	50	21	284 50	I. to V.

A.—I. *continued*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP X.													
COLOMBO TO WAK-OYA.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Hanwella *b*	Govt.	66	—	66	—	9	39	18	32	22	25	699 66	II. to III. and V. to VI.
Kudabutgama *b* ...	Baptist	75	—	75	—	4	45	26	46	34	11	208 45	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Ambatale *b*	Govt.	85	—	85	—	—	49	36	72	56	24	351 29	I. to V.
Ambatale *g*	do	—	54	54	—	—	13	41	37	not ex	amined	169 0	—
Attigala *b*	do	43	—	43	—	—	29	14	35	34	21	188 46	I. to III.
Attigala *g*	do	—	55	55	—	—	19	36	16	9	8	278 89	I. to III.
Bomeriya *b*	do	80	—	80	—	—	47	33	52	43	21	301 49	I. to IV.
Bomeriya *g*	do	—	46	46	—	—	11	35	32	10	31	271 26	I. to II.
Koralanda *g*	do	—	39	39	—	—	28	11	27	32	8	179 99	I. to IV.
Mullegama *g*	do	38	55	93	—	—	13	80	48	not ex	amined	329 19	—
Navagamuwa *b* ...	do	72	5	77	—	—	62	15	47	53	25	264 96	I. to V.
Palugama *b*	do	76	—	76	—	—	70	6	61	39	25	301 0	I. to III.
Palugama *g*	do	—	53	53	—	—	13	40	38	12	32	205 55	I. to II.
Sedawatta *m*	do	40	10	50	—	—	45	5	41	25	22	327 52	I. to IV.
Waligama *b*	do	48	—	48	—	3	36	9	34	29	14	265 3	I. to IV. and VI.
Dompe *b*	Baptist	48	—	48	—	—	35	13	37	30	6	136 30	I. to III.
Gorahera *b*	do	57	—	57	—	6	34	17	29	21	1	96 60	I. to IV.
Gotatuwa *g*	do	—	28	28	—	3	20	5	20	14	6	84 55	I. to IV.
Hanwella *m*	R. C.	37	58	95	—	5	78	12	56	44	3	239 20	I. to IV.
Kolilawatta *g*	Diocesan	—	33	33	—	2	15	16	24	13	6	110 35	I. to V.
Koratota *b*	Buddhist	81	—	81	—	—	49	32	52	29	7	105 30	I. to IV.
Kudabutgama *g* ...	Baptist	—	51	51	—	5	22	24	28	16	5	121 50	I. to V.
Niripola *b*	R. C.	61	—	61	—	9	23	29	31	9	—	41 25	II. to V.
Niripola *g*	do	—	70	70	—	6	38	26	32	13	2	62 70	I. to II. and IV.
Tarale *b*	do	63	—	63	—	4	32	27	41	12	1	50 95	I. & III. to V.
Tarale *g*	do	—	87	87	—	2	64	21	52	22	2	126 0	I. to IV.
Weliwita *m*	do	58	28	86	—	—	52	34	66	32	19	177 30	I. to IV.
Wellampitiya *b*	Baptist	86	—	86	—	6	56	24	49	39	10	208 65	I. to IV.
Yatowita *m*	R. C.	29	30	59	—	2	40	17	45	22	19	119 65	I. to IV.
GROUP XI.													
WAK-OYA TO BALLANGODA.													
English Schools.													
Ratnapura *b*	*Govt.	53	—	53	—	—	41	12	36	33	9	807 62	I. to VI.
Ratnapura *g*	do	4	16	20	—	—	17	3	14	8	5	528 73	I. to III.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Balangoda *b*	Govt.	43	—	43	—	5	18	20	19	12	8	604 85	I. & III. to V.
Pelmadulla *b*	Baptist	42	—	42	—	2	25	15	28	12	13	98 60	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Akarawita *b*	Govt.	46	—	46	—	—	38	8	32	27	12	244 61	I. to IV.
Aviswela (Puwakpitiya) *b* ...	do	55	—	55	—	—	12	43	44	4	15	243 50	I. to II.
Ellawela *b*	do	42	—	42	—	—	26	16	26	25	5	220 90	I. to V.
Higgaswatta *b*	do	40	—	40	—	—	23	17	25	18	2	237 84	I. to V.
Kendangamuwa *b* ...	do	44	—	44	—	—	27	17	21	17	17	243 44	I. to III.
Korgama *b*	do	38	—	38	—	3	28	7	29	28	14	218 75	I. to V.
Mavalgamma *b*	R. C.	54	—	54	—	1	34	19	36	25	10	136 5	I. to V.
Mavalgamma *g*	do	—	33	33	—	—	18	15	25	8	10	73 95	II. to IV.
GROUP XII.													
KOTTE.													
English School.													
Kotte *b* **	C.M.S.	116	—	116	—	18	98	—	86	80	—	727 50	I. to VII. and S. C.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Kotte Boarding *g* * ...	C.M.S.	—	41	41	1	10	28	2	39	35	—	518 0	I. to V.
Madapata *b*	do	47	—	47	—	5	28	14	30	14	5	83 70	I. to VI.
Nugegoda *b*	do	207	—	207	—	26	116	65	118	101	24	694 80	I. to VI.
Talangama *b*	do	120	—	120	—	9	92	19	83	68	7	439 70	I. to V.

* Value of unit 85 cents, and capitation and needlework reckoned at the rate for English schools.

A.—I. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure. Rs.	cts.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP XII.—*contd.*														
KOTTE.—*contd.*														
Vernacular Schools.														
Aturagiriya *b*	Govt.	45	—	45	—	—	24	21	38	15	13	189	62	I. to IV.
Brahmanagama *b* ...	do	closed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	161	23	—
Boje *b*	do	54	—	54	—	—	14	40	23	4	23	105	0	I.
Depanama *g*	do	—	38	38	—	—	32	6	22	26	9	270	0	I. to IV.
Gehamuwala *b*	do	112	—	112	—	2	79	31	56	52	44	523	64	I. to V.
Gehamuwala *g*	do	—	51	51	—	—	25	26	25	20	18	322	79	I. to III.
Godigamuwa *g*	do	7	42	49	—	—	40	9	30	24	18	207	0	I. to II.
Jambureliya *b*	do	69	—	69	—	—	44	25	40	31	12	241	29	I. to IV.
Kalatuduwa *b*	do	84	—	84	—	4	44	36	50	30	41	321	18	I. to V.
Kalalgoda *g*	do	—	48	48	—	—	30	18	25	25	11	287	0	I. to IV.
Keshewa *b*	do	92	—	92	—	—	56	36	60	31	16	317	32	I. to V.
Maharagama *g*	do	closed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	23	—
Makandana *g*	do	—	81	81	—	—	41	40	51	12	44	197	73	I.
Malabe *b*	do	63	—	63	—	—	45	18	39	32	16	142	9	I. to V.
Malabe *g*	do	—	37	37	—	—	20	17	19	7	10	105	0	I. to III.
Pore *g*	do	—	39	39	—	—	9	30	20	7	17	271	74	I. to III.
Panagoda *g*	do	—	28	28	—	—	—	28	16	7	10	271	94	I. to IV.
Pittipana *b*	do	110	—	110	—	—	75	35	67	41	14	230	0	I. to IV.
Pittipana *g*	do	—	68	68	—	—	18	50	39	4	49	268	78	I.
Rukmale *m*	do	30	62	92	—	—	47	45	44	30	16	256	39	I. to IV.
Walpola *g*	do	24	33	57	—	—	34	23	36	22	23	245	33	I. to IV.
Wewala *b*	do	80	—	80	—	7	57	16	59	63	17	391	46	I. to VI.
Wewala *g*	do	—	42	42	—	—	33	9	30	25	14	324	59	I. to IV.
Akuragoda *g*	C. M. S.	4	37	41	—	11	13	17	25	16	2	129	20	I. to V.
Angampitiya *m*	do	40	36	76	—	—	40	36	30	14	16	104	65	I. to III.
Bokundara *m*	do	77	41	118	—	—	64	54	54	26	10	146	50	I. to III.
Boralesgamuwa *b* ...	do	98	—	98	—	3	65	30	45	37	16	186	0	I. to IV.
Boralesgamuwa *g* ...	do	—	36	36	—	2	21	13	20	15	5	88	70	I. to IV.
Etulkotte *g*	do	8	40	48	—	1	20	27	31	9	7	64	25	I. to III.
Hidigama *m*	do	48	31	79	—	4	37	38	55	22	8	145	5	I. to IV.
Hokandara *b*	do	88	—	88	—	9	48	31	42	42	14	229	30	I. to V.
Kalapaluwawa *b* ...	do	60	—	60	—	2	36	22	32	23	9	106	55	I. to IV.
Kalapaluwawa *g* ...	do	—	33	33	—	4	19	10	17	14	4	104	45	I. to IV.
Kirrillapone *g*	do	15	49	64	—	2	33	29	52	27	12	204	50	I. to IV.
Kotte *b*	do	59	—	59	—	3	37	19	36	46	6	217	70	I. to V.
Kotte *g*	do	—	54	54	—	—	33	21	24	17	6	118	85	I. to III.
Lianwela *b*	do	51	—	51	—	7	32	12	32	24	8	131	50	I. to V.
Lianwela *g*	do	6	23	29	—	2	20	7	19	11	5	75	0	I. to IV.
Madapata *g*	do	—	28	28	—	2	12	14	14	11	1	74	30	I. to V.
Makumbura *b*	do	65	—	65	—	4	36	25	30	22	7	106	95	I. to V.
Makumbura *g*	do	—	53	53	—	5	24	24	27	11	12	101	30	I., IV. & V.
Mampe *b*	do	94	—	94	—	5	57	32	52	44	7	221	35	I. to V.
Mampe *g*	do	—	71	71	—	5	43	23	42	40	4	291	5	I. to V.
Migahawatta *g*	do	18	32	50	—	2	20	28	24	14	7	111	25	I. to IV.
Millawa *m*	do	50	19	69	—	—	35	34	34	19	9	76	30	I. to III.
Miribana *g*	do	—	32	32	—	3	18	11	17	12	8	91	90	I. to III. & V.
Nawala *g*	do	7	45	52	—	7	21	24	27	21	4	160	30	I. to V.
Nugegoda *g*	do	—	76	76	—	14	40	22	40	45	8	342	40	I. to VI.
Panagoda *b*	do	53	—	53	—	3	23	27	24	17	4	77	85	I. to IV.
Pannipitiya *b*	do	53	—	53	—	2	35	16	32	22	7	108	60	I. to IV.
Pannipitiya *g*	do	—	37	37	—	6	13	18	22	14	3	111	95	I. to V.
Talangama *g*	do	—	56	56	—	5	41	10	35	41	9	304	60	I. to VI.
Talawatugoda *b* ...	do	53	—	53	—	3	36	14	28	15	6	72	50	I. to IV.
Talawatugoda *g* ...	do	—	45	45	—	3	23	19	27	14	2	104	40	I. to V.
Udahamulla *b*	do	53	—	53	—	2	31	20	33	24	9	129	65	I. to IV.
Welikada (Lower) *b* ...	do	104	—	104	—	5	60	36	59	54	13	285	60	I. to IV.
Welikada (Middle) *g* ...	do	—	40	40	—	2	28	10	25	16	5	125	25	I. to IV.
Welikada (Upper) *g* ...	do	12	25	37	—	2	22	13	20	14	4	102	90	I. to IV.
GROUP XIII.														
WELLEWATTA TO DIGAROLLA BRIDGE.														
English Schools.														
Galkissa *b*	Diocesan	166	—	166	17	14	115	20	111	109	18	1,229	47	I. to VI.
Kiripellagahawatta *b* ...	R. C.	110	—	110	16	32	53	9	81	80	5	842	10	I. to VI.
Moratuwa *b*	Diocesan	47	—	47	5	6	30	6	34	31	4	248	85	I. to VI.
Prince of Wales' College ...	Private	261	—	261	31	79	148	3	205	178	2	2,033	10	I. to VI.

A.—I. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure. Rs.	cts.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP XIII.—*contd.*														
English Schools.—contd.														
Prince of Wales' Collegiate School	Private	—	54	54	—	16	38	..	41	37	2	508	67	I. to V.
Wellewatta *b*	Diocesan	96	—	96	—	6	57	33	48	28	12	310	92	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular School.														
Galkissa *b* **	R. C.	77	—	77	—	24	42	11	59	58	3	246	0	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.														
Indilketta *b*	Govt.	50	—	50	—	—	17	33	33	15	28	278	25	I. to III.
Indilketta *g*	do	—	52	52	—	—	16	36	26	13	20	271	13	I. to III.
Rawatawatta *b*	do	71	—	71	—	—	29	42	68	31	46	434	25	I. to IV.
Rawatawatta *g*	do	—	86	86	—	—	39	47	51	38	32	307	79	I. to V.
Angulana *b*	Wesleyan	113	—	113	—	4	65	44	55	32	15	185	65	I. to IV.
Angulana *g*	do	—	107	107	—	4	53	50	54	41	9	293	60	I. to IV.
Dehiwala *b*	do	36		36			24	12	26	14	8	73	20	I. to III.
Dehiwala *g*	do	-	64	64	1	5	33	25	35	18	9	141	75	I. to VI.
Galkissa North *b* ...	Diocesan	69	—	69		—	46	23	48	24	7	116	30	I. to III.
Galkissa North *g* ...	do	—	83	83	3	6	43	31	61	39	17	277	50	I. to VI.
Galkissa South *b* ...	do	78	-	78	—	—	47	31	40	42	3	196	85	I. to III.
Galkissa South *g* ...	do	-	48	48	—	—	24	24	21	20	8	112	65	I. to III.
Kalubowila *b*	Wesleyan	44	—	44	—	1	33	10	25	17	10	93	15	I. to IV.
Karagampitiya *b* ...	do	46	—	46		—	40	6	28	16	—	69	30	I. to IV.
Karagampitiya *g* ...	do	—	30	30	—	—	21	9	22	7	8	59	60	I. to III.
Killapone *b*	Diocesan	68	—	68	-	8	36	24	30	23	5	115	5	I. to IV.
Killapone *g*	do	—	55	55	—	3	31	21	21	14	7	96	90	I. to IV.
Kirippellagahawatta *b* ...	R. C.	138	—	138	—	—	81	57	91	78	15	355	65	I. to IV.
Koudana *m* ...	Diocesan	77	37	110	—	2	67	41	53	26	11	127	70	I. to IV.
Laksapitiya *b*	do	98	—	98	—	10	50	38	58	45	8	231	60	I. to V.
Laksapitiya *g*	do	-	44	44	—	—	31	10	28	24	6	134	65	I. to IV.
Lunawatta *b*	Wesleyan	54	16	70	—	—	35	35	29	17	7	82	20	I. to III.
Mannokawatta *g* ...	R. C.	—	118	118	-	5	89	24	78	64	17	425	90	I. to IV.
Moratumulla *b*	Wesleyan	89	-	89	—	1	59	29	58	35	15	201	60	I. to IV.
Moratumulla *g*	do	—	82	82	—	8	45	29	50	25	8	203	70	I. to IV.
Moratumulla *m*	Diocesan	47	35	82	—	—	53	29	53	25	11	150	85	I. to IV.
Moratuwa *b*	do	67	—	67	—	—	47	20	41	23	10	118	60	I. to IV.
Moratuwa *g*	do	—	53	53	—	—	25	28	35	25	3	155	50	I. to IV.
Pepiliyana *b*	Wesleyan	45	—	45	—	1	27	17	25	15	6	69	75	I. to IV.
Pepiliyana *g*	do	—	50	50	—	5	16	29	24	14	6	101	85	I. to V.
Ratmalana *b*	Diocesan	106	—	106	—	7	74	25	47	45	11	210	65	I. to IV.
Ratmalana *g*	do	-	69	69	—	5	42	22	26	25	5	123	0	I. to V.
Ratmalana *m*	Wesleyan	55	28	83	—	—	54	29	47	30	11	155	70	I. to III.
Rawatawatta *b*	do	38	—	38	—	2	24	12	33	14	5	58	40	I. to IV.
Rawatawatta *b*	R. C.	55	—	55	—	—	29	26	36	30	10	125	5	I. to IV.
Rawatawatta *g* ** ...	Wesleyan	21	41	62	—	2	43	17	44	11	4	71	0	I. to II.
Sudhawella *m*	do	32	34	66	—	—	42	24	37	17	9	74	15	I. to III.
Tedewela *m*	do	37	10	47	-	2	29	16	26	18	4	88	30	I. to IV.
Pyana *m*	Diocesan	41	44	85	—	—	40	45	53	29	17	172	50	I. to III.
Velloruwatta *m*	Wesleyan	41	42	83	—	—	51	32	42	18	13	124	95	I. to III.
Wellawatta *b*	do	50	—	50	-	—	32	18	30*	16	8	69	35	I. to III.
Wellawatta *b*	Diocesan	61	—	61	-	1	37	23	28	15	7	59	65	I. to IV.
Wellawatta *g*	do	—	47	47	—	2	27	18	24	12	8	85	0	I. to V.
Wellawatta *g*	Wesleyan	—	63	63	—	3	43	17	37	22	8	167	35	I. to IV.
GROUP XIV.														
Dikarolla Bridge to Panadure Rest-house.														
English Schools.														
Panadure *g*	Govt.	4	32	36	—	3	28	5	33	27	8	604	70	I. to VII.
Panadure *b*	Diocesan	73	—	73	4	21	40	8	47	37	3	399	35	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.														
Galtoda *g*	Govt.	—	44	44	—	—	30	14	34	24	13	238	28	I. to IV.
Katukurunda *b*	do	63	—	63	—	—	46	17	49	28	12	330	0	I. to IV.
Katukurunda *g*	do	—	33	33	—	—	28	5	26	20	11	90	0	I. to V.
Panadure *b*	do	116	—	116	—	2	79	35	79	75	31	551	54	I. to VI.
Panadure *g*	do	—	65	65	—	—	29	36	38	26	31	358	91	I. to IV.
Tantirimulla *b*	do	83	—	83	—	—	54	29	57	47	27	321	55	I. to V.
Egoda uyana *b*	Diocesan	65	—	65	—	—	29	36	42	29	11	145	75	I. to IV.
Egoda-uyana *g*	do	—	47	47	—	—	24	23	35	24	10	148	30	I. to III.

* Returns for this school have been made up to 19th September, date of closing.

A—I. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP XIV.—*contd.*													
DIGANOLLA BRIDGE TO PANADURE REST-HOUSE—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools—contd.												Rs. cts.	
Gorskapola *m*	R. C.	63	34	97	—	2	51	44	57	40	12	196 20	I. to V.
Horstuduwa *m*	Diocesan	18	23	41	—	—	26	15	29	26	3	128 80	I. to IV.
Katukurunda *b*	R. C.	95	—	95	—	—	71	24	69	43	13	219 60	I. to IV.
Katukurunda *g*	do	—	49	49	—	—	39	10	35	25	18	155 75	I. to III.
Kehelwatta *b*	Wesleyan	65	—	65	—	5	44	16	40	29	7	122 90	I to IV.
Kehelwatta *g*	do	—	34	34	—	—	29	5	19	13	3	72 70	I. to III.
Koralawella *b*	Diocesan	71	—	71	—	—	28	43	45	30	9	141 75	I. to IV.
Koralawella *g*	do	—	80	80	—	—	30	50	52	30	17	211 15	I. to IV.
Koralawella *m*	Wesleyan	40	18	58	—	—	37	21	33	16	8	89 65	I. to IV.
Koralawella *m*	R. C.	54	53	107	—	—	79	28	58	52	12	288 40	I to III.
Sarikkamulla *m*	Diocesan	16	38	54	—	—	23	31	41	22	13	103 40	I. to IV.
Wattalpola *m*	Wesleyan	42	29	71	—	—	58	13	42	24	13	143 75	I to III.
GROUP XV.													
RAYIGAM KORALE.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Bandaragama *b*	Govt.	30	—	30	—	—	20	10	23	19	12	242 49	I. to II. and IV. to V.
Goneduwa *b*	do	95	7	102	—	3	58	43	55	47	22	267 76	I. to V.
Kosgolawawa *m*	do	35	21	56	—	—	30	26	35	22	26	278 81	I. to IV.
Kumbukka *b*	do	54	—	54	—	—	31	23	44	37	19	298 46	I. to V.
Kumbukka *g*	do	—	45	45	—	—	28	17	30	24	18	183 26	I. to III.
Maduraweela *b*	do	59	—	59	—	—	38	21	33	39	12	302 36	I. to V.
Maduraweela *g*	do	—	36	36	—	—	14	22	22	9	22	224 46	I. and III. to IV.
Mimana *b*	do	60	—	60	—	—	44	16	44	33	17	206 23	I to IV.
Morontuduwa *b*	do	70	—	70	—	—	58	12	54	31	29	259 73	I. to III.
Porusdanda *b*	do	93	—	93	—	—	28	65	43	8	2	237 90	I to II. and IV.
Wedagama *g*	do	—	97	97	—	—	49	48	58	24	58	268 93	I to II.
Wewita *b*	do	116	—	116	—	5	79	32	88	73	33	521 96	I. to V.
Gammanpila *b*	Baptist	79	—	79	—	1	38	40	48	32	14	167 70	I. to V.
Ingiriya *b*	C. M. S.	65	—	65	—	—	34	31	30	21	15	111 40	I to II
Rayigama *b*	Baptist	60	—	60	—	—	23	37	39	18	10	101 40	I. to IV.
Rayigama *g***	do	—	54	54	—	—	21	33	24	14	4	71 0	I. to III.
GROUP XVI.													
PANADURE REST-HOUSE TO THE KALUGANGA.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Dessatara Kalutara *g* ..	Govt.	3	101	104	—	—	57	47	53	46	32	650 70	I. to IV.
Wadduwa *b*	do	157	—	157	—	27	75	55	120	95	46	1,272 61	I. to VIII.
Vernacular Schools.													
Alubomulla *b*	Govt	106	—	106	—	—	67	39	80	52	32	518 56	I. to V.
Dessatara Kalutara *b* ..	do	68	—	68	—	—	47	21	50	34	12	452 32	I. to V.
Dessatara Kalutara *g* ...	do	—	Closed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mahabellana *g* .. .	do	—	84	84	—	—	43	41	52	35	13	171 29	I to IV.
Panapitiya *b*	do	37	3	40	—	—	21	19	32	20	18	278 44	I. to IV.
Talpitiya *b*	do	89	—	89	—	—	68	21	59	56	10	408 7	I. to V.
Wadduwa *g*	do	—	54	54	—	—	30	24	37	36	20	300 0	I. to IV.
Aruggoda *b*	R. C.	67	—	67	—	—	52	15	45	49	6	183 60	I. to III.
Dikbodda *m*	Wesleyan	81	40	121	—	3	78	40	70	21	19	123 70	I to IV.
Handurumulla *b* ...	do	125	—	125	—	—	55	70	61	42	7	212 55	I. to IV.
Molligoda *b*	Diocesan	57	—	57	—	—	19	38	42	18	8	66 60	I. to IV.
Nalloruwa *m*	do	82	7	89	—	—	27	42	38	24	14	124 80	I. to IV.
Panadure *b*	Wesleyan	96	—	96	—	—	52	44	63	35	18	192 20	I. to IV.
Panadure *g*	do	—	66	66	—	—	41	25	40	16	13	117 90	I. to IV.
Panadure Pattia *b* ...	Private	157	—	157	—	8	124	25	126	109	29	556 85	I. to V.
Panadure Pattia *g* ...	do	—	52	52	—	—	32	20	31	26	7	148 15	I. to III.
Wadduwa *b*	R. C.	64	—	64	—	7	29	28	39	22	5	115 60	I. to VI.
Wadduwa *g*	do	—	50	50	—	—	34	16	30	27	4	139 90	I. to IV.
Wandurumulla *b** ...	Diocesan	91	—	91	—	—	59	32	75	58	5	245 50	I. to III.
Waskaduwa *b*	Private	28	—	28	—	—	22	6	38	36	6	184 10	I. to IV.
Wekada *m*	Wesleyan	97	49	146	—	5	89	52	76	32	11	114 95	I. to IV.

A—I. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP XVII.													
KALUTARA TO BENTOTA RIVER.												Rs. cts.	
English Schools.													
Kalutara *b*	Govt.	78	—	78	—	5	73	—	65	72	6	2,249 13	I. to VI.
Wehpura Kalutara *b* ...	Diocesan	79	—	79	10	8	58	3	63	65	5	606 77	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Maggona *b*	Govt.	51	—	51	—	15	36	—	44	51	—	526 55	II. to VII.
Payyagala *b*	do	65		65	—	16	49	—	57	62	—	519 33	III. to VII.
Kalutara *b*	Wesleyan	73	—	73	—	7	18	48	50	18	8	106 75	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Alutgamwijja *b*	Govt.	94	—	94	—	—	66	28	60	65	26	341 23	I. to V.
Beruwala *b*	do	111	—	111	—	6	71	34	93	71	38	771 2	I. to VII.
Hettimulla *b*	do	78	6	84	—	—	62	22	68	54	16	376 91	I. to V.
Kalamulla *b*	do	72	—	72	—	—	43	29	50	40	21	233 26	I. to V.
Kotapitiya *g*	do	—	66	66	—	—	33	33	45	31	26	246 36	I. to III.
Mahahinatiyangala *b* ...	do	Closed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 80	—
Malawanbedda *b* ...	do	82	—	82	—	—	58	24	57	51	27	440 86	I. to V.
Malawanbedda *g* ..	do	—	48	48	—		33	15	36	28	14	272 29	I. to II. & IV. to V.
*Padagoda *m*	do	47	14	61	—	—	37	24	34	37	31	182 45	I. to IV.
Paleyangoda *g*	do	—	52	52	—	—	30	22	35	25	21	239 88	I. to IV.
Potuwila *b*	do	52	—	52	—	—	36	16	46	34	14	350 32	I. to IV.
Potuwila *g*	do	—	49	49	—	—	23	26	25	22	23	271 69	I. to III.
Beruwala *b*	R. C.	143	—	143	—	8	58	47	91	81	10	387 95	I. to V.
Beruwala *g*	do	—	114	114	—	6	89	19	76	78	22	660 50	I. to IV.
Dalawatta *b***	Private	106	—	106	—	—	35	71	61	35	1	117 0	I. to IV.
Kalamulla *b*	R. C.	153	—	153	—	13	83	57	106	83	8	432 36	I. to V.
Kalamulla *g*	do	—	180	180	—	14	116	50	106	109	28	877 5	I. to IV.
Katukurunda *b*	do	127	—	127	—	2	95	30	81	68	9	294 10	I. to V.
Katukurunda *g*	do	—	103	103	—	8	69	26	54	48	12	364 15	I. to IV.
Maggona *b*	do	231	—	231	5	11	133	82	167	120	35	756 5	I. to V.
Maggona *b*	Wesleyan	57	—	57	—	2	23	32	24	15	2	77 16	I. to IV.
Maggona *g* ...	do	—	68	68	—	7	38	23	31	20	3	163 55	I. to IV.
Maggona *g*	R. C.	—	174	174	—	32	123	19	128	140	18	1,169 45	I. to V.
Payyagala *b*	do	106	—	106	—	3	74	29	77	67	10	373 10	I. to IV.
Payyagala *g*	do	—	133	133	—	3	100	30	74	78	18	618 10	I. to IV.
Pinidiamulla *b*	Diocesan	60	—	60	—	1	44	15	40	30	6	129 15	I. to IV.
Pinidiamulla *g*	do	—	50	50	—	3	35	12	34	27	5	182 70	I. to IV.
GROUP XVIII.													
PAIDUN KORALE.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Agalawatta *b*	Govt.	54	—	54	—	—	12	42	32	12	11	242 18	I. to III.
Agalawatta *g*	do	—	40	40	—	—	25	15	20	19	3	209 2	I. to III.
Beliana *b*	do	25	—	25	—	—	16	9	18	12	4	231 80	I. to IV.
Bombuwela *b*	do	39	—	39	—	—	24	15	32	20	15	200 28	I. to III.
Bopitiya *b*	do	56	—	56	—	—	32	24	27	23	9	240 0	I. to III.
Gokiyanakanda *b* ...	do	49	2	51	—	—	21	30	26	17	12	240 92	I. to IV.
Horawela *b*	do	56	—	56	—	—	46	10	60	48	16	328 22	I. to III.
Halwala *b*	do	85	—	85	—	—	44	41	70	58	20	334 18	I. to IV.
Halwala *g*	do	—	40	40	—	—	16	24	29	13	23	223 77	I. to II.
Ittapana *b*	do	34	—	34	—	—	20	14	24	13	11	181 86	II. to V.
Ittapana *g*	do	.	31	31	—	—	23	8	21	20	6	209 19	I. to III.
Latpandura *b*	do	23	—	23	—	—	18	5	17	12	9	277 6	I. to III.
Matugama *b*	do	70	7	77	—	—	57	20	52	33	28	304 38	I. to IV.
Migama *b*	do	72	—	72	—	—	48	24	50	43	15	253 92	I. to V.
Pahambugoda *b* ...	do	39	—	39	—	.	17	22	19	not examined		181 8	—
Tudugala *b*	do	43	—	43	—	—	21	22	34	not examined		218 83	—
Welipenna *b*	do	59	—	59	—	—	47	12	48	37	15	207 57	I. to IV.
Welipenna *g*	do	—	48	48	—	—	28	17	33	19	19	209 19	I. to II.
Weyangala (Kudaligama) *b* ...	do	50	—	50	—	—	24	26	36	not examined		168 24	—
KEGALLA DISTRICT.													
English School.													
Kegalla *b*	R. C.	43	—	43	—	9	18	16	36	21	6	122 95	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Mawanella *b*	Govt.	110	—	110	—	5	38	67	48	34	50	906 2	I. to IV. & VI to VII.

A—I. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP XVIII.—*contd.*													
KEGALLA DISTRICT—*contd.*													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools—contd.												Rs. cts.	
Kégalla *b*	C. M. S.	48	—	48	—	6	21	21	21	18	2	93 10	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Ambepussa *b* ...	Govt.	42	—	42	—	—	35	7	26	24	14	296 94	I. & III.
Beddewala *b* ...	do	61	—	61	—	—	30	31	32	21	24	205 50	I. to III.
Dehiowita *b* ...	do	33	—	33	—	—	18	15	21	13	13	169 50	I. to II.
Marapana *b* ...	do	38	—	38	—	—	16	22	18	19	9	240 87	I. to V
Mawatagoda *b* ...	do	Closed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180 0	—
Molagoda *b* ...	do	77	—	77	—	3	27	47	26	20	3	140 53	I. to IV.
Mirihagoda *b* ...	do	38	4	42	—	—	15	27	28	not examined		123 0	—
Rambukkana *b* ...	do	43	—	43	—	—	16	27	21	13	10	190 68	I. to III.
Ruwwella *b* ...	do	30	—	30	—	—	16	14	17	12	24	192 9	I. to III.
Attanagoda *b* ..	C. M. S.	39	—	39	—	—	30	*9	7	14	—	68 20	I. to III.
Dewela *b* ...	do	19	—	19	—	—	15	4	14	13	3	59 90	I. to IV.
		27434	11838	39272	790	2144	24264	17494	25947	18321	6927	197484 35	

* Returns for this school have been made up to 30th September, the date of closing.

APPENDIX A.—II.

SOUTHERN PROVINCE.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP I.													
GALLE DISTRICT.													
English Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Galle Central	Govt.	84	—	84	38	46	—	—	84	not examined		4404 93	—
Galle *g*	do	18	61	79	—	5	58	16	62	46	23	2932 61	I. to VI.
Galle (Lower)	do	135	—	135	—	—	135	—	103	not examined		1973 52	—
Galle (High)	Wesleyan	222	—	222	31	70	88	33	144	112	7	1496 80	I. to VI.
Mount Calvary *b* ...	R. C.	114	—	114	19	27	49	19	103	94	10	974 87	I. to VI.
Mount Calvary *g* ...	do	—	77	77	—	10	51	16	62	37	8	372 82	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Buona Vista Orphanage ...	Diocesan	—	35	35	—	4	24	7	35	not examined		900 0	—
Kaluwella *b* (Tamil) ...	C. M. S.	26	—	26	—	1	23	2	28	16	—	81 40	I. to IV.
Magalla *b*	Wesleyan	68	—	68	—	15	35	18	47	36	2	221 80	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Akmimana *b*	Wesleyan	69	—	69	—	3	40	26	39	34	5	189 30	I. to IV.
Akmimana *g**	do	—	42	42	—	1	24	17	22	15	8	121 70	I. to IV.
Dangedara *m*	Private	121	43	164	1	6	129	34	93	83	16	380 55	I. to IV. VI.
Galle Industrial ...	Wesleyan	24	27	51	—	—	25	26	42	not examined		600 0	—
Hapugala *g*	do	—	39	39	—	—	28	11	21	19	5	144 40	I. to III.
Kaluwella *b*	Private	79	—	79	—	6	48	25	45	36	7	107 64	I. to IV.
Kitulampitiya *b*	C. M. S.	62	—	62	—	2	32	28	28	15	17	80 20	I. to IV.
Kitulampitiya *g*	do	27	60	87	—	—	46	41	46	32	10	165 5	I. to IV.
Magalla *b*	Private	85	—	85	—	9	55	21	46	34	8	107 85	I. to V.
Richmond Hill Boarding *g** ...	Wesleyan	1	75	76	—	4	34	38	45	30	11	298 6	I. to V.
Watwala *b*	do	40	—	40	—	6	24	10	30	21	4	111 40	I. to IV.
Welikandana *b*	do	56	—	56	—	—	40	16	35	25	3	109 40	I. to III.

* Value of mat 25 cents, and capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate for English schools.

A—II. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.				Rs. cts.	
GROUP II.													
GALLE TO BENTOTA RIVER.													
English Schools.													
Ambalangoda *b* ...	Wesleyan	73	—	73	—	22	30	21	51	40	—	455 60	I. to VI.
Balapitimodera *b*	C. M. S	48	—	48	—	—	38	10	29	21	3	127 35	I. to III.
Dodanduwa *b* ...	do	65	—	65	—	10	51	4	64	43	32	454 15	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Bentota *b* ...	Govt.	77	—	77	—	10	67	-	58	65	—	1,148 58	I. & III. to VI.
Hikkaduwa *b* ...	do	108	2	110	—	—	73	37	60	42	37	610 48	I. & III. to V. & VII.
Vernacular Schools.													
Amugoda *b* ...	Govt.	48	—	48	—	—	25	23	30	not examined		120 80	—
Avitawa *g* ...	do	—	28	28	—	—	10	18	21	not examined		30 0	—
Bentota *g* ...	do	—	133	133	—	—	98	35	99	61	64	425 82	I. to IV.
Bodimaluwa *g* ...	do	13	53	66	—	—	21	45	49	not examined		196 62	—
Dedduwa *g* ...	do	—	43	43	—	—	14	29	33	not examined		189 39	—
Elpitiya *b* ...	do	51	—	51	—	-	35	16	32	19	19	259 54	I. to II.
Elpitiya *g* ...	do	—	37	37	—	—	—	37	26	not examined		60 0	—
Gonagala *b* ...	do	60	—	60	—	—	38	22	41	30	26	207 74	I. to IV.
Horawela *b* ...	do	53	—	53	—	—	43	10	35	36	12	228 15	I. to III.
Horawela *g* ...	do	—	47	47	—	—	22	25	30	not examined		220 61	—
Hungantota *b* ...	do	57	—	57	—	—	43	14	41	33	21	242 35	I. to V.
Induruwa *b* ...	do	124	—	124	—	6	84	34	85	56	54	475 64	I. to VI.
Induruwa *g* ...	do	—	71	71	—	—	46	25	51	27	21	275 22	I. to III.
Kosgoda *b* ...	do	79	—	79	—	—	45	34	46	31	35	186 19	I. to II.
Kosgoda *g* ...	do	—	32	32	—	—	9	23	17	not examined		82 74	—
Ouatta *b* ...	do	36	—	36	—	—	—	36	25	not examined		45 0	—
Pitigala *b* ...	do	56	—	56	—	—	10	46	46	not examined		45 0	—
Paragahatota *b* ...	do	48	—	48	—	—	41	7	36	25	16	328 38	I. to IV.
Potawila *b* ...	do	32	—	32	—	—	—	32	19	not examined		45 0	—
Robolgoda *b* ...	do	62	—	62	—	—	44	18	43	29	23	266 23	I. to III.
Weihena *b* ...	do	38	—	38	—	—	26	12	22	21	4	167 4	I. to IV.
Welitara *b* ...	do	56	—	56	-	—	43	13	33	not examined		45 0	—
Welitara *g* ...	do	—	55	55	—	—	36	19	39	not examined		45 0	—
Balapitia *m* ...	C. M. S.	48	30	78	—	4	22	52	40	29	16	223 80	I. to IV.
Bentota *g* ...	do	12	42	54	—	5	33	16	29	19	4	124 80	I. to V.
Buona *b* ...	Wesleyan	35	4	39	—	1	26	12	22	21	5	97 45	I. to V.
Dedduwa *b* ...	C. M. S.	74	—	74	—	3	46	25	38	25	8	92 45	I. to V.
Dodanduwa *g* ...	do	—	52	52	—	3	18	31	26	9	2	82 30	I. to III.
Goluamulla *g*** ...	do	16	19	35	—	2	25	8	16	13	26	138 0	I to III. & IV.
Narigama *g* ...	do	6	38	44	—	1	26	17	23	16	3	105 5	I. to III.
Patuwatta *b* ...	do	73	—	73	—	3	41	29	39	24	15	122 95	I. to IV.
Patuwatta *g* ...	do	3	41	44	—	—	22	22	20	15	3	100 40	I. to III.
Talwatta *b* ...	do	57	—	57	—	7	41	9	32	26	8	121 5	I. to V.
Totagamuwa *b* ...	do	47	—	47	—	5	29	13	27	32	5	169 95	I. to IV.
Wewala *g* ...	do	16	34	50	—	3	18	29	23	13	5	100 50	I. to IV.
GROUP III.													
BADDEGAMA DISTRICT.													
English School.													
Baddegama *b* ...	C. M. S.	60	—	60	—	12	42	6	40	34	—	348 50	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Nagoda *b* ...	Govt.	60	—	60	—	—	39	21	32	25	6	238 93	I. to III.
Neagama *b* ...	do	51	—	51	—	—	28	23	29	not examined		272 93	—
Thelikada *b* ...	do	65	—	65	—	—	48	17	41	34	17	283 51	I. to V.
Yatalamatta *b* ...	do	68	—	68	—	—	49	19	61	37	32	230 0	I. to III.
Akuratiya *b* ...	C. M. S.	39	—	39	—	1	25	13	29	17	9	85 10	I. to IV.
Akuratiya *g* ...	do	—	28	28	—	—	23	5	16	11	3	76 95	I. to III.
Baddegama *b* ...	do	71	—	71	—	3	53	15	34	25	1	99 90	I. to IV.
Baddegama *g* ...	do	—	59	59	—	7	45	7	31	23	4	136 70	I. to V.
Ganegama *m* ...	do	12	24	36	—	2	30	4	26	24	4	126 45	I. to V.
Ganapinu-ella *b* ...	do	65	—	65	—	6	36	23	31	20	6	74 15	I. to IV.
Kotagala *g* ...	do	12	34	46	—	3	30	13	24	14	7	89 95	I. to V.
Lelwala *b* ...	do	61	—	61	—	2	46	13	30	23	1	89 45	I. to V.
Magalegama *b* ...	do	52	—	52	—	4	31	17	29	11	2	44 15	I. to IV.
Ukwatta *b* ...	do	48	—	48	—	2	26	20	29	21	3	90 15	I. to IV.

A—II. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been promoted for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP IV.													
GALLE TO MÁTARA.													
English Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Buona Vista *b*	Diocesan	131	—	131	4	28	64	35	66	56	1	772 17	I. to VI.
Katukurunda *b*	do	133	—	133	5	33	71	24	89	71	3	892 52	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Mirissa *b*	Govt.	117	—	117	—	6	89	20	69	71	41	1002 31	I. to V. and VII.
Weligama *b*	do	76	1	77	—	10	49	18	50	32	10	1369 97	I. & III. to V.
Abangama *b*	Diocesan	83	—	83	—	9	56	18	54	43	4	264 30	I. to V.
Malalagama *g*	do	—	43	43	—	4	27	12	22	15	8	97 95	I. to V.
Metarambe *b*	Wesleyan	56	—	56	—	2	36	18	40	28	10	157 50	I. to IV.
Talpe *b*	Diocesan	86	—	86	—	8	67	11	59	46	10	259 25	I. to V.
Weligama *g*	do	—	55	55	—	2	38	15	33	25	4	168 75	I. to III. and V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Howpe *b*	Govt.	55	—	55	—	—	37	18	35	not examined		194 38	—
Kimbiya *b*	do	41	—	41	—	—	20	21	32	not examined		38 22	—
Kodagoda *b*	do	56	—	56	—	—	41	15	33	18	19	238 22	I. to III.
Mabotuwana *b*	do	66	—	66	—	—	10	56	77	not examined		38 22	—
Mipe *g*	do	—	25	25	—	—	23	2	22	16	9	250 38	I. to III.
Palpogoda *b*	do	65	—	65	—	—	43	22	43	31	16	199 9	I. to III.
Walpola *b*	do	48	—	48	—	—	19	29	25	not examined		208 90	—
Kalaho *g*	Wesleyan	26	35	61	—	7	30	24	35	19	3	122 50	I. to IV.
Metaremba *g*	do	—	27	27	—	—	17	10	20	14	7	113 35	I. to III.
Mirissa *g*	do	20	38	58	—	4	33	21	43	17	4	116 45	I. to V.
Pilane *b*	do	51	—	51	—	—	29	22	22	15	1	60 83	I. to III.
Weligama *b*	Diocesan	133	—	133	—	25	100	8	71	95	—	409 75	I. to V.
Weligama *g*	Wesleyan	—	89	89	—	7	57	25	56	37	11	260 90	I. to IV.
Welihinda *b*	Diocesan	45	—	45	—	—	36	9	30	26	4	164 75	I. to IV.
GROUP V.													
MÁTARA.													
English Schools.													
Mátara *b*	Govt.	65	—	65	—	16	49	—	56	62	4	1790 35	I. to VII.
Mátara *g*	do	16	44	60	—	1	37	22	52	42	18	1046 33	I. to VI.
Nupe *b*	Diocesan	92	—	92	6	28	58	—	64	54	2	653 12	I. to VI.
Palliamulla *b*	Wesleyan	121	—	121	—	7	83	31	57	15	21	140 90	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Hakmana *b*	Wesleyan	48	—	48	—	2	25	21	24	11	2	57 35	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Aturaliya *b*	Govt.	39	—	39	—	—	31	8	27	20	19	259 66	I. to III.
Maliduwa *b*	do	77	—	77	—	—	55	22	48	33	31	277 54	I. to III.
Malimbada *b*	do	34	—	34	—	—	21	13	22	14	18	236 24	I. & III.
Matara *b* (Tamil) ...	do	37	—	37	—	—	31	6	28	19	10	244 76	I. to IV.
Motagodara *b*	do	50	—	50	—	—	24	26	31	20	22	247 11	I. to IV.
Narandeniya *b*	do	51	—	51	—	—	28	23	20	21	22	184 52	I. to IV.
Pubulwella *b*	do	76	—	76	—	6	47	25	43	43	29	235 31	I. to IV.
Talalla *b*	do	119	—	119	—	—	42	77	51	24	48	148 70	I. to IV.
Thihagoda *b*	do	54	—	54	—	—	28	26	31	22	29	179 76	II. to IV.
Ditwella *b*	Wesleyan	35	—	35	—	—	29	6	21	10	1	59 75	II. to III.
Dondra *b*	do	71	—	71	—	2	64	5	53	22	1	78 45	I. to IV.
Godapitiya *m*	do	37	35	72	—	2	35	35	24	18	6	101 0	I. to IV.
Matara Fort *g*	do	8	74	82	—	—	47	35	38	14	7	105 35	I. to III.
Medawayangoda *b* ...	do	37	—	37	—	2	24	11	23	18	1	87 80	I. to IV.
Nupe *b*	Diocesan	161	—	161	—	6	155	—	89	62	6	274 35	I. to III.
Palliamulla *b*	do	57	—	57	—	1	56	—	53	56	5	291 60	I. to V.
Pamburana *b*	Wesleyan	94	—	94	—	3	36	55	30	15	3	72 55	I. to IV.
Walgama *b*	Diocesan	80	—	80	—	—	49	31	60	46	6	225 20	I. to IV.
GROUP VI.													
MORGWAK KÓRALE.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Kotapola *b*	Govt.	54	—	54	—	—	31	23	29	not examined		294 74	—
Siyambalagoda *b* ...	do	51	—	51	—	—	43	8	28	27	25	213 43	I. to III.

A—II *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary	Capitation					
GROUP VII.													
TANGALLA AND HAMBANTOTA.												Rs. cts.	
English School.													
Tangalla *m*	Diocesan	80	37	117	—	7	98	12	72	89	13	365 67	I to V.
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Hambantota *b* .	Govt	60	—	60	—	11	42	7	41	35	5	703 12	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Danketiya *b*	Govt.	76	—	76	—	—	59	17	49	43	17	299 19	I to V.
Pammulla *b*	do	27	—	27		—	14	13	12	12	8	144 62	I to II.
Getamana *b*	do	43	—	43	—	—	30	13	30	14	25	163 41	I to II
		6606	1868	8474	104	583	5227	2560	5369	3340	1279	42945 92	

APPENDIX A.—III.

NORTHERN PROVINCE

School.	Government or Aided	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination
		Boys.	Girls.	Total	Superior.	Middle.	Primary	Capitation					
GROUP I													
TOWN OF JAFFNA												Rs cts	
English Schools.													
Jaffna Central *b*	Wesleyan	197	—	197	32	87	78	—	157	156	2	2220 95	I. to VI.
Jaffna Convent *g* ..	R C.	7	46	53	1	5	29	18	32	24	1	291 25	I to VI
Jaffna Pettah *b*	Private	136	—	136	—	43	78	15	90	88	—	993 22	I to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools													
Jaffna Boarding *g*† ...	Wesleyan	—	121	121	—	18	103	—	83	100	—	1554 40	I. to VI.
Jaffna Vembadi Training† *b*** ...	do	22	—	22	—	20	2	—	22	23	—	349 35	IV to VI *
										20	—	285 0	VI. to VIII.
Vernacular Schools													
Jaffna Convent *g** ...	R C.	—	115	115	—	32	58	25	85	75	6	959 65	I. to V.
Kariyur *b*	do	81	—	81	—	5	46	30	55	33	2	131 60	I. to IV.
Kariyur *g*	do	11	190	201	—	9	117	75	84	62	6	448 90	I. to V.
Pettah *b*	Wesleyan	19	—	19	—	—	12	7	18	12	7	50 30	I. to III.
Pettah *g*	do	—	51	51	—	—	36	15	32	18	7	126 5	I. to IV.
St Charles' *b*	R C.	93	—	93	—	3	65	25	60	36	6	170 95	I. to IV.
St James' *b*	do	123	—	123	—	12	62	49	73	43	14	227 10	I. to IV.
St Mary's *b*	do	132	—	132	—	7	93	32	98	60	22	291 50	I. to IV
GROUP II.													
CHUNDICULLY.													
English Schools.													
Chundicully *b*	C.M.S.	296	—	296	106	79	102	9	214	177	—	2512 60	I. to VI.
St Patrick's College ...	R. C.	229	—	229	52	64	113	—	185	119	7	1659 70	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Arially *m*	C.M.S.	46	—	46	—	—	36	10	30	19	8	64 40	I. to II.
Arithycardo *b*	do	59	8	67	—	3	40	24	37	27	14	113 28	I. to V.
Chundically Station *b* ...	do	95	—	95	—	—	68	27	62	45	13	148 65	I. to IV.
Chundically Station *g* ...	do	—	41	41	—	—	16	25	24	11	10	66 75	I. to IV.

* This school was examined at the first examination according to the old Code.
† Value of unit 55 cents, and capitation and needlework reckoned at the rate for English schools.

A.—III. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure. Rs.	cts.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP II.—*contd.*														
CHUNDICULLY.—*contd.*														
Vernacular Schools.—contd.														
Chundicully West *g* ...	C. M. S.	5	32	37	—	—	29	8	23	11	2	48	40	I. to IV.
Colombogam *m*	do	37	15	52	—	—	37	15	31	26	12	122	60	I. to III.
Colombogam Orphanage* ...	R. C.	87	—	87	—	34	48	5	79	77	—	691	65	I. to VI.
Nadutern *m*	C. M. S.	130	17	147	—	14	120	13	84	72	21	400	60	I. to V.
Passayoor *b*	R. C.	56	—	56	—	—	39	17	34	15	7	66	25	I. to IV.
Passayoor *g***	do	—	55	55	—	—	19	36	32	19	6	117	0	I. to III.
GROUP III.														
VANNARPONNAI.														
English School.														
Vannarponnai *b* ...	Wesleyan	109	—	109	—	18	91	—	90	63	—	857	65	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular School.														
Colombaturai *b*	Private	108	—	108	—	—	35	53	71	28	19	167	80	I. to III.
Vernacular Schools.														
Anapunthy *g*	Wesleyan	—	48	48	—	—	36	12	32	24	6	170	45	I. to IV.
Chernna Street *b*... ...	do	66	—	66	—	—	51	15	37	20	—	86	90	I. to III.
Chernna Street *g* ...	do	—	52	52	—	—	43	9	30	23	2	167	5	I. to IV.
Chetty Street *g*	do	—	39	39	—	—	30	9	22	16	—	90	85	I. to IV.
Kottadai *m*	do	78	24	102	—	—	68	34	47	9	4	33	30	I. to III.
Navantorre St. Nicholas' *b* ..	R. C.	57	15	72	—	5	50	17	50	37	15	205	45	I. to IV.
Peresapulam *b*	Wesleyan	41	—	41	—	—	21	20	29	12	7	61	30	I. to IV.
Peresapulam *g*	do	—	27	27	—	—	6	21	23	11	13	74	95	I. to IV.
Uyarapulam *b*	do	56	—	56	—	—	38	18	34	27	9	140	10	I. to III.
Uyarapulam *g*	do	—	46	46	—	—	38	8	26	15	10	120	95	I. to IV.
Vannarponnai West *m* ...	do	65	35	100	—	—	90	10	68	56	19	246	70	I. to IV.
Vannarponnai Sivite *b* ...	Private	127	12	139	—	13	114	12	99	76	14	†		I. to VI.
Velanterai *m*	Wesleyan	51	21	72	—	—	35	37	37‡	—	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.			
GROUP IV														
NELLORE.														
English School.														
Kokuvil *b*	C. M. S	45	—	45	—	12	33	—	37	34	1	396	5	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.														
Kanthermadam *b* ...	Private	190	3	193	—	28	114	53	139	80	7	480	95	I. to VI.
Kaykola *m*	C. M. S.	52	8	60	—	2	44	14	43	39	14	192	0	I. to IV. & VI.
Kokuvil *b*	do	59	—	59	—	3	37	19	47	40	10	178	40	I. to IV.
Kokuvil East *m*	do	46	—	46	—	1	35	10	35	27	12	121	90	I. to IV.
Kokuvil *g*	do	—	28	28	—	—	24	4	20	13	9	77	30	I. to IV.
Kokuvil West *m* ...	do	55	6	61	—	3	44	14	49	44	15	242	15	I. to IV.
Kondavil *m*	do	110	39	149	—	19	89	41	90	57	22	283	65	I. to V.
Nellore Boarding *g* ...	do	—	54	54	6	22	26	—	49	51	—	729	85	III. to VI.
Nellore South *g*... ...	do	6	34	39	—	—	19	20	24	15	4	97	60	I. to IV.
Nellore Station *b* ...	do	86	—	86	—	4	36	16	30	17	9	73	0	I. to II. & IV.
Temple Street *g* ...	do	—	48	48	—	—	30	18	27	14	9	86	75	I. to IV.
Timevaley *b*	do	80	—	80	—	8	61	11	60	44	8	184	85	I. to V.
Timevaley *g***	do	—	36	36	—	—	19	17	22	6	11	53	50	I. to II.
GROUP V.														
KOPAY.														
English School.														
Kopay *b*	C. M. S.	54	—	54	—	10	25	19	38	36	—	507	2	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Urampay West *b* ...	Private	102	—	102	5	20	51	26	70	60	16	273	45	I. to VI.
Irupalai *b*	C. M. S.	74	—	74	—	—	50	24	41	20	9	74	10	I. to III.
Irupalai *g*	do	—	36	36	—	—	31	5	22	15	7	72	45	I. to II.
Koltoru *m*	do	27	11	38	—	2	23	13	26	14	12	75	65	I. to V.
Kopay Station *b* ...	do	70	—	70	—	7	50	13	45	40	8	210	15	I. to IV.
Kopay Station *g* ...	do	—	35	35	—	4	28	3	23	17	7	89	15	I. to IV.
Kopay Training *b* ...	do	26	—	36	5	31	—	—	35	23	—	411	40	V. to VI.
Neerwaly *b*	do	127	—	127	—	6	84	35	76	55	24	251	50	I. to VI.
Neerwaly *g*	do	—	76	76	—	—	40	36	35	10	20	89	55	I. to III.

* Value of unit 65 cents, and capitation and needlework reckoned at the rate for English schools.
† Grant Rs. 348·65 not paid.
‡ Returns for this school have been made up to 10th October, date of closing.

A.—III. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP V.—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools—contd.												Rs. cts.	
Goralco *m*	C. M. S.	33	16	49	—	3	43	3	32	19	6	91 15	I. to IV.
Orumparay *b*	do	120	—	120	—	8	100	12	77	68	15	285 75	I. to IV.
Orumparay *g*	do	—	46	46	—	—	42	4	32	22	7	144 75	I. to III.
GROUP VI.													
PATTUR.													
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Pattur *b*	Wesleyan	83	—	83	—	9	57	17	45	34	6	208 35	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Achchelu *b*	Wesleyan	83	—	83	—	10	54	19	52	57	7	260 40	I. to V.
Achchelu *g*	do	—	25	25	—	—	20	5	15	10	5	72 35	I. to III.
Averankal *b*	do	77	—	77	—	1	50	26	34	29	6	144 55	I. to V.
Siripity *m*	do	61	24	85	—	—	73	12	53	47	30	265 60	I. to IV.
Vatharai-vattai *b* ...	do	30	3	33	—	—	24	9	12	7	4	37 70	II. to IV.
GROUP VII.													
ACHCHUVALY.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Achchuvaly *b*	R. C.	51	—	51	—	10	32	9	39	25	8	132 60	I. to V.
Achchuvaly *b***	American	90	—	90	—	1	79	10	50	35	7	113 50	I. to V.
Valalai *m***	do	66	7	73	—	4	63	6	52	42	2	213 0	I. to V.
GROUP VIII.													
MAYLITY.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Kattugan *g***	American	30	46	76	—	—	68	8	50	38	19	148 50	I. to V.
Kotagapulam *b*	R. C.	84	—	84	—	17	49	18	63	43	10	251 0	I. to VI.
Maylity *b*	do	49	—	49	—	—	43	6	38	21	13	128 85	I. to III. and IV.
Palalai *m***	American	43	7	50	—	7	34	9	36	27	4	142 0	I. to VI.
Vasavilan *m***	do	56	2	58	—	—	36	22	33	18	14	108 0	I. to IV.
GROUP IX.													
TELEPALLAI.													
English School.													
Telepallai *b*	American	70	—	70	12	19	39	—	45	35	3	438 45	II. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Telepallai Training *b*** ...	American	34	—	34	19	15	—	—	29	28*	—	466 65‡	VI.
										28†	—	416 50§	I. to VII.
Vernacular Schools.													
Kankesanturai *m* ...	American	124	2	126	2	8	87	29	84	67	28	359 60	I. to IV. and VI.
Karukampanai *m* ...	do	60	1	61	—	11	43	7	41	39	6	178 10	I. to V.
Kolankalatty *b*	do	71	2	73	11	16	36	10	59	60	4	293 45	I. to VI.
Mavittapuram North *m* ...	do	54	14	68	—	7	40	21	44	42	13	156 30	I. to V.
Mavittapuram South *m* ...	do	51	12	63	—	7	36	20	43	31	20	152 15	I. to II., IV. and V.
Paunale *g*	do	—	39	39	—	4	24	11	30	27	5	191 60	I. to IV.
Telepallai Station *b* ...	do	82	—	82	—	4	61	17	59	46	17	235 85	I. to IV.
Telepallai Station *g* ...	do	—	59	59	—	9	30	20	30	21	4	130 75	I. to IV.
Thayetty *m*	do	45	6	51	—	6	26	19	31	18	5	72 70	I. to V.
Varittale Velan *m* ...	do	68	13	81	—	11	44	26	52	36	10	117 35	I. to IV.
Velecity *b*	do	73	—	73	—	12	52	14	65	59	18	276 90	I. to V.
GROUP X.													
MALLAKAM.													
English School.													
Mallakam *b*	Private	62	—	62	3	14	35	10	38	30	6	389 42	I. to VI.

* Number examined at first examination according to Old Code.
† Number examined at second examination according to Revised Code.
‡ Grant for first examination as Vernacular.
§ Grant for second examination as Anglo-Vernacular.

A—III. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.				Rs. cts.	
GROUP X—*contd.*													
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Alavetty *b*	American	75	—	75	—	19	56	—	47	21	—	152 35	II. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Alavetty *m*	R. C.	180	7	187	5	35	106	41	124	141	19	712 20	I. to VI.
Alavetty North *b* ...	American	66	—	66		7	45	14	42	36	—	98 45	I. to V.
Alavetty North *g* ...	do	—	26	26	—	—	16	10	16	—	—	failed to obtain 45 per cent.	
Alavetty South *b* ...	do	77	15	92	—	7	65	20	68	35	7	142 70	I. to IV.
Chunnakam *b* ...	do	93	—	93	—	3	45	45	69	60	15	227 80	I. to IV.
Chunnakam *g* ...	do	—	90	90	—	—	70	20	49	39	14	236 95	I. to III.
Erlalai North *g* ...	do	15	27	42	—	2	21	19	27	16	9	92 65	I. to IV.
Erlalai North *m*...	do	53	14	67	—	—	46	21	46	30	18	127 80	I. to III.
Erlalai South *m* ...	do	95	36	131	—	13	68	50	89	60	26	331 80	I. to V.
Mallakam *m* ...	do	60	15	75	—	1	62	12	53	36	17	136 30	I. to IV.
Punnalikattigan North *m*	do	66	8	74	—	2	51	21	49	41	10	141 0	I. to V.
Punnalikattigan South *b*	Private	95	5	100	—	21	68	11	77	81	—	336 25	I. to V.
GROUP XI.													
UDUVILLE.													
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Uduville *b*	American	53	—	53	—	9	44	—	29	28	—	177 65	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Changuvaly *b*	Private	60	—	60	—	11	39	10	48	45	4	210 40	I. to V.
Changuvaly *m*	American	18	34	52	—	3	28	21	30	22	—	101 95	I. to V.
Enuville *b*	Private	118	—	118	3	31	67	17	94	80	20	337 55	I. to VI.
Kantherody *m*	American	24	16	40	—	—	28	12	28	—	—	failed to obtain 45 per cent.	
Uduville Boarding Girls'*	do	—	50	50	9	41	—	—	43	36	—	619 70	V. to VI.
Uduville *b*	Private	139	—	139	—	39	89	11	88	64	1	248 95	I. to VI.
Uduville Station *b* ...	American	54	—	54	—	—	39	15	38	34	7	107 50	I. to IV.
Uduville Station *g* ...	do	—	70	70	—	4	52	14	46	40	8	271 55	I. to V.
GROUP XII.													
MANIPPAY.													
English School.													
Manippay Central *b* ...	Private	114	—	114	19	34	61	—	81	80	—	873 37	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Manippay Standard *b* ...	American	100	—	100	—	28	72	—	63	64	—	426 25	I. to VI.
Navalai North *b*... ...	do	68	—	68	—	14	54	—	56	34	12	236 30	I. to V.
Navalai South *b*... ...	do	108	—	108	9	21	78	—	98	116	—	706 75	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Anacotta South *g* ...	American	—	56	56	—	—	31	25	28	12	12	75 0	I. to II.
Anacotta West *m* ...	do	45	7	52	—	—	33	19	32	20	8	108 95	I. to III.
Chanderuppay *m* ...	do	28	28	56	—	—	41	15	34	39	3	177 35	I. to IV.
Chanderuppay *m* ...	Private	142	22	164	6	21	79	58	94	79	31	363 20	I. to VI.
Kattuday *m*	American	45	18	63	—	5	41	17	45	39	8	217 35	I. to IV.
Magayapitty *b*	do	66	—	66	—	—	50	16	49	43	10	182 80	I. to IV.
Magayapitty *g*	do	—	35	35	—	—	23	12	20	17	5	92 60	I. to III.
Manippay Central *m* ...	Private	73	9	82	—	—	59	23	59	48	22	213 95	I. to III.
Manippay Station *g* ...	American	14	91	105	—	9	33	63	45	27	9	188 40	I. to IV.
Navalai *m***	R. C.	30	22	52	—	—	37	15	39	16	14	74 0	I. to IV.
Navalai North *m*... ...	American	5	35	40	—	—	25	15	30	14	6	86 30	I. to III.
Navalai Ragged *b* ...	do	39	22	61	—	4	37	20	44	23	17	120 90	I. to V.
Navalai South *m* ...	do	43	24	67	—	3	57	17	46	25	18	155 65	I. to IV.
Suthumalai *b*	Private	76	—	76	—	2	45	29	59	39	22	207 90	I. to IV.
Suthumalai *m*	American	13	60	73	—	4	28	41	48	19	2	100 30	I. to IV.
GROUP XIII.													
PANDATIRUPU.													
English School.													
Pandatirupu *b*	American	46	—	46	—	—	18	33	27	—	—	failed	

* Value of unit 35 cents, and capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate for English schools.

A—III. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP XIII.—*contd.*													
PANDATIRUPU—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Chellalai *m*	R. C.	50	22	72	—	5	38	29	51	36	8	201 35	I. to V.
Cheruvilan *b* ...	do	109	—	109	—	15	73	21	66	72	6	313 95	I. to VI.
Cheruvilan *m* ...	American	52	3	55	—	3	38	14	38	36	5	105 70	I. to IV.
Mathagal East *b*...	do	49	3	52	—	—	42	10	34	28	6	115 95	I. to IV.
Mathagal St. Anthony's *b*	R. C.	50	—	50	—	4	33	13	39	21	6	97 80	I. to V.
Mathagal West *m*	American	83	25	108	—	—	83	25	66	43	4	225 80	I. to IV.
Nunasay *m* ...	do	73	15	88	—	12	56	20	74	54	8	210 15	I. to VI.
Pandatirupu *m* ...	do	33	5	38	—	1	22	15	25	16	5	36 65	I. to IV.
Pandatirupu Station *g*	do	—	37	37	—	—	25	12	26	15	4	89 30	I. to IV.
GROUP XIV.													
CHANGANY.													
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Mulai *b* ...	American	62	1	63	—	4	59	—	30	22	—	128 70	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Changany *b* ...	American	75	—	75	—	—	58	17	60	40	9	199 50	I. to IV.
Chulipuram Central *b*	do	82	15	97	—	—	74	23	76	63	20	350 5	I. to IV.
Chulipuram East *m*	do	45	26	71	—	—	44	27	51	33	22	185 15	I. to IV.
Chulipuram West *m*	do	35	26	61	—	—	41	20	47	37	9	167 60	I. to IV.
Ponnale *b* ...	do	69	4	73	—	8	45	20	52	34	7	169 65	I. to VI.
Punnagam North *m*	do	44	15	59	—	—	39	20	47	24	6	109 25	I. to IV.
Punnagam South *m*	do	49	8	57	—	—	45	12	48	39	8	143 0	I. to IV.
Tholpuram *m* ...	do	43	18	61	—	—	41	20	43	22	8	68 60	I. to IV.
Vadaliadeypu *b* ...	do	56	8	64	—	—	50	14	36	17	5	63 90	I. to III.
GROUP XV.													
BATTICOTTA.													
English School.													
Batticotta High *b*	American	219	—	219	47	75	97	—	155	133	—	2034 47	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Araly North *b* ...	American	39	—	39	—	12	27	—	26	42	6	240 80	I. to V.
Batticotta East *b*	do	51	—	51	—	6	45	—	38	39	—	281 60	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Araly South-east *m*	American	33	26	59	—	—	35	24	40	31	12	191 95	I. to IV.
Batticotta Station *b*	do	78	—	78	—	6	54	18	62	41	12	202 20	I. to V.
Batticotta Station *g*	do	—	53	53	—	4	33	16	34	18	12	130 95	I. to IV.
East Batticotta East *b*	do	63	5	68	—	—	46	20	53	34	3	80 80	I. to IV.
East Batticotta West *b*	do	85	2	87	—	—	63	24	73	30	10	119 55	I. to IV.
Sittangany *m* ...	do	50	7	57	—	—	40	17	41	31	13	158 0	I. to IV.
South Araly West *b*	do	40	8	48	—	4	38	6	37	27	4	103 70	I. to IV.
Thunnay *b* ...	do	72	14	86	1	4	43	38	66	52	11	193 5	I. to VI.
West Batticotta East *b*	do	51	2	53	—	4	33	16	41	52	21	266 20	I. to IV.
West Batticotta West *b*	do	48	6	54	—	2	37	15	44	40	6	141 90	I. to V.
GROUP XVI.													
UDUPITY.													
English School.													
Udupity Station *b***	American	39	—	39	—	—	34	5	32	29	—	168 0	I. to IV.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Udupity Boarding* *g***	American	—	33	33	12	12	9	—	32	28	—	710 0	I. to VII.
Valvettiturai *b***...	do	78	—	78	—	6	38	34	59	41	13	243 50	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Kampamulai *m***	American	59	11	70	—	—	43	27	45	37	15	154 0	I. to V.
Karanavai *b*** ...	do	52	3	55	—	—	30	25	33	25	20	160 50	I. to III. and V.
Kottavatto *b*** ...	do	46	—	46	—	—	28	18	35	26	8	132 0	I. to IV.
Pollikandy *m*** ...	do	56	—	56	—	—	43	13	36	27	2	118 50	I. to IV.
Tondimanar *m***	do	61	18	79	—	—	49	30	54	36	21	220 50	I. to V.
Udupity Station *b***	do	77	—	77	—	—	48	29	49	34	17	143 50	I. to III.

* Value of suit 85 cents, and capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate for English schools.

A—III. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP XVI.—*contd.*													
UDUPITY—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools—contd.												Rs. cts.	
Udupity Station *g*** ...	American	—	50	50	—	—	38	12	34	26	4	82 0	I. to V.
Velvetti *b*** ...	do	67	—	67	—	4	47	16	39	34	4	160 0	I. to VI.
Valvettiturai *g*** ...	do	—	58	58	—	—	35	23	28	24	—	95 50	I. to V.
GROUP XVII.													
KATTAVALEY.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Karavetty East *b* ...	Wesleyan	87	—	87	—	3	61	23	53	47	37	267 60	I. to IV.
Karavetty West *m* ...	do	119	3	122	—	2	81	39	35	33	4	155 40	I. to V.
Kattavely *m* ...	do	149	41	190	—	11	144	35	82	70	26	430 65	I. to V.
Nellyaday *b* ...	do	91	—	91	—	6	52	33	49	46	20	274 30	I. to V.
Nellyaday *g* ...	do	—	39	39	—	1	16	22	16	11	11	97 35	I. to V.
Nugavilie *b* ...	do	73	10	83	—	1	52	30	27	17	10	76 65	I. to IV.
Thicum *b* ...	do	70	—	70	—	7	46	17	31	30	8	152 40	I. to IV.
Thunnaly East *b* ...	do	75	—	75	—	7	37	31	33	30	6	118 15	I. to V.
Thunnaly West *m* ...	do	130	49	179	—	5	138	36	65	74	37	397 95	I. to IV.
Vathery North *b* ...	do	89	—	89	—	2	60	27	42	24	21	137 15	I. to IV.
Vathery South *b* ...	R. C	73	5	78	—	13	55	10	64	47	16	267 95	I. to IV.
GROUP XVIII.													
POINT PEDRO.													
English Schools.													
Point Pedro Central *b* ...	Wesleyan	103	—	103	15	30	58	—	77	68	—	1,090 12	I. to VI.
Point Pedro Grammar *b* ...	Private	67	—	67	—	14	52	1	49	52	9	682 52	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools													
Point Pedro Boarding *g** ...	Wesleyan	—	38	38	—	11	27	—	34	38	—	522 0	II. to V.
Vernacular Schools													
Alway North *b*	Wesleyan	104	—	104	—	5	71	28	51	42	6	222 10	I. to IV.
Alway North *g*	do	—	36	36	—	7	24	7	19	19	1	120 85	I. to IV.
Alway South *g*	do	—	46	46	—	7	18	21	23	28	—	186 0	I. to IV.
Katkovilam *m*	do	33	5	38	—	8	23	7	19	14	3	50 0	I. to IV.
Mathanie *m*	do	56	26	82	—	7	61	14	45	36	11	194 15	I. to IV.
Pioly *b*	do	240	—	240	—	17	158	65	76	98	35	540 80	I. to VI.
Point Pedro *b*	Private	100	—	100	—	9	77	14	76	61	12	241 50	I. to IV.
Point Pedro *b*	Wesleyan	61	—	61	—	3	49	9	45	37	9	162 10	I. to IV.
Point Pedro *g*	do	—	32	32	—	2	22	8	23	12	5	83 30	I. to V.
Sarutta *m*	do	69	22	91	—	—	67	24	39	24	17	122 5	I. to IV.
Thampacity *b*	do	127	—	127	—	6	98	25	60	54	14	204 0	I. to IV.
Thampacity *g*	do	—	40	40	—	1	30	9	21	14	15	107 45	I. to IV.
Thutataru *b*	do	138	—	138	—	11	98	29	84	82	14	379 45	I. to IV.
Thutataru *g*	do	—	43	43	—	5	17	21	21	21	6	110 60	I. to IV.
Thumpaly *b*	do	90	—	90	—	—	69	21	55	30	10	152 55	I. to IV.
Thumpaly *g*	do	—	34	34	—	1	22	11	19	14	8	88 15	I. to IV.
Thumpaly *m***	R. C.	35	11	46	—	—	37	9	39	26	11	155 0	I. to III.
GROUP XIX.													
THENMORACHCHY.													
English School.													
Chavakachcheri *b* ...	American	65	—	65	—	4	47	14	39	44	2	434 25	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Kodigamum *b*** ...	American	44	—	44	—	1	32	11	32	30	2	132 50	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Ampan *m***	American	39	3	42	—	—	29	13	30	17	3	61 0	I. to IV.
Kadutane East *b* ...	do	53	—	53	—	—	26	27	31	13	6	40 0	I. to IV.
Kaithadai *m*	C. M. S.	81	6	87	—	4	65	18	73	51	17	260 60	I. to V.
Kaithadai Nunavil *m*** ...	American	64	4	68	—	—	52	16	35	33	11	153 50	I. to V.
Ketpaly *m***	do	36	14	50	—	1	32	17	32	19	7	66 50	I. to VI.
Koilakudierappu *m*** ...	do	66	4	70	—	—	50	10	36	27	2	97 0	I. to V.

* Value of unit 25 cents, and capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate for English schools.

A—III. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure. Rs.	cts.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP XIX.—*contd.*														
Vernacular Schools—contd.														
Koralakandy *m* ...	C. M. S.	38	4	42	—	2	26	14	30	22	8	110	5	I. to V.
Mattavil South *b***	American	45	—	45	—	—	34	11	30	24	5	117	50	I. to V.
Mattavil South *g***	do	—	34	34	—	—	26	8	20	16	5	102	0	I. to V.
Merusuvilla *b* ...	R. C.	48	—	48	—	3	26	19	38	20	6	90	10	I. to V.
Mosale North *m***	American	77	4	81	—	2	46	33	42	37	9	192	0	I. to IV. and VI.
Mosale South *m***	do	93	15	108	—	—	80	28	63	78	13	147	0	I. to V.
Munthuville East *b***	do	79	—	79	—	4	52	23	50	46	13	186	50	I. to VI.
Munthuville North *m***	do	45	2	47	—	—	36	11	32	27	5	114	50	I. to V.
Munthuville West *b***	do	51	—	51	—	—	39	12	36	26	—	116	0	I. to IV.
Navatculy *m* ...	C. M. S.	54	2	56	—	—	37	19	36	32	4	123	50	I. to V.
Nunaville East *m***	American	44	10	54	—	—	42	12	37	32	4	108	50	I. to V.
Nunaville West *b***	do	47	—	47	—	—	34	13	30	25	1	75	0	I. to IV.
Nunaville West *g***	do	—	25	25	—	—	18	7	25	13	7	90	50	I. to IV.
Periamuvadai *m***	do	48	6	54	—	—	34	20	46	32	9	119	50	I. to IV.
Usan *m*** ..	do	66	11	77	—	2	49	26	52	48	12	300	0	I. to VI.
Verany North *m***	do	46	2	48	—	—	38	10	36	24	5	121	0	I. to III.
Verany Station *b***	do	70	2	72	—	3	48	21	46	30	7	200	0	I. to II. & IV. to VI.
Yattalai *b*** ...	do	76	—	76	—	—	61	15	50	35	9	108	50	I. to IV.
GROUP XX.														
PACHCHIPALLAI.														
Vernacular Schools.														
Chetty Curichchy *b* (Punarin) ...	C. M. S.	60	1	61	—	—	28	33	29	25	11	126	50	I. to IV.
Nellur *m* (Punarin) ..	do	45	5	50	—	—	31	19	28	20	8	96	75	I. to III.
Pallai *m*	do	45	6	51	—	—	37	14	36	31	12	147	75	I. to IV.
Udutturai *m*	do	39	9	48	—	—	33	15	24	21	6	96	15	I. to IV.
Vambodukani *b*	do	80	5	85	—	—	65	20	55	57	17	245	30	I. to IV.
GROUP XXI.														
MULLAITTIVU.														
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Mullaittivu St Patrick's *b* ...	R. C.	72	—	72	—	16	43	13	52	15	1	105	93	I. to VI.
Vavuniya-Vilankulam *m* ...	C. M. S.	27	4	31	—	3	16	12	19	20	—	99	90	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.														
Mullaivala *m*	do	64	11	75	—	2	56	17	38	14	8	66	20	I. to III.
Thanyootoo *m*	do	59	12	71	—	2	55	14	34	24	13	117	40	I. to III.
St. Mary's *g* (Mullaittivu) ...	R. C.	—	26	26	—	2	22	2	18	14	5	100	5	I. to IV.
GROUP XXII.														
MANNAR.														
English Schools.														
Mannar *m*	Wesleyan	30	8	38	—	6	28	4	32	28	6	277	5	I. to V.
Mannar Good Shepherd's *b* ...	R. C.	44	—	44	—	11	23	10	36	20	2	151	40	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.														
Mannar *m*	Wesleyan	47	21	68	—	—	35	33	33	12	8	53	75	I. to III.
Mannar Good Shepherd's *m* ..	R. C.	54	28	82	—	—	38	44	76	24	22	134	5	I. to III.
Periya Navatkulam *m* ..	do	29	9	38	—	—	25	13	16	12	5	38	6	I. to III.
Pesalai *m*	do	42	16	58	—	—	43	15	44	30	13	155	75	I. to IV.
Talamannar *b*	do	48	8	56	—	—	21	35	31	10	11	42	65	I. to III.
Thylaneudyiruppu *m*** ...	Wesleyan	28	9	37	—	—	22	15	19	14	25	115	50	I. to IV.
Vedatalitivu *b*	R. C.	46	2	48	—	—	32	16	24	20	10	90	40	I. to IV.
GROUP XXIII.														
ISLANDS.														
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.														
Kayts *b*	R. C.	128	—	128	—	15	95	18	96	70	12	415	5	I. to VI.
Punguertivu *b***	American	44	—	44	—	—	29	15	37	19	—	29	0	I. to V.
Thangody *b*	do	32	—	32	—	5	27	—	20	20	1	176	90	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.														
Alaptitty *m*	C. M. S.	37	2	39	—	4	26	9	28	27	6	119	15	I. to IV.

A.—III. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP XXIII.—*contd.*													
ISLANDS—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools.—contd.												Rs. cts.	
Alapitty *m* ...	R. C.	52	16	68	—	—	48	20	36	24	8	86 55	I. to IV.
Analativu *b* ...	American	94	4	98	—	6	72	20	65	61	13	222 85	I. to V.
Delft Mavettore *m* ...	R. C.	40	10	50	—	8	25	17	36	33	6	170 65	I. to IV.
Delft Naduenrichchi *b* ...	do	91	—	91	—	7	47	37	61	60	5	304 80	I. to IV.
Delft Naduenrichchi *g* ...	do	—	63	63	—	—	46	17	44	49	3	333 90	I. to III.
Irupitty *m* ...	American	76	1	77	—	2	59	16	52	38	18	166 35	I. to IV.
Kalapoomey *m* ...	do	106	10	116	—	7	61	48	72	56	33	240 35	I. to V.
Karadive Ragged ...	do	41	7	48	—	1	31	16	33	22	14	78 60	I. to IV.
Karampan *m* ...	R. C.	84	20	104	—	10	58	36	78	62	11	288 30	I. to IV.
Kayts (St. Peter's) *g* ...	do	—	90	90	—	6	49	35	61	50	5	338 85	I. to V.
Kurunagaly *b* ...	American	73	6	79	2	10	44	23	50	47	15	219 75	I. to VI.
Mandativu *m* ...	C. M. S.	73	3	76	—	3	52	21	45	48	14	173 75	I. to V.
Mandativu *m*** ...	R. C.	36	8	44	—	—	33	11	33	22	3	85 60	I. to II.
Mankumpan *m* ...	C. M. S.	42	1	43	—	5	24	14	22	16	7	44 25	I. to IV.
Nagantane *m* ...	R. C.	74	32	106	—	8	70	28	64	57	19	280 20	I. to V.
Naynativu *b* ...	American	38	4	42	—	—	30	12	30	18	2	61 75	I. to IV.
Pungoditivu East *m* ...	do	80	2	82	—	—	75	7	48	26	28	133 0	I. to III.
Pungoditivu West *m* ...	do	20	22	42	—	—	22	20					
Suruvany *m* ...	do	56	30	86	—	5	47	34					
Suruville *m* ...	R. C.	37	9	46	—	8	27	11					
Thangodey West *m* ...	American	73	9	82	—	9	47	26					
Valanai South *m* ...	do	60	7	67	—	—	20	44					
Valanai West *m* ...	do	46	2	48	—	—	32	16					
Valanthalay North *b* ...	do	86	6	92	—	12	62	18					
Valanthalay South *b* ...	do	135	—	135	—	13	75	47					
Valanthalay South *g* ...	do	—	51	51	—	2	29	20					
		16349	4339	20688	882	1666	13456	6184	1				

APPENDIX A.—IV.

EASTERN PROVINCE.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP I.													
TRINCOMALEE NORTH.													
Vernacular Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Mathavachchi *b* ...	Govt.	24	—	24	—	—	14	10	15	9	10	180 0	I. to IV.
Chambiativu *b* ...	Wesleyan	42	5	27	—	—	20	7	14	7	1	27 30	I. to II.
Kuchchevaley *b*** ...	do	37	—	37	—	—	26	8	18	9	19	79 0	I. to IV.
Nilavaly *m* ...	do	49	20	69	—	—	45	24	34	13	4	62 45	I. to III.
Pulmotai *m* ...	do	45	—	45	—	—	44	1	18	10	9	58 70	I to III.
Thennamarandai *m* ...	do	29	12	41	—	—	41	—	26	25	9	116 90	I. to III.
Tiriyai *b*** ...	do	31	—	31	—	—	26	5	16	6	6	28 50	I. to III.
Uppuvaley *m* ...	do	36	9	45	—	—	33	12	22	14	7	59 65	I. to III.
GROUP II.													
TRINCOMALEE CENTRAL.													
English Schools.													
Perunthevu *b* ...	Wesleyan	50	—	50	—	3	40	7	20	16	2	164 37	I. to IV.
St. Joseph's *b* ...	R. C.	65	—	65	—	10	52	11	40	28	1	274 92	I. to VI.
St. Mary's *g* ...	do	1	21	22	—	10	12	—	12	17	1	186 30	I. to VI.
Trincomalee Central ...	Wesleyan	361	—	361	6	56	49	10	57	62	5	680 66	I. to VI.

A—IV. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP II.—*contd.*													
TRINCOMALEE CENTRAL.—*contd.*													
Anglo-Vernacular School.												Rs. cts.	
Trincomalee Boarding *g** ...	Wesleyan	—	31	31	—	3	22	6	17	11	2	121 70	II. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Trincomalee *b*	Govt.	82	—	82	—	—	60	22	36	26	9	773 29	I. to IV.
Trincomalee *g*	do	—	41	41	—	—	25	16	18	13	11	460 1	I. to IV.
Perumthern *b*	Wesleyan	108	—	108	—	—	75	33	60	37	14	184 20	I. to III.
Perumthern *g*	do	—	48	48	—	—	29	19	13	8	—	43 90	I. to III.
St. Joseph's *b*	R. C.	60	—	60	—	4	48	8	45	24	9	131 30	I. to V.
St. Mary's *g*	do	—	66	66	—	4	34	28	26	17	6	145 95	I. to V.
Trincomalee *b*	Wesleyan	64	—	64	—	—	52	12	40	15	8	85 35	I. to III.
GROUP III.													
TRINCOMALEE SOUTH.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Nachchiendda *b*... ...	Govt.	33	1	34	—	—	28	6	15	29	1	170 89	I. to III.
Kiniyai *b*	do	42	—	42	—	1	31	10	27	20	20	241 14	I. to V.
Kottiyar *b*	do	30	—	30	—	—	25	5	17	20	7	183 18	I. to IV.
Ichchelampattai *b* ...	do	25	—	25	—	—	19	6	14	16	6	176 24	I. to III.
Champoor *b*	Wesleyan	42	—	42	—	—	40	2	25	8	6	39 50	I. to III.
Channar *m*	do	38	5	43	—	—	35	8	27	20	9	80 30	I. to III.
Kottiar *b*	R. C.	40	2	42	1	10	17	14	23	18	2	92 0	I. to VI.
Mullaittivu *b***	Wesleyan	31	4	35	—	—	22	13	23	10	22	102 0	I. to II.
Periya Kiniyai *b*** ...	do	84	—	84	—	—	72	12	58	25	7	75 0	I. to II.
Tambalegam *b*	do	31	—	31	—	—	31	—	14	9	—	34 65	I. to III.
GROUP IV.													
BATTICALOA NORTH.													
Vernacular Schools.													
Kannaeuda Tamil *b* ...	Govt.	53	8	61	—	—	43	18	50	28	22	135 0	I. to III.
Moraoolai *b*	do	81	—	81	—	—	48	33	64	26	26	262 60	I. to II.
Chundivaley *b***	Wesleyan	36	—	36	—	—	21	15	26	6	21	78 0	I. to II.
Eravur *b*	do	56	10	66	—	4	30	32	40	25	15	137 25	I. to IV.
Kiran *b***	do	49	—	49	—	—	29	20	23	13	23	107 0	I. to III.
Koodiyeroppuo *b* ...	do	25	—	25	—	3	18	4	21	11	6	51 60	I. to IV.
Pancoolavely *b*	do	42	—	42	—	2	26	14	25	13	10	84 90	I. to IV.
Sengalladai *b*	do	47	5	52	—	2	32	18	33	25	12	135 10	I. to IV.
Sittankudi *b*	do	70	—	70	—	5	40	25	48	27	33	156 20	I. to IV.
Tannamunai St. Joseph's *m* ...	R. C.	38	10	48	—	5	33	10	38	27	9	189 50	I. to IV.
Valaichchanni *b*	Diocesan	38	—	38	—	—	24	14	19	9	9	39 15	I. to III.
Vantharamulla *b*	Wesleyan	56	—	56	—	3	40	13	21	13	2	42 50	II. to IV.
GROUP V.													
BATTICALOA CENTRAL.													
English Schools.													
Puliantivu Central *b* ...	Wesleyan	130	—	130	14	51	65	—	53	71	—	867 85	I. to VI.
St. Michael's *b*	R. C.	159	—	159	—	27	102	30	109	86	18	365 25	I. to VI.
St. Thomas' *b*	Diocesan	38	—	38	4	9	19	6	22	22	3	175 87	I. to VI.
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Puliantivu Boarding *g** ...	Wesleyan	—	49	49	1	14	30	4	36	34	3	317 75	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Amirthakali *b*	Wesleyan	64	—	64	—	—	43	21	32	32	9	92 80	I. to IV.
Amirthakali *g*	do	—	27	27	—	2	18	7	16	—	Failed to obtain 45 per cent.		
Kalladai Street *g* ...	do	2	64	66	—	2	39	25	39	30	9	189 50	I. to IV.
Karuvapenkerny *b* ...	do	25	—	25	—	2	14	9	21	13	1	59 20	I. to IV.
Kotamunai *m*	do	88	22	105	—	—	67	18	58	54	19	247 75	I. to IV.
Kotamunai *g*	do	13	24	37	—	—	19	18	22	10	4	60 40	I. to III.
Oorani *m*	do	52	4	56	—	8	28	20	35	—	Failed to obtain a Grant.		
Sangalavady *b*	do	86	—	86	—	1	79	6	51	40	19	184 85	I. to IV.
St. Mary's *b*	do	130	—	130	—	3	96	31	91	56	35	266 30	I. to IV.
Valaiyanavo *b*	do	40	—	40	—	3	29	8	25	24	2	61 0	I. to IV.

* Value of unit 35 cents, and capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate for English schools.

A—IV. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure. Rs.	ca.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP VI.														
BATTIGALOA SOUTH.														
Vernacular Schools.														
Arapattai No. 1 *b* ...	Govt.	76	—	76	—	4	56	16	40	24	8	310	27	I. to VI.
Arapattai No. 2 *b* ...	do	55	5	60	—	2	38	20	38	26	8	291	94	I. to VI.
Kattankudy *b* ...	do	42	1	43	—	—	30	13	30	20	9	242	91	I. to IV.
Thalaneuddah *b* ...	do	69	5	74	—	1	48	25	46	35	19	229	26	I. to IV. and VI.
Kattankudy No. 5 *b* ...	do	61	—	61	—	—	29	32	30	15	10	267	53	I. to II. and IV.
Kattankudieruppu *b* ...	do	61	—	61	—	1	42	18	44	29	14	201	52	I. to V.
Palmunai *b* ...	do	56	—	56	—	—	27	29	37	15	19	228	61	I. to IV.
Ampelentorre *m*** ...	Wesleyan	49	8	57	—	—	57	—	34	8	42	154	50	I. to II.
Arapattai *m*** ...	do	100	49	149	—	3	98	48	75	29	31	203	50	I. to V.
Kallady *m* ...	do	95	23	118	—	6	56	56	72	61	23	292	0	I. to V.
Kalutharvalai *b* ...	do	58	—	58	—	1	44	13	48	24	21	126	70	I. to IV.
Koilporativu *b***	do	62	6	68	—	—	58	10	50	6	43	60	0	I. to II.
Karukalmadam *b* ...	do	86	—	86	—	5	70	10	54	31	32	165	20	I. to IV.
Kerankolam *b* ...	do	35	5	40	—	—	38	2	27	17	17	81	85	I. to III.
Kokkudichchulu *m* **	do	69	17	86	—	—	74	12	50	11	18	52	0	I. to III.
Navatkuda Endowed ...	Private	40	—	40	—	7	29	4	31	22	8	228	0	I. to V.
Paleyganum *m* ...	Wesleyan	89	22	111	—	2	99	10	78	54	33	307	20	I. to IV.
Pandureaville *m*** ...	do	54	14	68	—	—	68	—	42	12	38	72	0	I. to II.
Porativu *b* ...	do	58	—	58	—	—	55	3	32	12	22	84	15	I. to III.
Puthuendieruppo *m*	do	64	2	66	—	—	45	21	33	35	7	127	30	I. to III.
Tettativu *b* ...	do	91	—	91	—	16	44	29	50	43	13	169	55	I. to V.
Tettativu *g* ...	do	—	41	41	—	—	38	3	23	11	15	87	45	I. to III.
GROUP VII.														
KALMUNAI.														
Vernacular Schools.														
Eruville *b* ...	Govt.	48	2	50	—	—	45	5	35	27	24	179	98	I. to III.
Kalawanchikudieruppo *b**	do	55	3	58	—	—	38	20	32	23	16	161	89	I. to V.
Nachinumai *b* ...	do	49	—	49	—	—	38	11	36	17	23	181	22	I. to III.
Sambanturai *b* ...	do	77	4	81	—	2	50	29	54	42	13	268	87	I. to V.
Attalarchchany *b* ...	Wesleyan	60	—	60	—	—	30	30	24	12	10	48	60	I. to III.
Blackheath *b* ...	do	40	—	40	—	—	20	20	24	13	9	64	30	I. to III.
Folkestone *g* ...	do	—	41	41	—	1	24	16	19	14	12	99	35	I. to IV.
Kalaar *b* ...	do	90	—	90	—	9	48	33	47	33	23	163	70	I. to V.
Kalaar *g* ...	do	—	35	35	—	—	28	7	18	13	5	53	5	I. to III.
Kahmunai *b* ...	do	71	—	71	—	5	51	15	41	35	16	176	10	I. to IV.
Karankoddativu *b* ...	do	64	—	64	—	2	43	19	42	41	23	201	10	I. to IV.
Karankoddativu *g* ...	do	—	22	22	—	—	14	8	16	—	—	49	68	—
Karativu *m* ...	do	106	14	120	—	7	59	54	57	36	20	185	20	I. to V.
Kolaville *b* ...	do	40	3	43	—	—	28	15	30	19	23	114	20	I. to III.
Komarai *b* ** ...	do	21	—	21	—	—	13	8	19	7	22	87	0	I. to II.
Kurumanvelli *m* ...	do	51	13	64	2	2	38	22	37	19	18	112	45	I. to VI.
Magiloor *b* ...	do	53	7	60	—	—	47	13	39	22	26	112	50	I. to III.
Mandoor *b*** ...	do	60	10	70	—	—	59	11	41	26	25	162	0	I. to III.
Nayapettimunai *b* ...	do	96	—	96	—	4	45	47	33	5	22	56	30	I. to II. and IV.
Nindoor *b* ...	do	55	—	55	—	—	36	19	25	11	9	49	90	I. to III.
Panangkada *b* ...	do	22	13	35	—	—	25	10	29	17	16	67	60	I. to IV.
Pandiruppu *b* ...	do	85	—	85	—	1	52	32	59	32	30	173	30	I. to IV.
Periyaneelavanai *b* ...	do	55	1	56	—	3	40	13	33	27	16	132	10	I. to IV.
Sambanturai *b* ...	do	73	8	81	—	—	49	32	35	9	10	44	20	I. to III.
Sayntthamarathu *b* ...	do	49	—	49	—	—	31	18	32	21	8	90	25	I. to III.
Tampalville *b* ...	do	69	—	69	—	2	45	22	30	30	17	142	35	I. to IV.
Tampalville *g* ...	do	—	44	44	—	—	26	18	23	13	8	56	70	I. to III.
Tirikoil *b* ...	do	40	—	40	—	—	25	15	28	21	6	84	60	I. to III.
Turai-neelavanai *b* ...	do	47	1	48	—	—	22	26	33	24	14	110	50	I. to IV.
		5461	906	6367	28	324	4317	1698	3774	2382	1432	17242	4	

* School closed on 1st December, 1881.

APPENDIX A–V.

CENTRAL PROVINCE.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th. Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Number of scholars in each Department. Superior	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.	Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
GROUP I.													
KANDY.													
English Schools												Rs. cts.	
Kandy *b*	R. C.	70	—	70	—	8	38	24	49	29	4	264 15	I. to VI.
Kandy High *g*** ...	Wesleyan	17	103	120	—	13	82	25	77	40	14	510 0	I. to VI. and S. C.
Kandy Industrial ...	Diocesan	62	—	62	—	4	48	10	59	49	9	3252 88	I. to VI.
Trinity College** ...	C. M. S.	237	—	237	10	39	128	60	163	116	—	1075 0	I. to VIII. and S. C
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Kandy *b*	Govt.	104		104	—	2	86	16	83	82	14	1854 76	I. to VI.
Peradeniya *b*	do	62	—	62	—	4	28	30	37	31	30	517 14	I. to VI.
Ampitiya *b*	Wesleyan	40	—	40	—	—	20	20	26	15	7	72 85	I. to III.
Getambe *b*	C. M. S.	47	—	47	—	3	28	16	34	18	7	71 75	I. to IV.
Halloluwa *b*	Baptist	37	-	37	—	4	30	3	21	18	1	109 80	I. to V.
Kandy St Paul's *b* ...	Diocesan	99	—	99	—	9	84	6	66	56	3	260 65	I. to V.
Kandy *b*	C. M. S.	75		75	-	8	56	11	50	36	9	216 0	I. to V.
Kandy *g*	do	—	84	84	—	—	80	4	21	13	2	103 40	I. to IV.
Kandy *m* (Tamil) ...	do	61	53	114	—	4	86	24	67	44	12	292 60	I. to V.
Katugastota *b*	Baptist	37	—	37	--	6	24	7	33	17	9	114 80	I. to V.
Katukele *b*	C. M. S.	83	—	83	—	1	65	17	58	35	5	200 30	I. to IV.
Katukele *g*	do	—	31	31	—	—	16	15	19	7	1	39 0	I. to III.
Kundasale *b*	do	40	—	40	—	2	27	11	22	8	3	48 15	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Talatu-oya *b*	Govt	58	—	58	—	—	33	25	32	24	15	270 0	I. to V.
St. Anthony's *g* (Kandy) ...	R. C.	—	43	43	—	—	25	18	23	13	5	61 0	I. to III.
GROUP II.													
MÁTALÉ DISTRICT.													
English Schools.													
Mátalé *b*	Diocesan	92	—	92	—	17	59	16	61	47	11	397 25	I. to V.
Mátalé *b*	R. C.	60	—	60	—	6	38	16	40	23	7	180 70	I. to IV.
Mátalé *g* ...	do	—	44	44	—	1	31	12	27	23	7	198 45	I. to IV.
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Mátalé *b* (Tamil) ...	C. M. S.	33	—	33	—	—	23	10	21	8	—	40 70	I. to III.
Vernacular Schools.													
Akuramboda *b*	Govt.	140	—	140	—	6	85	49	75	68	53	443 64	I. to V.
Akuramboda *g*	do	15	19	34	—	—	7	27	33	Not examined		30 0	—
Alawatugoda *b*	do	56	—	56	—	—	24	32	40	11	22	240 66	I.
Dambulla *b*	do	42	—	42	—	—	31	11	28	16	19	177 92	I. to III.
Eramudugolla	do	45	—	45	—	—	30	15	18	21	19	302 97	I. to III.
Kaikawela *b*	do	41	—	41	—	—	24	17	22	16	10	240 96	I. to IV.
Kumbaloluwa *b*	do	40	—	40	—	—	23	17	20	12	20	240 96	I. to III.
Kumbukkandanwela *b* ...	do	42	—	42	—	—	26	16	29	19	17	180 51	I. to III.
Leanadore *b*	do	81	—	81	—	—	50	31	50	21	44	165 53	I. to II.
Madipola *b*	do	97	—	97	—	—	62	35	55	32	40	198 26	I. to III.
Nanla *b*	do	89	—	89	—	3	38	48	59	30	29	295 92	I. to V.
Nilagama *b*	do	46	—	46	—	—	32	14	30	13	32	180 74	I. to II.
Talkota *b*	do	43	—	43	—	—	17	26	21	11	15	180 0	I. to II.
Telombugolla *b*	do	72	—	72	—	—	38	34	49	7	42	180 0	I. to II.
Yatawatta *b*	do	54	2	56	—	—	40	16	42	32	8	267 46	I. to IV.
Vahacottai *m*	R. C.	68	11	79	—	—	34	45	45	—	—	105 70	—
GROUP III.													
DUMBARA DISTRICT.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Panwila *b*	Govt.	70	—	70	—	7	32	31	44	38	29	605 22	I. to IV. and VI.
Urugala *b*	do	88	—	88	—	5	24	59	45	20	44	532 69	I. and III. to IV. & VI.
Walala *b*	do	134	—	134	—	6	46	82	53	62	60	897 29	I. to IV. and VI.

A—V. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP III.—*contd.*													
DUMBARA DISTRICT—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Gulapane *b*	Govt.	36	—	36	—	—	21	15	20	15	13	263 62	I. to III.
Hanwella *b*	do	35	—	35	—	—	11	24	13	5	17	240 98	II. to III.
Madawaka *b*	do	27	—	27	—	—	19	8	21	11	5	220 96	I. to III.
Naranpanawa *b*	do	42	—	42	—	—	22	20	34	20	18	271 16	I. to IV.
Paranagama *b*	do	43	—	43	—	—	25	18	30	18	10	276 89	I. to IV.
Udatalawinna *b*	do	53	—	53	—	—	27	26	36	20	22	242 26	I. to III & V.
Udispattu *b*	do	37	—	37	—	—	24	13	23	Not examined		240 0	—
Wewa *b*	do	85	—	85	—	—	23	62	35	28	61	238 52	I. to IV.
Walala *g*	do	—	60	60	—	—	10	50	34	9	42	177 50	I. to II.
Wattegama *b*	do	51	—	51	—	—	35	16	37	27	14	271 16	I. to V.
Welapahala *b*	do	35	—	35	—	—	21	14	18	Not examined		232 19	—
GROUP IV.													
MATURATA DISTRICT.													
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Maturata *b*	C. M. S.	26	3	29	—	1	15	13	19	17	4	90 56	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Munwatta *b*	Govt.	33	—	33	—	—	4	29	22	Not examined		140 33	—
Rikillagasgoda (Karandagolla) *b*	do	57	—	57	—	—	42	15	46	35	13	267 16	I. to IV.
Thulpegoda (Mirupe) *b* ...	do	67	—	67	—	1	40	26	45	32	39	268 66	I. to V.
Udagama *b*	do	41	—	41	—	—	33	8	27	18	20	293 63	I. to III. & V.
Gonagama *b* **	C. M. S.	40	—	40	—	—	33	7	15	11	25	111 0	I. to II.
Hanguranketa *b*	do	61	3	64	—	5	45	14	45	32	9	169 35	I. to IV.
GROUP V.													
KANDY TO PASSARA *via* NUWARA ELIYA AND BADULLA.													
English Schools.													
Badulla *b*	Govt.	66	—	66	—	4	47	15	56	41	12	1232 69	I. to VI.
Badulla *g*	do	6	22	28	—	—	21	7	26	17	15	359 52	I. to II. & IV. to V.
Gampola *b*	do	75	—	75	—	6	44	25	61	50	12	1314 60	I. to V. & VII. to VIII.
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Nuwara Eliya *b*	Govt.	18	—	18	—	—	9	9	13	10	8	804 19	II. to VI.
Gampola *g*	C. M. S.	—	56	56	—	—	39	17	28	9	6	55 65	I. to III.
Kahatapitiya *b*	do	77	—	77	—	—	63	14	40	31	2	149 20	I. to V.
Punellawa *b* (Tamil) ...	do	39	1	40	—	1	23	16	25	13	7	91 0	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Kalapitiya *b*	Govt.	40	—	40	—	—	22	18	23	7	5	241 1	I. to II.
Maspanna *b*	do	Closed			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0	—
Medawela *b*	do	do			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40 0	—
Morape *b*	do	Temporarily closed					—	—	—	12	7	188 65	I. to II. & IV.
Nildandahena *b*	do	50	—	50	—	—	31	19	24	19	9	267 24	I. to V.
Palugama *b*	do	Temporarily closed					—	—	—	18	12	257 48	I. to IV.
Paranagama *b*	do	45	—	45	—	—	27	18	27	21	5	239 89	I. to V.
Rupaha *b*	do	57	—	57	—	—	22	35	27	Not examined		91 56	—
Beddagama *m*	Diocesan	38	12	50	—	—	41	9	40	29	15	136 70	I. to III.
Passara *m*	do	31	3	34	—	—	23	11	13	10	—	38 0	I. to IV.
Warwick *b* (Tamil) ...	C. M. S.	28	1	29	—	—	8	21	24	5	4	23 40	I. & III.
GROUP VI.													
NAWALAPITIYA DISTRICT.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Dikoya *b* (Tamil) ...	C. M. S.	24	1	25	—	—	21	4	19	11	1	63 5	I. to III.
Liudula *m* (Tamil) ...	do	56	5	61	—	—	34	27	43	—	—	Failed	—
Nawalapitiya *b*	do	78	—	78	—	—	76	2	43	32	1	179 85	I. to III. & V.
Nawalapitiya *m* (Tamil) ...	do	38	15	53	—	3	33	17	47	29	4	171 20	I. to IV.
Norwood *b* (Tamil) ...	do	22	9	31	—	—	22	9	33	16	9	60 35	I. to III.

A.—V. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP VI.—*contd.*													
NAWALAPITIYA DISTRICT—*contd.*												Rs. cts.	
Vernacular Schools.													
Holyrood *m* (Tamil) ...	C. M. S.	59	21	80	—	—	44	36	43	33	29	147 80	I. to III.
Mattakelle *m* (Tamil) ...	do	34	19	53	—	—	40	13	38	30	9	133 80	I. to IV.
West Hall Kotuale *b*** ...	do	34	2	36	—	—	23	13	22	12	24	115 50	I. to II.
GROUP VII.													
UDUNUWARA DISTRICT.													
Anglo-Vernacular Schools.													
Kudugannawa *b*... ...	Govt.	107	—	107	—	4	50	53	67	49	43	604 16	I. to III. and V. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Embakkemadama *b* ...	Govt.	59	—	59	—	4	40	15	45	40	9	265 0	I. to V.
Gadaladeniya *b*	do	117	—	117	—	—	82	35	90	41	32	434 84	I. to IV.
Gadahetta *b*	do	53	—	53	—	2	36	15	37	19	4	241 28	I. to V.
Hemtiessa *b*	do	58	—	58	—	—	40	18	58	25	4	375 12	I. to IV.
Paramapattiya *b*... ...	do	60	—	60	—	4	45	11	38	30	26	253 6	I. to VI.
Petiagoda *b*	do	51	—	51	—	—	37	14	33	24	15	293 98	I. to IV.
GROUP VIII.													
DELTOTA DISTRICT.													
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Weriagala *b* (Tamil) ...	C. M. S.	21	2	23	—	2	19	2	22	18	9	85 10	I. to II. & IV. to V.
GROUP IX.													
HARISPATTU DISTRICT.													
English School.													
Madawalatenna *b* ...	Govt.	37	—	37	—	7	25	5	25	23	10	460 78	I. to III. and V. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Hadenia *b*	Govt.	62	2	64	—	10	47	7	54	46	13	280 60	I. to IV.
Pujapitiya *b*	do	41	—	41	—	—	18	23	21	15	21	234 81	I. to IV.
GROUP X.													
HAPUTALE DISTRICT.													
Vernacular School.													
Leangawela *b*	C. M. S.	32	1	33	—	—	16	18	22	9	2	33 15	I. and III.
		4059	578	5537	10	212	3365	1950	3652	2275	1373	29428 48	

APPENDIX A.—VI.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP I.													
KURUNEGALA DISTRICT.												Rs. cts.	
English Schools.													
Kurunegala *b*	Govt.	30	—	30	—	7	21	[illegible]	28	37	12	1276 86	I. to VI.
Kurunegala *b*	R. C.	123	—	123	2	14	70	37	86	69	19	512 2	I. to VI.
Kurunegala *g*	do	—	60	60	1	6	37	16	31	13	4	184 55	I. to VI.
Kurunegala *g*	Diocesan	8	24	32	—	10	19	3	22	18	—	192 25	I. to V.
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Kurunegala *b* ...	C. M. S.	57	—	57	—	5	46	6	22	13	—	64 35	I. to IV.

A—VI. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP I.—*contd.*													
KURUNEGALA DISTRICT—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools.												Rs. cts.	
Malagamuwa *b*	Govt.	26	—	26	—	—	20	6	16	11	1	292 63	II. to III.
Wadiagoda *b*	do	82	—	82	—	—	33	49	26	14	18	240 89	I. to III.
Bullapitiya *b*	R. C.	35	—	35	—	2	28	5	25	19	1	91 65	I. to IV.
Gammaua *b***	do	48	—	48	—	—	27	21	30	6	20	85 0	I. & III.
Kurunegala *b* (Boarding)* ...	do	69	—	69	—	3	42	24	68	10	6	81 20	I. to II.
Kurunegala Convent *g* (Boarding)*	do	—	76	76	—	8	38	30	48	30	5	320 35	I. to V.
GROUP II.													
KURUNEGALA TO PUTTALAM.													
English School.													
Puttalam *g*	Govt.	5	23	28	—	—	22	6	19	16	7	464 53	I. to IV.
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Puttalam *b*	do	53	—	53	—	4	41	8	38	32	11	498 23	I. to VI.
Vernacular Schools.													
Anamaduwa *b*	do	20	—	20	—	—	17	3	14	12	7	181 62	I. to III.
Balalla *b*	do	41	—	41	—	—	28	13	23	20	13	254 1	I. to III. & V.
Nikaweratiya *b*	do	39	—	39	—	—	12	27	31	Not examined		20 0	—
Wariapola *b*	do	32	—	32	—	—	28	4	23	6	12	249 8	I. to IV.
Moonamale *b*	C. M. S.	95	—	95	—	—	72	23	28	39	8	181 0	I. to IV.
Nawakkuda *b* (Tamil) ...	R. C.	55	11	66	—	—	53	13	48	22	—	87 45	II. to III.
GROUP III.													
PUTTALAM TO TOPPU FERRY.													
English School.													
Chilaw *b*	R. C.	47	—	47	—	2	21	24	32	15	11	109 95	I. to IV.
Anglo-Vernacular School.													
Madampe *m*	Baptist	54	20	74	—	4	46	24	55	30	17	176 60	I. to V.
Vernacular Schools.													
Dumalkotuwa (Etiyawela) *b* ...	Govt.	42	—	42	—	—	24	18	24	Not examined		83 22	—
Hemudawa *b*	do	Closed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120 0	—
Kirimetiyana *b*	do	36	—	36	—	—	20	16	29	4	7	215 63	I. to IV.
Liliriyagama *b*	do	Closed		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 0	—
Makandura	do	40	—	40	—	—	31	9	27	22	8	257 77	I. to III.
Mahawewa *b*	do	47	—	47	—	—	34	13	29	23	9	277 10	I. to II.
Natandiya *b*	do	38	8	46	—	—	32	14	27	20	7	240 0	I. to IV.
Pannala *b*	do	55	—	55	—	5	42	8	23	30	6	225 38	I. to VI.
Bandiruppu *m*	R. C.	30	24	54	—	—	37	17	27	28	9	137 20	I. to III.
Bolawatta *b* (Tamil) ...	do	70	—	70	—	3	57	10	40	38	9	198 40	I. to IV.
Bolawatta *g* (Tamil) ..	do	—	45	45	—	—	38	7	27	20	9	139 0	I. to III.
Boralassa *b*	do	63	—	63	—	3	54	6	46	33	21	163 20	I. to IV.
Boralassa *g*	do	—	40	40	—	—	31	9	29	24	14	160 20	I. to IV.
Chilaw *m* (Sinhalese and Tamil) ...	do	93	33	126	—	1	73	52	68	53	15	259 90	I. to IV.
Dumalkotuwa *m* ...	do	45	10	55	—	—	47	8	19	27	7	67 35	I. to IV.
Godella *m*	do	54	29	83	1	4	60	28	46	37	15	154 60	I. to VI.
Gonawila *b*	do	55	—	55	—	—	46	9	32	35	2	169 55	I. to IV.
Gonawila *g*	do	—	41	41	—	—	30	11	25	27	7	193 0	I. to IV.
Haldanduvana *b* ...	do	64	2	66	—	5	52	9	30	19	16	108 45	I. to VI.
Handalankava *m* ...	do	34	1	35	—	—	21	14	29	14	22	91 30	I. to III.
Katuneriya *b*	do	143	—	143	1	14	95	33	69	57	26	447 65	I. to VI.
Katuneriya *g*	do	—	94	94	—	—	63	31	52	44	19	286 5	I. to III.
Madampe *m*	do	44	12	56	—	2	34	20	30	14	4	70 70	I. to IV.
Maravila *b*	do	70	—	70	—	—	58	12	48	38	7	130 5	I. to IV.
Maravila *b*	Diocesan	42	—	42	—	2	25	15	30	17	11	76 45	I. to IV.
Maravila *g*	R. C.	—	32	32	—	—	19	13	19	12	12	81 65	I. to III.
Mattakatuwa *b* (Tamil) ...	do	87	14	101	—	5	64	31	74	70	5	283 90	I. to IV.
Nanjundankara *m* (Tamil) ...	do	44	30	74	—	3	50	21	37	63	21	284 30	I. to IV.
Nayanamadama *b* ...	do	121	—	121	—	8	89	24	78	71	16	547 70	I. to V.
Nayanamadama *b* (Tamil) ...	do	73	—	73	—	—	66	8	41	34	8	199 60	I. to IV.
Nayanamadama *g* ...	do	—	79	79	—	—	53	26	48	31	15	202 5	I. to III.

* Value of unit 55 cents, and capitation and needle-work reckoned at the rate for English schools.

A.—VI. *continued.*

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
GROUP III.—*contd.*													
Vernacular Schools—contd.												Rs. cts.	
Naynamadama *g* (Tamil) ...	R. C.	—	50	50	—	—	34	16	31	26	6	183 70	I. to IV.
Talvila *b*	do	37	5	42	—	—	27	15	18	20	6	69 20	I. to IV.
Tambaravila *m*	do	81	66	147	—	8	95	44	62	45	30	220 5	I. to IV.
Todawawa *m*	do	28	7	35	—	—	30	5	17	15	4	72 90	I. to IV.
Ullettiawa *b* (Tamil) ...	do	53	—	53	—	5	33	15	32	29	7	132 80	I. to IV.
Waikkal *g*	do	—	40	40	—	—	26	14	25	20	20	125 10	I. to II.
Walahapitiya *b*	Buddhist	73	—	73	—	—	48	25	63	43	24	158 55	I. to III.
Wennappua *b*	R. C.	225	—	225	—	11	179	35	154	118	50	612 60	I. to VI.
Wennappua *g*	do	—	161	161	—	10	107	44	87	90	44	625 40	I. to IV.
TOTAL...		2805	1037	3843	5	155	2634	1049	2320	1772	691	13503 79	

APPENDIX A.—VII.

NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.

School.	Government or Aided.	Number of children on roll on November 30th.			Number of scholars in each Department.				Average daily attendance.	Number examined.	Present in Alphabet or Capitation class.	Government Expenditure.	Standards in which pupils have been presented for Examination.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Superior.	Middle.	Primary.	Capitation.					
Anglo-Vernacular School.												Rs. cts.	
Anuradhapura *b* ...	C. M. S.	27	—	27	—	1	12	14	18	10	5	58 40	I. to IV.
Vernacular Schools.													
Andiagala *b*	Govt.	28	—	28	—	—	22	6	20	not examined		317 30	—
Kalpa (Ratmalagahawewa) *b* ...	do	23	—	23	—	—	18	5	18	14	5	244 28	I. to IV.
Onegama *b*	do	74	—	74	—	—	31	43	33	not examined		331 27	—
Pichampattai Tulani *b* (Tamil) ...	do	18	—	18	—	—	18	—	10	not examined		178 27	—
Ralapanawewa *b* ...	do	42	—	42	—	—	32	10	27	23	12	274 86	I. to II.
Tiruppene *b*	do	41	—	41	—	—	35	6	20	not examined		327 23	—
Kondawa *b*	C. M. S.	29	—	29	—	—	17	12	12	—	—	37 41	—
Kokatigollawa *b* ...	do	20	—	20	—	—	15	5	10	—	—	29 10	—
Maladiyulwewa *b* ...	do	30	—	30	—	—	20	10	16	—	—	47 82	—
Talawa *b*	do	20	—	20	—	—	13	7	10	—	—	30 21	—
Tamuttegama *b*	do	24	—	24	—	—	24	—	12	—	—	30 24	—
		376	—	376	—	1	257	118	206	47	22	1966 39	

APPENDIX A.—VIII.

SUMMARY OF APPENDICES A.—I. TO VII.

	Western Province.		Southern Province.		Northern Province.		Eastern Province.		Central Province.		North-Western Province.		North-Central Province.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government	245	14960	58	3566	—	—	20	1089	54	3168	15	617	6	226	398	23626
American	—	—	—	—	130	8606	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	8606
Baptist	32	1767	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	74	1	74	—	—	35	1915
Buddhist	3	269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	72	—	—	4	341
Church of England (C.M.S.)...	50	3082	27	1461	47	3118	—	—	26	1602	2	152	6	160	158	9485
Church of England (Diocesan)	42	3040	14	1251	—	—	3	132	5	337	2	74	—	—	66	4834
Private	7	323	3	328	16	1760	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	2951
Roman Catholic	116	11686	2	191	41	3337	8	592	5	296	38	2853	—	—	210	18835
Wesleyan	54	3766	25	1677	53	4067	75	4514	2	160	—	—	—	—	209	14184
TOTAL ...	549	39272	129	8474	287	20888	107	6367	94	5537	59	3843	12	376	1237	84757

APPENDIX B.—1.

Provincial Distribution of Scholars in English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools, including Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction.

Province and Class of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on 30th November, 1881.			Nation.									Religion.									Number of Scholars in each Department of Schools.			
							Sinhalese.		Malabar																	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	English.	European Descendants.	Low-Country.	Kandyans.	Natives of Ceylon.	Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Roman Catholic.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mohammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.	Primary.	Middle.	High.*	Capitation.
Western Province.																										
English schools ...	43	3786	730	4516	33	1127	2971	63	241	14	23	44	10	893	321	269	1760	136	68	73	991	4	2941	833	615	547
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	35	2146	356	2502	6	76	1956	149	130	59	76	45	3	172	4	144	446	74	125	62	1473	2	1494	228	10	772
Vernacular schools ...	471	21502	10752	32254	—	24	30582	630	938	24	4	48	4	1130	1	1020	11105	141	53	99	18705	—	19829	1085	165	11175
Southern Province.																										
English schools ...	17	1457	219	1676	7	256	1334	1	37	4	9	27	1	205	112	97	139	2	36	10	1052	3	1002	322	103	249
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	14	805	136	941	—	29	655	1	6	3	33	23	—	56	1	15	13	5	57	8	788	—	651	86	—	204
Vernacular schools ...	98	4344	1513	5857	—	56	5760	1	1	2	1	36	—	68	4	98	19	—	36	2	5630	—	3574	175	1	2107
Northern Province.																										
English schools ...	19	1932	54	1986	11	81	3	1	1860	1	11	18	—	125	5	88	309	77	29	1352	1	—	1036	525	287	138
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	23	1330	197	1527	—	18	—	—	1509	—	—	—	—	9	4	116	180	118	—	1100	—	—	1019	284	45	199
Vernacular schools ...	245	13287	4088	17375	—	13	—	—	17209	42	5	106	—	140	1	62	2475	231	137	14329	—	—	11401	1077	50	4647
Eastern Province.																										
English schools ...	7	544	21	565	10	91	6	4	419	7	9	18	1	36	—	47	159	—	27	295	1	—	322	155	24	64
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	2	—	80	80	—	18	1	1	56	1	2	1	—	6	—	42	2	—	1	29	—	—	52	17	1	10
Vernacular schools ...	98	4917	805	5722	—	63	25	—	4681	10	8	734	1	2	—	59	301	—	739	4594	27	—	3943	152	3	1624
Central Province.																										
English schools ...	11	722	169	891	13	266	356	128	65	2	41	12	8	220	29	74	227	49	56	31	202	3	561	105	10	215
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	29	1516	210	1726	4	52	663	500	183	147	94	73	10	175	3	12	226	8	168	210	914	10	1109	72	—	545
Vernacular schools ...	54	2721	199	2920	—	6	201	2430	54	184	1	46	—	16	—	3	158	3	48	192	2499	1	1695	35	—	1190
North-Western Province.																										
English schools ...	6	213	107	320	—	69	132	65	19	—	11	2	3	68	3	1	216	—	12	1	19	—	190	39	3	88
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	3	164	20	184	—	15	117	14	28	—	5	4	1	34	—	—	46	12	9	6	77	—	133	13	—	38
Vernacular schools ...	50	2429	910	3339	—	—	2063	542	722	3	2	7	—	22	—	1	2521	1	9	26	759	—	2311	103	2	923
North-Central Province.																										
Anglo-Vernacular schools ...	1	27	—	27	—	2	5	2	6	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	4	8	11	—	12	1	—	14
Vernacular schools ...	11	349	—	349	—	—	—	228	47	—	—	73	1	—	—	—	18	—	73	2	256	—	245	—	—	104
Total ...	1237	64191	20566	84757	84	2252	47030	4776	28411	305	339	1319	43	3379	488	2148	20342	855	1688	22429	33405	22	53520	5286	1319	35048

* Of the students enumerated in this column, all of whom are receiving instruction in one or more subjects beyond the standard, 420 are included in other standards.

APPENDIX B.—II.

Provincial Distribution of Schools and Scholars indicating Religion, Nationality, and Standard of Instruction.

Synoptic View.

Province.	Number of Schools.	Number of Children on Roll on 30th November, 1881.			Nation.									Religion.									Number of scholars in each Department of Schools.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese. Low-country.	Sinhalese. Kandyans.	Malabar. Natives of Ceylon.	Malabar. Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyans.	Roman Catholic.	Christians of other Denominations.	Mahammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.	Primary.	Middle.	High.*	Capitation Class.
Western ...	549	27434	11838	39272	59	1227	15509	832	1309	97	105	137	17	2195	326	1433	13311	351	247	234	21169	6	24264	2144	790	12494
Southern ...	129	6606	1868	8474	7	332	7949	3	44	9	43	86	1	329	117	210	191	5	129	20	7470	3	5227	583	104	2560
Northern ...	287	16549*	4339	20888	11	112	3	1	20578	43	16	124	—	274	10	266	2964	426	166	16781	1	—	13456	1866	382	5184
Eastern ...	167	5461	906	6367	10	172	32	5	5356	18	19	753	2	44	—	148	462	—	767	4918	28	—	4317	324	28	1698
Central ...	94	4959	578	5537	17	324	1220	3058	302	331	136	181	18	411	32	89	611	60	272	433	3615	14	3365	212	10	1950
North-Western ...	59	2806	1037	3843	—	83	2312	641	769	3	18	13	4	124	3	2	2783	13	30	33	855	—	2634	155	6	1049
North-Central ...	12	376	—	376	—	2	5	236	53	2	2	75	1	2	—	—	20	—	77	10	267	—	257	1	—	118
Total ...	1237	64191	20566	84757	84	2252	47030	4776	28411	503	339	1319	43	3379	488	2148	20342	855	1688	22429	33405	23	53520	5.85	1319	25053

* Of the Students enumerated in this column, all of whom are receiving instruction in one or more subjects of the Standard of the Code, 420 are included in other Standards.

APPENDIX C.—I.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grant-in-Aid English Schools, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

(NOTE.—This table includes the Kandy Industrial School. *See* Appendix D.)

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Northern.		Eastern.		Central.		North-Western.		North-Central.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
American ...	—	—	—	—	5	3065 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3065 17
Baptist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buddhist ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church of England: C. M. S. ...	1	727 50	3	930 0	3	3415 67	—	—	1	1075 0	—	—	—	—	8	6148 17
Diocesan ...	7	4438 11	4	2683 48	—	—	1	175 37	2	3650 18	1	192 25	—	—	15	11139 34
Private ...	3	3693 32	—	—	4	2938 53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6631 85
Roman Catholic ...	18	8577 20	2	1347 69	3	2113 33	3	1328 47	3	643 30	3	806 52	—	—	27	14815 53
Wesleyan ...	4	1975 0	3	2023 30	4	4445 77	3	1712 82	1	510 0	—	—	—	—	15	10666 89
TOTAL ..	28	19611 13	12	6984 47	19	15977 41	7	3216 66	7	5878 43	4	998 77	—	—	77	52666 95

APPENDIX C.—II.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grant-in-Aid Anglo-Vernacular Schools, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

(NOTE.—This table includes two schools supported by lump-sum grants. *See* Appendix D.)

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Northern.		Eastern.		Central.		North-Western.		North-Central.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
American ...	—	—	—	—	14	4525 45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	4525 45
Baptist ...	5	897 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	224 60	1	176 60	—	—	8	1298 25
Buddhist ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church of England: C. M. S. ...	11	2806 75	1	81 40	1	99 90	—	—	18	1948 80	1	64 35	1	58 40	33	5059 60
Diocesan ...	1	499 92	5	1690 25	—	—	—	—	1	260 65	—	—	—	—	7	2450 82
Private ...	—	—	—	—	2	441 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	441 25
Roman Catholic ...	1	246 0	—	—	2	521 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	767 0
Wesleyan ...	5	703 0	3	435 65	4	2919 10	2	439 45	1	72 85	—	—	—	—	15	4571 5
TOTAL ...	23	5152 72	9	2206 30	23	8506 70	2	439 45	22	2506 90	2	240 95	1	58 40	82	19113 42

APPENDIX C.—III.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grant-in-Aid Vernacular Schools, showing Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

(NOTE.—This table includes three schools supported by lump-sum grants. *See* Appendix D.)

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Northern.		Eastern.		Central.		North-Western.		North-Central.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
American ...	—	—	—	—	111	17006 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	111	17006 20
Baptist ...	27	4226 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	4226 75
Buddhist ...	3	1268 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	158 55	—	—	4	1427 35
Church of England: C. M. S. ...	38	5292 10	23	2513 35	43	6830 45	—	—	7	724 0	1	181 0	5	174 78	117	15715 68
Diocesan ...	34	4909 20	5	1363 65	—	—	2	39 15	2	169 70	1	76 45	—	—	44	6558 15
Private ...	4	956 10	5	596 5	10	2662 95	1	228 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	4443 10
Roman Catholic ...	102	28037 35	—	—	36	8510 65	5	793 5	2	166 80	35	6984 40	—	—	180	44394 25
Wesleyan ...	45	5058 20	19	2850 55	45	7145 10	70	7387 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	179	22441 13
TOTAL ...	253	49748 50	50	7323 60	245	42155 35	78	8449 48	11	1060 50	38	7300 40	5	174 78	680	116212 61

APPENDIX C.—IV.

PROVINCIAL Distribution of Grant-in-Aid English, Anglo-Vernacular, and Vernacular Schools, showing the Managing Agencies, the Number of Schools under each, and the Amount of Grant.

(NOTE.—This table includes six schools supported by lump-sum grants enumerated in Appendix D.)

MISSION.	Western.		Southern.		Northern.		Eastern.		Central.		North-Western.		North-Central.		TOTAL.	
	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.	Schools.	Grant.
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
American ...	—	—	—	—	130	24596 82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	24596 82
Baptist ...	32	5123 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	224 60	1	176 60	—	—	35	5525 0
Buddhist ...	3	1268 80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	158 55	—	—	4	1427 35
Church of England: C. M. S. ...	50	8826 35	27	3524 75	47	10346 2	—	—	26	3747 80	2	245 35	6	233 18	158	26923 45
Diocesan ...	42	9847 23	14	5757 38	—	—	3	214 52	5	4080 48	2	268 70	—	—	66	20148 31
Private ...	7	4849 42	3	596 5	16	6042 73	1	228 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	11716 20
Roman Catholic ...	116	36860 55	2	1347 69	41	11144 0	9	2123 52	5	810 10	34	7690 92	—	—	210	59976 78
Wesleyan ...	54	7736 20	26	5310 60	53	14609 97	75	9539 55	2	592 85	—	—	—	—	209	37679 7
TOTAL ...	304	74412 35	72	16516 37	287	66639 54	87	12105 59	40	9445 82	44	8540 12	6	233 18	839	187092 98

APPENDIX D.

Schools supported or supervised by the Department of Public Instruction under special arrangement.

	Class of Schools.	Number of Children on the roll on the 30th November, 1850.			Nationality.									Religion.									Number of Scholars in each Department of Schools.			
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	English.	European Descendants.	Sinhalese. Low-country.	Sinhalese. Kandyans.	Malabars. Natives of Ceylon.	Malabars. Immigrants.	Malays.	Moors.	Others.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Roman Catholic.	Christians of other denominations.	Muhammedans.	Hindus.	Buddhists.	Others.	Primary.	Middle.	High.	Capitation.
Colombo Industrial* ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buona Vista Orphanage† ...	Anglo-Ver.	—	35	35	—	6	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	4	—	7
Colombo Girls' Ragged† ...	do	11	52	63	—	42	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	1	34	—	—	—	14	—	31	—	—	32
Galle Industrial† ...	Vernacular	24	27	51	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	38	9	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	26
Kandy Industrial† ...	English	62	—	62	6	32	12	8	3	1	—	—	—	39	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	48	4	—	10
Navatkuda Endowed† ...	Vernacular	40	—	40	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	39	—	—	29	7	—	4
Vidyodaya College† ...	do	94	—	94	—	—	84	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	92	—	—	—	94	—
Railway Boys' Night‡ ...	Anglo-Ver.	28	—	28	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	19	—	19	—	—	9
Railway Girls'‡ ...	do	4	48	52	6	6	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	8	23	—	—	—	15	—	28	—	—	24
Negombo Jail‡ ...	Vernacular	91	—	91	—	—	45	25	13	—	1	7	—	1	—	—	9	—	8	13	60	—	6	—	—	85
Welikada Jail‡ ...	do	32	—	32	—	—	17	8	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	6	—	4	2	20	—	18	—	—	14
Total ...	—	386	162	548	12	137	276	51	57	3	3	9	—	113	7	48	92	—	12	54	222	—	228	15	94	211

* This school received a subsidy of Rs. 1,000 out of the vote for the year, but no further grant will be paid on account of it. It has not been included in the General List of Aided Schools in the statistics of this Report.

† Schools partly supported by Government donation.

‡ Schools receiving no support, but controlled and supervised by the Department of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Pupils attending the Schools in connection with the Department of Public Instruction, from the year 1872 to the year 1881.

Year.	Government English Boys' Schools		Government Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Schools		Government Vernacular Boys' Schools		Government English Girls' Schools		Government Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Schools		Government Vernacular Girls' Schools		Grant-in-Aid Schools.		Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
1872	13	1,110	24	1,069	130	7,267	4	257	7	176	22	973	402	25,443	602	36,295
1873	12	981	27	1,187	170	8,041	4	254	5	188	23	997	528	32,594	769	44,192
1874	12	945	30	1,545	169	7,886	4	258	4	135	24	950	595	35,569	838	47,278
1875	12	890	33	1,644	191	8,572	4	304	7	199	29	1,167	654	41,343	930	54,199
1876	12	970	32	1,622	212	10,687	4	281	7	220	34	1,335	697	45,422	998	60,537
1877	13	998	30	1,586	239	11,189	5	324	7	159	35	1,421	730	47,142	1,059	62,919
1878	14	1,131	29	1,418	255	12,899	6	364	5	129	47	1,955	772	49,864	1,128	67,750
1879	14	1,151	28	1,618	262	13,497	7	446	5	126	56	2,282	814	55,944	1,186	75,064
1880	13	1,168	26	1,735	262	15,093	7	506	5	136	56	2,659	833	59,820	1,202	81,114
1881	16	1,326	23	1,922	275	15,754	10	550	2	156	69	3,559	839	61,131	1,238	84,757

APPENDIX F.—I.

STATEMENT showing the Amount voted for the Department of Public Instruction, and the Amount expended, under the Heads of Establishment and Education, for the year 1881.

	Amount voted.	Amount expended.	Excess.	Balance.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Salaries.				
Fixed	37,750 0	37,749 34	—	0 66
Provisional	198,953 0	189,967 28	—	8,985 72
Allowances.				
Grants-in-Aid for existing Schools	175,000 0	183,670 96	8,670 96	—
Grants-in-Aid for New Schools	5,000 0	3,276 85	—	1,723 15
Result payments to certificated head teachers ...	5,000 0	4,153 50	—	846 50
Allowances to Ragged Schools	500 0	499 92	—	0 8
Cost of boarding Normal students	8,300 0	6,665 12	—	1,634 88
Cost of boarding Military orphan boys at the Kandy Industrial School	1,450 0	499 92	—	950 8
Manager's Commission on work done at the Kandy Industrial School	550 0	453 4	—	96 96
Four English scholarships, including 500 rupees passage-money	5,875 0	5,150 0	—	725 0
Allowance to Kandy Industrial School	2,000 0	1,999 92	—	0 8
Queen's Scholarships	2,200 0	1,743 17	—	456 83
Allowance to Galle Industrial School	600 0	600 0	—	—
Allowance to Buena Vista Charity School ...	900 0	900 0	—	—
190 Monitors in Vernacular Schools including bonus to Head Masters on the same	6,500 0	5,337 69	—	1,162 31
Grant to Páli Vidyódaya College	1,000 0	1,000 0	—	—
Grant to Industrial School, Colombo	1,000 0	1,000 0	—	—
Cost of translating and printing a new series of Sinhalese School Books	2,000 0	1,152 38	—	847 62
For a revised edition of the Mahâwansa in English and Sinhalese	2,000 0	166 66	—	1,833 34
Donation to Libraries, Book Clubs, &c. ...	3,000 0	2,750 0	—	250 0
Contingencies.				
Cost of Books and Stationery	13,500 0	6,231 57	—	7,268 43
Furniture for Schools	5,000 0	2,639 18	—	2,360 82
Repairs, &c.	3,500 0	4,057 74	557 74	—
Mathematical Prize	100 0	100 0	—	—
Rent.				
Rent of School-houses	4,000 0	3,873 42	—	126 58
Transport.				
Travelling expenses of Director, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Peons	14,000 0	15,632 55	1,632 55	—
Horse Allowance to two Sub-Inspectors ...	960 0	960 0	—	—
Cost of bringing Teachers to local centre for examination	1,000 0	610 34	—	389 66
Rs. ...	501,638 0	482,840 55	10,861 25	29,658 70

APPENDIX F.—II.

STATEMENT showing the Annual Expenditure incurred on account of "Education," and the Receipts by Fees, from the year 1872 to the year 1881.

Year.	Fixed Establishment.		Provisional Establishment.		Rent.		Education, exclusive of Establishment.		Transport.		Total.		Receipts by Fees.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
1872	37,001	34	112,668	30	9,748	64	99,511	88	8,648	29	267,577	95	24,570	64
1873	34,680	53	116,237	47	7,933	97	127,479	15	8,980	9	295,311	21	22,167	69½
1874	33,219	25	128,187	54	6,306	21	140,569	54	10,558	81	318,851	35	23,253	5
1875	36,519	66	135,709	30	5,880	92	164,104	18	10,634	93	352,848	99	22,691	2
1876	39,211	3	150,788	75	5,797	37	171,229	14	13,887	91	380,914	20	24,158	80
1877	36,749	95	160,875	46	4,244	53	180,298	88	14,849	68	397,118	50	23,111	70
1878	32,763	77	172,001	43	4,215	68	186,634	23	13,441	27	409,056	38	22,139	44
1879	38,025	56	181,961	44	3,942	8	205,674	12	15,624	94	445,228	4	22,927	73
1880	38,440	2	183,651	53	4,135	92	249,367	41	16,374	50	491,869	38	22,824	38
1881	37,749	34	189,967	28	—		255,123	93	—		482,840	55	23,057	52

APPENDIX F.—III.

ACCOUNT of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Department of Public Instruction from 1st January to 31st December, 1881.

	Rs.	cts.
Amount received from the Treasury on account of votes	454,743	29
Amount received by fees	23,057	52
Do. by sale of Stationery ...	585	54
Do. by sale of Books ...	4,454	20
Rs.	482,840	55

			Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
ADMINISTRATION.						
Cost of Direction			24,118	87		
Cost of Inspection			42,917	28		
					67,036	15
GENERAL INSTRUCTION.						
Superior.	Rs.	cts.				
Colombo Academy ...	24,747	93				
Galle Central ...	6,243	68				
Female Seminary ...	3,892	13				
Páli Vidyódaya College	1,000	0				
Scholarships and Prizes	7,146	48				
			43,030	17		
Middle and Primary.						
Government Schools	152,995	15				
Grant-in-aid Schools	187,288	13				
			340,283	26		
					383,313	43
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.						
Normal School			16,738	85		
Industrial Schools			4,852	88		
Orphan and Ragged Schools ...			1,599	84		
					23,191	57
LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS.						
Donations to Libraries and Reading Rooms			—		2,750	0
ORIENTAL LITERATURE.						
Salary of Pandit engaged in translating the Mahâwansa ...			—		166	66
PREPARATION OF SCHOOL BOOKS.						
Siphalese Books and Maps ...			—		1,915	45
BOOKS PURCHASED FOR SALE.						
English, Siphalese and Tamil Books			—		2,710	67
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Expenditure not chargeable under any of the above heads ...			—		1,756	40
					Rs. 482,840	55

APPENDIX G.—I.

ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost, and State of the several Classes of Government Schools for the year 1881.

	Schools.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average daily Attendance.	Receipts. Fees.	Receipts. Stationery.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Salaries.	Charges. Rent.	Charges. Furniture.	Charges. Books, &c.	Charges. Stationery.	Charges. Sundries.	Charges. Total.	Cost of educating each Pupil for the year. By Receipts.	Cost to Government.	Total.
					Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Boys'	English High ...	3*	384	350	11283 2	46 74	11331 76	38323 51	—	108 50	122 52	268 62	8687 26	47710 41	29 51	94 74	124 25
Boys'	English Elementary	13	1002	817	6854 88	47 27	6902 15	23694 4	996 0	—	19 16	81 13	468 1	25249 34	6 89	18 31	25 20
Boys'	Anglo-Vernacular ..	23†	1922	1285	1945 68	180 24	2125 92	19028 93	77 50	—	37 13	217 50	1022 0	20383 6	1 11	9 50	10 61
Boys'	Vernacular ...	278‡	15858	10652	—	299 46	299 46	65579 24	—	1388 84	63 52	651 39	7223 54	74906 53	0 2	4 70	4 72
	Total, Boys' ...	3187	19166	13104	20085 58	573 71	20659 29	146625 72	1073 50	1497 34	233 33	1218 64	17600 81	168249 34	1 7	7 70	8 77
Girls'	English High ..	1§	125	110	820 95	—	820 95	3829 92	—	—	34 0	17 23	10 98	3892 13	6 57	24 57	31 14
Girls'	English Elementary	9	525	416	2130 69	8 35	2139 24	13207 25	2140 0	14 50	48 47	27 60	256 48	15794 30	4 7	26 1	30 8
Girls'	Anglo-Vernacular...	2‖	156	97	20 10	—	20 10	640 0	—	18 68	10 81	3 6	—	672 55	0 13	4 18	4 31
Girls'	Vernacular ...	69¶	3654	2335	—	3 48	3 48	14416 16	160 0	763 81	25 68	76 6	647 66	15989 37	—	4 37	4 37
	Total, Girls' ...	81	4460	2958	2971 94	11 83	2983 77	32093 33	2300 0	796 99	118 96	123 95	915 12	36348 35	0 66	7 48	8 14
	GRAND TOTAL ...	398	23626	16062	23057 52	585 54	23643 6	178719 5	3373 50	2294 33	352 29	1342 59	18515 93	204597 69	1 0	7 66	8 66

* Exclusive of the Kandy Central school, which was closed during the year.
† Exclusive of the Mullaittivu Anglo-Vernacular boys' school, which was closed during the year.
‡ Exclusive of the Andiambalama, Brahmanagama, Himidawa, Kandana, Lihiriyagama, Mahahinatiyangala, Mawatagoda, Maspanna, Medawala, Morape and Palugama Vernacular boys' schools, which were closed during the year.
§ Exclusive of the Kandy Girls' school, which was closed during the year.
‖ Exclusive of the Matale Anglo-Vernacular Girls' school, which was closed during the year.
¶ Exclusive of the Dessastera Kalutara and Maharagama Vernacular girls' schools, which were closed during the year.

N.B.—In this return the Vernacular side of the Normal school is included with the English side, as the expenditure is combined.

APPENDIX G.—II.

ABSTRACT of Receipts, Cost and State of Government Schools in the several Provinces for the year 1881.

Name of Province.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils on List.	Average daily Attendance.	Receipts. Fees.	Receipts. Stationery.	Receipts. Total.	Charges. Salaries.	Charges. Rent.	Charges. Furniture.	Charges. Books, &c.	Charges. Stationery.	Charges. Sundries.	Charges. Total.	Cost of educating each Pupil for the year. By Receipts.	Cost to Government.	Total.
				Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Western Province ...	245*	14960	10374	16203 35	36 33	16239 68	118743 76	2846 0	976 82	227 13	697 13	15517 94	139008 78	1 8	8 21	9 29
Southern Province ...	58	3566	2429	4400 39	250 83	4651 22	28065 36	527 50	820 18	67 82	312 23	1287 68	31080 77	1 30	7 41	8 71
Eastern Province ...	20	1089	673	...	77 10	77 10	4607 29	—	163 21	4 34	68 67	369 84	5213 55	0 7	4 71	4 78
Central Province ...	54†	3168	2081	1788 38	165 70	1954 8	20663 66	—	8 44	41 89	182 19	1040 55	21936 73	0 61	6 31	6 92
North-Western Province	15‡	617	377	665 40	20 33	685 73	5278 98	—	86 78	11 11	33 11	239 42	5649 40	1 11	8 4	9 15
North-Central Province	6	226	128	—	35 25	35 25	1360 0	—	238 90	—	49 6	60 50	1708 46	0 16	7 40	7 55
TOTAL ..	398	23626	16062	23057 52	585 54	23643 6	178719 5	3373 50	2294 33	352 29	1342 59	18515 93	204597 69	1 0	7 66	8 66

* Exclusive of the Andiambalama, Brahmanagama, Kandana, Mahahinatiyangala and Mawatagoda Vernacular boys' schools and the Dessastera Kalutara and Maharagama Vernacular girls' schools, which were closed during the year.
† Exclusive of the Kandy Central school, Kandy girls' English school, Matale Anglo-Vernacular girls' school, Maspanna, Medawala, Morape, and Palugama Vernacular boys' schools, which were closed during the year.
‡ Exclusive of the Hemadawa and Lihiriyagama Vernacular boys' schools which were closed during the year.

N.B.—In this return the Vernacular side of the Normal school is included with the English side, as the expenditure is combined.

RAILWAYS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF RESIDENT AND LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEER FOR THE YEAR 1881.

THE length of opened line in 1881 was 139½ miles, the same as in the preceding year.

The working expenses of this Department, which embraces the three branches—namely, maintenance of permanent way and works, Locomotive and Carriage and Waggon working and repairs—were as follows :—

1880. Rs.	cts		1881. Rs.	cts
1,046,263	46	...	1,036,460	75

The revenue of the railway for the same period was :—

1880 Rs	cts.		1881. Rs	cts
3,012,391	0	...	2,882,706	13

The train and engine mileage was :—

1880			1881.
590,869	...	Train miles	636,211
44,895	..	Piloting and assisting miles	45,145
625,764			681,356

The mileage for 1881 shows an increase of 55,592 miles.

The increased mileage is due to the Mátalé Branch having only been opened in 1880 for three months, or from 4th October of that year.

The expenditure under the several branches of the Department were as follows :—

1880. Amount. Rs.	cts.		Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.			1881. Amount. Rs.	cts.		Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.
407,643	85	...	0 70	..	Maintenance	395,325	26	...	0 62
498,044	12	...	0 86	...	Locomotive power	493,199	58	...	0 78
140,575	49	...	0 24	..	Carriage and waggon	141,935	92	...	0 22
1,046,263	46	...	1 80			1,036,460	75	...	1 62

The following table shows the Maintenance working expenses of the Main and Branch lines :—

1880. Amount. Rs.	cts.		Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.			1881. Amount. Rs.	cts.		Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.
65,259	95	....	0 11	...	General superintendence	71,123	42	...	0 11
98,278	52	...	0 16	...	Wages ...	96,111	46	...	0 15
191,679	99	...	0 33	...	Materials ...	173,897	12	..	0 27
30,884	98	...	0 5	...	Repairs of bridges and tunnels	8,173	3	..	0 1
25,639	69	...	0 5	...	Repairs of stations and buildings	28,049	95	..	0 4
—		...	—	...	Maintenance by contract	19,824	89	...	0 3
900	74	...	—	...	Sundry charges ...	3,145	38	..	0 1
407,643	85	...	0 70			395,325	26	...	0 62

The permanent way, works and buildings were maintained in efficient repair.

The line of railway was maintained departmentally, with the exception of the 17 miles of the Mátalé Branch, which was for the first nine months of the year maintained by Mr. Reid, the contractor, who constructed the Mátalé Branch, his contract including one year's maintenance.

From the sale of the old iron rails taken up an amount of Rs. 15,721 was realized; this is credited to railway working, and not to the credit of the renewals as is done on railways in England.

Renewals of permanent way materials were :—

1880.			1881.
884	...	Tons steel rails ...	954
23,417	...	Railway sleepers ..	16,430

On the main line, the new bridge over the Kalutara canal was completed. This bridge is of three spans, the centre span of 100 feet clear, with a span of 50 feet on either side. It is for a double line of rails, and is a very substantial structure on cast iron cylinder piers with lattice girders.

The new over-road bridge at Marádana Junction was also completed during the year. The old bridge only admitted of one line of rails. This was so inconvenient at this point where so many trains are constantly passing, that the widening of this bridge for two lines of rails became an absolute necessity. The roadway was also widened in the construction of the new bridge, so the result of the new work has greatly improved the public road as well as affording much greater facilities in working the trains.

The new bridge over the Kelani-ganga, 850 feet in length, was commenced during the year. This important work will be completed during the current year.

On the Mátalé Branch, between Wattégama and Mátalé, there were some very serious landslips in December, during the burst of the north-east monsoon. One embankment, 30 feet in height, at the 8¾ mile, was completely carried away. There were also very heavy earthslips in the deep cuttings. Traffic over this portion was from these causes stopped from 2nd to 10th December. The only other landslip or damage to the works of the railway during the year was at the cutting entering Náwalapitiya station on 25th October, when a fall of earth occurred there, which unfortunately fell on some coolies who were at work, causing the death of three of the men.

This earthslip interrupted the line for 12 hours.

The locomotive working expenses are shown in the following table:—

1880. Amount. Rs. cts		Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.			1881. Amount. Rs. cts.		Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.
49,116 36	..	0 8	.	General superintendence .	... 47,618 40	.	0 7
137,963 19	...	0 24	..	Wages of enginemen and firemen	... 143,249 47	...	0 22
17,134 57	..	0 3	..	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c.	... 17,609 68	...	0 3
63,615 13	..	0 11	...	Repairs { Wages ...	... 72,315 40	...	0 11
34,716 13	..	0 6	...	Repairs { Materials ..	... 42,172 35	...	0 7
166,293 1	...	0 29		Fuel ...	... 143 317 35	...	0 22
23,201 2	..	0 4	...	Oil, tallow, waste, &c. ...	... 24,442 7	...	0 4
5,444 46	.	0 1		Water ...	... 4,048 16	...	0 1
560 25	...	—	.	Sundry charges ...	... 4,431 70	...	0 1
498,044 12		0 86			499,199 58		0 78

The locomotive engines and tenders were maintained in efficient repair.

The cost of locomotive working for the year 1881 was 78 cents per train mile, as against 86 cents in 1880.

The consumption of fuel was—

1880.			1881.
4,211¼	...	Tons coal	3,625¼
42,638¼	...	Cubic yards firewood ...	44,151¼

The renewals of crank axles and engine tyres were :—

1880.			1881.
12	...	Engine tyres	34
2	...	Crank axles	2

The number of engines on the line was, at the end of the year :—

6	Passenger engines
26	Goods engines
6	Engines for Kadugannáwa Incline
7	Tank locomotives
3	Shunting engines
48	

The carriage and waggon repairs and working expenses are shown in the following table :—

1880. Amount. Rs. cts		Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.		*Repairs.*	1881. Amount. Rs. cts.		Cost per train mile. Rs. cts.
11,678 28	...	0 2	...	General superintendence ...	... 12,642 68	...	0 2
82,014 16	...	0 10	...	Repairs { Wages ...	... 58,456 81	...	0 9
47,597 0	..	0 8	...	Repairs { Materials ...	... 48,326 45	...	0 8
—	...	—	...	Sundry charges	... 298 4	...	—
141,289 44		0 20			119,725 98		0 19

1880. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.	cts.	Working.	1881. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.	cts.
8,891	50	0	2	Wages of cleaners and greasers	8,803	64	0	4
15,199	55	0	2	Oil, grease and other stores	13,406	30	0	2
24,091	5	0	4		22,209	94	0	3

The carriages and waggons were maintained in efficient repair.

The renewal of tyres were :—

1880.			1881.
82	...	Carriage and waggon tyres ...	91

The following is the list of the class and total number of carriages and waggons on the railway at the end of the year :—

Vehicles for Passenger Traffic.		*Vehicles for Goods Traffic.*	
State saloon carriage ...	1	Covered goods waggons ...	305
Saloon carriages ...	4	Deep-sided do. ...	87
First-class carriages ...	10	Low-sided do. ...	32
Composite do. ...	4	Timber swivel do. ...	10
Second-class do. ..	14	Travelling cranes ...	5
Third-class do. ...	71	Crane waggons ...	3
Horse boxes ...	10	Gunpowder vans ..	2
Carriage trucks ...	7	Cattle waggons ...	13
Brake vans ..	22	Brake vans ...	18
	143		475

The expenditure on new works and buildings were as follows :—

	To December, 1880. Rs.	cts.	In 1881. Rs.	cts.	Total. Rs.	cts.
Completing the new boiler for steam hammer, and machinery, engineering workshops, Colombo	12,763	44	2,073	8	14,836	52
Completing and furnishing permanent buildings at Mirigama, viz :—						
Booking office, waiting room, store room, &c.	2,264	99	3,257	83	5,522	82
Goods warehouse, crane, goods yard and approach	1,305	55	5,635	8	6,940	63
House for Stationmaster ...	1,973	32	1,882	98	3,858	30
Horse and carriage dock ...	—		664	17	664	17
Rs.	18,309	30	13,513	14	31,822	44

The expenditure on accounts voted by Ordinance No. 13 of 1879, for additions and improvements to the main line were as follows :—

	To December, 1880. Rs.	cts.	In 1881. Rs.	cts.	Total. Rs.	cts.
New bridge over Kelani river ...	2,990	81	222,365	15	225,355	96
New bridge at 2¼ mile over Kalutara canal	70,858	9	43,114	13	113,972	22
New bridge, Maradana road ..	2,569	72	19,424	9	21,993	81
New stations at Urugodawatta, Kelaniya, and Hunupitiya, viz. :—						
Temporary station at Hunupitiya ...	—		1,095	21	1,095	21
Additional Rolling Stock ...	30,469	50	116	87	30,586	37
Rs	106,888	12	286,115	45	393,003	57

There was an expenditure of Rs. 7,302·89 on the construction of the Kalutara branch during the year, viz. :—

	Rs.	cts.
Contingencies		
Completing houses for Stationmasters ...	2,140	87
Constructing sidings and temporary goods shed at Kalutara North	2,272	75
Beyond Contract.		
Legal expenses in England on account of contract ...	76	15
Land and compensation ...	2,813	12
	7,302	89

The extension and alteration of Kandy station for the Mátalé railway was completed at the close of the year, the cost of which was as follows :—

Expenditure to end of 1880 ..	... Rs.	52,651 22
Expenditure during 1881 ...	... „	1,577 25
	Rs.	54,228 47.

The amount expended on construction of urinals at Mahalyawa station under Mátalé railway construction account in 1881 was Rs. 330 39

Under instructions I prepared tables showing the working expenses of the main line and branch lines, classified over the different sections; but as the railway is worked as one

system, it is very difficult to separate the expenditures with accuracy, so the figures given in these tables must be accepted as approximate, and not as absolutely correct.

The tables compiled from these by the Finance and Traffic Manager, who adds the railway receipts and then the supposed profits of the different sections, produces results which are inaccurate and misleading.

The great error in the statement of the Traffic Manager is in not crediting the branch lines with terminal charges. The stations on the branch lines—for instance, Gampola and Náwalapitiya—are the great forwarding and receiving stations. They have heavy terminal charges and short mileage as compared with the main line.

To credit the Náwalapitiya branch with only the ordinary mileage rate and no terminal charges must show it to a disadvantage as compared with the long main line with its long mileage.

If reference is made to the return of percentage of supposed profits on capital outlay on main line and branch lines worked out under this system, it will be seen that the main line never showed a percentage of profit greater than 7·7 per cent. until the opening of the Náwalapitiya branch.

The Náwalapitiya branch opened in 1873 as far as Gampola, when the main line profits show the rise from 6·5 per cent. in 1872, to 8·2 in 1873.

In 1875 the entire length of the Náwalapitiya branch was opened, and the percentage of profit for main line then show 10·2 per cent.; the Náwalapitiya branch only 5·75 per cent.

In 1876 the percentage of profit on the main line was shown as 10·5 per cent., and on the Náwalapitiya branch as only 6·04 per cent.

In 1877 the percentage of profit on the main line was shown as 12·1 per cent., and on the Náwalapitiya branch as only 8·0 per cent.

In 1878 the percentage of profit on the main line was shown as 10·66 per cent., and on the Náwalapitiya branch as only 6·35 per cent.

In 1879 the percentage of profit on the main line was shown as 9 per cent., and on the Náwalapitiya branch as only 6·5 per cent.

There is not a doubt but that the percentage of profit on the capital outlay on Náwalapitiya branch was equal to that of the main line, and it not being shown that it is so is due to not adopting the ordinary practice of crediting the receiving and forwarding stations with terminal charges.

A fair terminal charge on this railway would be one rupee per ton to the forwarding and receiving stations, and equal haulage rate mile per mile afterwards over both main and branch lines. Under this rule, which is the correct system, a fair result would be arrived at.

The following tables show the details of the working expenses of the main line and branch lines :—

MAIN LINE, COLOMBO AND KANDY.

Length of line, 74½ miles ; train miles run, 284,622 miles.

1880. Amount.		Cost per train mile.		1881. Amount.		Cost per train mile.
Rs.	cts.	Rs.	*Maintenance.*	Rs.	cts.	Rs.
36,700	59	0·12	General superintendence ...	40,113	5	0·14
63,451	98	0·20	Wages ...	60,363	26	0·21
128,308	88	0·40	Materials ...	92,618	88	0·33
21,640	75	0·07	Repairs of bridges and tunnels ...	2,679	24	0·01
17,630	11	0·06	Repairs of stations and buildings ...	16,856	93	0·06
287	33	—	Sundry charges ...	1,940	51	0·01
268,015	14	0·85	*Locomotive Power.*	214,571	87	0·76
39,645	14	0·12	General superintendence ...	34,628	31	0·12
85,995	42	0·27	Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	71,645	80	0·25
11,216	51	0·03	Wages of fireman, cleaners, &c. ...	7,686	58	0·03
51,248	73	0·17	Repairs { Wages ...	51,763	11	0·18
28,567	26	0·09	Repairs { Materials ...	29,974	12	0·11
99,408	22	0·32	Fuel ...	65,034	6	0·23
14,820	68	0·06	Oil, tallow, waste, &c. ...	9,451	86	0·03
1,577	36	—	Water ...	2,316	46	0·01
536	40	—	Sundry charges ...	4,146	70	0·01
332,015	67	1·05	*Carriage and Waggon Repairs.*	275,546	80	0·97
7,996	7	0·02	General superintendence ...	6,798	65	0·03
45,877	48	0·15	Repairs { Wages ...	34,540	22	0·11
39,292	49	0·12	Repairs { Materials ...	31,338	13	0·10
—		—	Sundry charges ...	238	4	—
93,165	74	0·29	*Carriage and Waggon Working.*	72,905	5	0·24
5,077	91	0·02	Wages of cleaners and greasers ...	4,350	8	0·01
8,588	35	0·02	Oil, grease, and other stores ...	5,929	96	0·03
13,666	26	0·04		10,279	99	0·04

BRANCH LINE (PERÁDENIYA, KANDY AND KÁWARAKKETA.

Length of line, 12 miles; train miles run, 94,961 miles.

1880. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.		1881. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.
			Maintenance.			
8,977	39	0·11	General superintendence	10,611	47	0·11
12,864	57	0·17	Wages	16,860	03	0·17
26,382	53	0·32	Materials	39,672	24	0·42
4,259	58	0·05	Repairs of bridges and tunnels	3,211	81	0·03
3,653	40	0·05	Repairs of stations and buildings ...	2,709	55	0·03
177	41	—	Sundry charges	50	0	—
56,344	82	0·70		72,605	5	0·76
			Locomotive Power			
6,843	34	0·08	General superintendence	3,700	0	0·04
19,027	80	0·24	Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	20,279	46	0·21
2,863	12	0·03	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c. ..	3,596	84	0·03
8,773	53	0·11	Repairs { Wages	8,485	76	0·09
4,787	99	0·06	Repairs { Materials	7,593	68	0·08
22,934	42	0·28	Fuel	25,029	46	0·27
3,199	78	0·04	Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	4,746	05	0·05
750	87	0·01	Water	58	97	—
19	28	—	Sundry charges	50	0	—
68,699	53	0·85		73,535	22	0·77
			Carriage and Waggon Repairs.			
1,626	01	0·02	General superintendence	1,398	42	0·01
7,863	15	0·10	Repairs { Wages	8,462	10	09
6,564	37	0·08	Repairs { Materials	7,542	89	0·08
—		—	Sundry charges	30	0	—
16,053	53	0·20		17,433	41	0·18
			Carriage and Waggon Working.			
1,226	28	0·02	Wages of cleaners and greasers ...	1,013	47	0·01
2,096	26	0·02	Oil, grease, and other stores	2,000	18	0·02
3,322	54	0·04		3,013	65	0·03

NOTE.—In this statement the four miles additional length of line between Pérádeniya and Kandy is included in the train mileage.

BRANCH LINE, KANDY AND MÁTALÉ.

Length of Line, 17½ miles; train miles run, 53,309 miles.

1880. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.		1881. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.
			Maintenance.			
—		—	General superintendence	10,949	53	0·20
—		—	Wages	5,258	72	0·10
—		—	Materials	1,008	82	0·02
—		—	Repairs of bridges and tunnels ...	—		—
—		—	Repairs of stations and buildings ...	681	68	0·02
—		—	Maintenance by contract	19,824	39	0·37
—		—	Sundry charges	688	70	0·01
—		—		38,621	84	0·72
			Locomotive Power.			
467	01	0·08	General superintendence	3,675	42	0·07
3,009	56	0·22	Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	16,828	50	0·31
479	0	0·04	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c. ...	2,536	73	0·05
247	14	0·01	Repairs { Wages	5,660	21	0·11
40	44	—	Repairs { Materials	504	50	0·01
6,027	20	0·43	Fuel	19,184	81	0·36
629	58	0·05	Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	2,361	87	0·04
—		—	Water	—		—
—		—	Sundry charges	180	0	—
10,899	88	0·78		50,930	04	0·95
			Carriage and Waggon Repairs.			
202	41	0·02	General superintendence	1,300	0	0·02
—		—	Repairs { Wages	1,925	51	0·04
60		—	Repairs { Materials	1,246	0	0·02
—		—	Sundry charges	15	0	—
262	41	0·02		4,486	51	0·08
			Carriage and Waggon Working.			
212	0	0·02	Wages of cleaners and greasers ...	1,070	06	0·02
363	0	0·02	Oil, grease and other stores	3,133	64	0·06
575	0	0·04		4,203	70	0·08

BRANCH LINE, COLOMBO AND KALUTARA.

Length of line, 27¾ miles; train miles run, 152,510 miles.

1880. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.		1881. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.
			Maintenance.			
17,362	11	·12	General superintendence	7,049	42	0·04
15,456	28	0·11	Wages	10,438	80	0·07
34,374	77	0·22	Materials	24,119	92	0·16
4,963	63	0·03	Repairs of bridges and tunnels	2,059	31	0·01
4,069	49	0·03	Repairs of stations and buildings ..	2,209	89	0·02
435	50	—	Sundry charges	422	45	—
76,661	78	0·51		46,299	79	0·30
			Locomotive Power.			
1,639	09	0·02	General superintendence	3,646	84	0·02
25,159	33	0·16	Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	27,451	80	0·18
2,506	69	0·02	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c. ...	3,050	20	0·02
1,249	50	0·01	Repairs { Wages	3,075	30	0·02
182	40	—	Repairs { Materials	1,638	20	0·01
32,255	82	0·21	Fuel	24,401	60	0·16
3,756	46	0·02	Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	6,100	40	0·04
2,928	54	0·02	Water	1,356	90	0·01
—		—	Sundry charges	30	0	—
69,677	83	0·46		70,751	24	0·46
			Carriage and Waggon Repairs.			
2,000	0	0·01	General superintendence	3,050	20	0·02
2,975	36	0·02	Repairs { Wages	12,200	80	0·08
1,465	04	0·01	Repairs { Materials	7,605	50	0·05
—		—	Sundry charges	20	0	—
6,440	40	0·04		22,876	50	0·15
			Carriage and Waggon Working.			
2,322	0	0·02	Wages of cleaners and greasers ...	1,890	99	0·01
3,969	0	0·02	Oil, grease, and other stores	2,098	60	0·01
6,291	0	0·04		3,989	59	0·02

BREAKWATER TRAINS.

The number of train miles run was 32,764.

1880. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.		1881. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.
			Maintenance.			
1,920	80	0·11	General superintendence	2,000	0	0·06
1,163	61	00·7	Wages	2,489	16	0·07
2,094	59	0·13	Materials	13,049	57	0·40
18	82	—	Repairs of bridges and tunnels	7	10	—
120	85	0·01	Repairs of stations and buildings	150	18	0·01
5,318	67	0·32		17,646	01	0·54
			Locomotive Power.			
1,399	22	0·08	General superintendence	1,500	0	0·04
3,985	90	0·24	Wages of enginemen and firemen	4,000	0	0·12
495	04	0·03	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c.	550	0	0·02
1,837	92	0·11	Repairs { Wages	2,724	14	0·08
1,002	99	0·06	Repairs { Materials	2,171	81	0·07
4,804	40	0·28	Fuel	7,380	64	0·22
670	31	0·04	Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	1,258	73	0·04
157	30	0·01	Water	208	47	0·01
4	05	—	Sundry charges	10	0	—
14,357	13	0·85		19,803	79	0·60
			Carriage and Waggon Repairs.			
—		—	General superintendence	38	21	—
60	0	—	Repairs { Wages	390	92	0·01
32	0	—	Repairs { Materials	182	03	0·01
92	0	—		606	16	0·02
			Carriage and Waggon Working.			
—		—	Wages of cleaners and greasers	159	63	—
33	0	—	Oil, grease, and other stores	62	94	—
33	0	—		222	57	—

WHARF TRAINS.

The number of train miles run was 2,120.

1880. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.		1881. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.
			Maintenance.			
249	06	0·11	General superintendence	240	0	0·11
166	23	0·08	Wages	158	74	0·08
299	22	0·14	Materials	902	78	0·42
2	24	—	Repairs of bridges and tunnels	—		—
120	84	0·05	Repairs of stations and buildings	10	39	0·01
837	59	0·38		1,321	91	0·62
			Locomotive Power.			
112	56	0·05	General superintendence	169	60	0·08
585	68	0·27	Wages of enginemen and firemen	720	80	0·34
64	21	0·03	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c.	105	00	0·05
238	31	0·11	Repairs { Wages	360	40	0·17
130	05	0·06	Repairs { Materials	231	20	0·11
622	95	0·29	Fuel	910	60	0·43
86	91	0·03	Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	126	20	0·06
20	39	0·01	Water	21	20	0·01
0	52	—	Sundry charges	5	0	—
1,861	58	0·85		2,650	0	1·25
			Carriage and Waggon Repairs.			
43	79	0·02	General superintendence	12	0	0·00
228	17	0·11	Repairs { Wages	306	0	0·15
178	30	0·08	Repairs { Materials	190	80	0·09
450	26	0·21		508	80	0·24
			Carriage and Waggon Working.			
33	31	0·01	Wages of cleaners and greasers	53	21	0·03
56	94	0·03	Oil, grease, and other stores	50	98	0·02
90	25	0·04		104	19	0·05

VEYANGODA TRAINS.

The number of train miles run was 15,965.

1881. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.		1881. Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.
			Maintenance.			
50	0	0·04	General superintendence	160	0	0·01
175	85	0·13	Wages	1,092	75	0·07
225	0	0·17	Materials	2,524	91	0·16
—		—	Repairs of bridges and tunnels	215	57	0·01
15	0	0·01	Repairs of stations and buildings	231	33	0·01
—		—	Sundry charges	44	22	—
465	85	0·35		4,258	78	0·26
			Locomotive Power.			
10	0	0·01	General superintendence	295	23	0·02
200	0	0·15	Wages of enginemen and firemen	2,323	11	0·14
10	0	0·01	Wages of fuelmen, cleaners, &c.	164	33	0·01
20	0	0·02	Repairs { Wages	246	48	0·02
5	0	—	Repairs { Materials	58	84	—
240	0	0·18	Fuel	1,376	18	0·09
37	40	0·03	Oil, tallow, waste, &c.	397	16	0·02
10	0	—	Water	91	16	0·01
—		—	Sundry charges	10	0	—
532	40	0·40		4,962	49	0·31
			Carriage and Waggon Repairs.			
5	0	—	General superintendence	55	20	—
10	0	0·01	Repairs { Wages	633	25	0·04
5	10	—	Repairs { Materials	221	10	0·02
—		—	Sundry charges	—		—
20	10	0·01		909	55	0·06
			Carriage and Waggon Working.			
20	0	0·01	Wages of cleaners and greasers	266	25	0·01
93	0	0·07	Oil, grease, and other stores	130	0	0·01
113	0	0·08		396	25	0·02

EDW. STRONG,
Resident Engineer.

REPORT OF THE ACTING FINANCE AND TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR 1881.

THE length of lines open for public traffic on the 31st December, 1881, was the same as in 1880, viz.:—

Main Line, Colombo and Kandy ...	...	74½ miles.
Branch Line, Pérádeniya and Náwalapitiya	...	17 "
Do. Kandy and Mátalé ...	.	17½ "
Coast Line, Colombo and Kalutara ...	...	27¾ "
	Total ...	136¾ miles.

Special line for the conveyance of stone, &c., for the Colombo Harbour Works—2½ miles.

The general depression in agriculture and commerce, to which reference was made in the Report for 1880, I regret to say, has continued throughout 1881, and the traffic receipts show a corresponding decrease, as given below :—

	1881. Rs.	1880. Rs.	Decrease. Rs
Total receipts ...	2,882,706 .	3,012,391 . .	129,685
Total working expenses ...	1,357,893	1,367,597 .	9,704

The number of train miles run was :—

1881.	1880.	Increase.
636,211 ...	580,869 ...	55,342

Of this mileage, however, 53,309 miles were incurred on the Mátalé line, which was opened for traffic on the 1st October, 1880, and 15,965 by the local trains which commenced to run on 1st December, 1880.

The number of passengers carried, exclusive of season-ticket holders, and the amount received were as follows :—

	Number.	Amount. Rs
1st-class ...	53,898 .	85,505
2nd-class	115,538 .	61,034
3rd-class ...	1,997,494 .	709,270
Total . .	2,166,930	855,809

As compared with 1880, this shows a total decrease of 64,296 in the number of passengers, and Rs. 30,295 in the amount. This is to be explained partly by the general depression in trade and partly by the exceptional number of people who attended the Buddhist festivals at Pánaduré in 1880, when 16,500 travelled by rail on one day alone.

The number of season tickets issued was as follows :—

	1881.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease
1st-class ...	126 ...	135 ...	- ...	9
2nd-class ...	239 ...	158 ...	81 ...	—
3rd-class ..	1,028 ...	542 ...	486 ...	—
Total ...	1,393	835	567	9

This increase is due partly to the additional facilities offered by the Sea-side line and partly by the reduction in the rates which came into operation on the 1st July, 1880.

The tonnage of goods, inclusive of railway and breakwater material, carried during 1881 as compared with 1880, is as given below, and shows a total increase of 53,027 tons:—

	1881. Tons.	1880. Tons.	Increase. Tons.	Decrease. Tons.
First-class ..	3,320 ...	3,325 . .	— ..	5
Coffee ...	29,354 ...	33,171 ...	— .	3,817
Rice ...	61,793 ...	65,722 ..	— ..	3,929
Second-class . .	50,477 ...	47,362 ...	3,115 ...	—
Manure . .	9,903 ...	6,448 .	3,455 ...	—
Third-class ...	12,037 . .	8,490 . .	3,547 ...	—
Railway Materials	7,071 ...	18,580 ...	— ...	11,509
Breakwater ...	143,535 ...	81,365 ...	62,170 ...	—
Total ...	317,490	264,463	72,287	19,260

The above comparative statement shows:—in first-class goods but little variation; in coffee, a decrease of 3,817 tons, the result of bad crops as before referred to; in rice, an almost similar decrease, consequent on the falling off in coffee, less labourers having been employed in the cultivation of the latter; in second-class goods a satisfactory increase appears, which is due to traffic generally, and not to any special class of goods; in manure the increase of 3,547 tons is an evidence that, notwithstanding bad times, planters are prepared to devote more attention and capital to fertilizing the soil; in third-class goods the increase is due chiefly to plumbago (1,200 tons) and timber (1,800 tons); in the case of Breakwater material the large increase is due to greater activity in prosecuting the Harbour Works.

The following is a table showing separately the "Up" and "Down" goods traffic (exclusive of Breakwater material) during each month of the years 1881 and 1880 :—

	1881.				1880.			
	Up.		Down.		Up.		Down.	
	Tons.	cwts.	Tons.	cwts.	Tons.	cwts.	Tons.	cwts.
January ...	9,723	4	4,300	19	14,724	0	7,453	2
February ...	9,352	3	2,637	9	12,361	4	6,317	2
March ...	11,740	15	2,645	10	12,952	6	3,782	11
April ...	11,235	18	1,423	12	11,684	17	2,282	18
May ...	10,465	2	1,725	13	10,103	11	1,809	4
June ...	11,655	9	1,778	0	11,007	19	1,593	4
July ...	11,655	9	2,264	15	9,411	7	1,867	1
August ...	12,290	14	2,267	14	9,946	6	2,655	3
September ...	11,061	16	2,668	8	10,090	18	4,034	12
October ...	10,049	5	5,948	5	10,317	5	5,390	18
November ...	10,286	1	3,890	3	10,445	12	6,499	1
December ...	9,710	11	3,532	6	10,447	9	5,923	15
Total ...	129,174	7	44,760	14	133,522	14	49,576	12

The gross revenue and expenditure on working account are shown in the following tables :—

Revenue.

	1881.	1880.
Coaching ...	Rs. 956,589	Rs. 985,287
Goods and Live Stock ...	„ 1,892,973	„ 1,947,671
Miscellaneous ...	„ 33,143	„ 79,433
Total ...	Rs. 2,882,705	Rs. 3,012,391

Working Expenses.

	1881.				1880.			
	Amount.	Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.	Cost per train mile.	Amount.	Per centage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.	Cost per train mile.
Maintenance of Way, Works, and Buildings.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	R. c.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	R. c.
General superintendence ...	71,123 39	—	—	0 11	65,259 95	—	—	0 12
Maintenance of way ... { Wages, Rs. 96,111·46 / Material, 173,879·12 }	269,990 58	—	—	0 15 / 0 27	284,958 51	—	—	0 16 / 0 22
Maintenance by contract ...	19,824 39	—	—	0 3	5,231 25	—	—	0 1
Repairs of bridges and tunnels ...	8,173 3	—	—	0 1	30,864 96	—	—	0 5
„ stations and buildings ...	23,049 95	—	—	0 4	25,639 69	—	—	0 4
Sundry charges	3,145 91	—	—	0 1	900 74	—	—	—
	395,325 25	13·7	2,890 86	0 62	412,875 10	13·7	3,019 20	0 71
Locomotive Power.								
General superintendence ...	47,613 40	—	—	0 7	49,116 36	—	—	0 8
Wages of enginemen and firemen ...	143,249 47	—	—	0 22	137,963 19	—	—	0 24
„ fuelmen and cleaners, &c.	17,609 68	—	—	0 3	17,134 57	—	—	0 3
Repairs ... { Wages, Rs. 72,215·40 / Material, 42,172·35 }	114,487 75	—	—	0 11 / 0 7	98,331 26	—	—	0 11 / 0 6
Fuel	143,317 85	—	—	0 22	166,293 1	—	—	0 29
Oil, tallow, waste, &c. ...	24,442 7	—	—	0 4	23,201 2	—	—	0 4
Water	4,048 16	—	—	0 1	5,444 46	—	—	0 1
Sundry charges	4,431 70	—	—	0 1	560 25	—	—	—
	499,199 58	17·3	3,650 45	0 78	498,044 12	16·5	3,642 1	0 86
Repairs of Carriages and Waggons.								
General superintendence ..	12,642 68	—	—	0 2	11,873 28	—	—	0 2
Repairs ... { Wages, Rs. 58,458·81 / Material, 48,326·45 }	106,785 26	—	—	0 9 / 0 8	104,611 16	—	—	0 10 / 0 8
Wages of cleaners and greasers ...	8,803 64	—	—	0 1	8,891 50	—	—	0 1
Oil, grease, and other stores ...	13,406 30	—	—	0 2	15,199 55	—	—	0 3
Sundry charges	298 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	141,935 92	4·2	1,037 92	0 22	140,575 49	4·7	1,027 97	0 24
Traffic Charges.								
General superintendence ...	22,205 35	—	—	0 4	23,440 36	—	—	0 4
Salaries of Station Masters and Clerks	71,394 38	—	—	0 11	67,211 65	—	—	0 12
Wages and clothing of pointsmen and porters	34,155 29	—	—	0 5	30,364 64	—	—	0 5
Wages and clothing of guards and shunters	59,783 54	—	—	0 9	54,958 13	—	—	0 9
Cost of loading and unloading goods	18,869 91	—	—	0 3	19,663 44	—	—	0 3
Lighting stores and furnishings for stations	4,711 6	—	—	0 1	9,865 36	—	—	0 2
Stationery, Printing, and Advertising	5,077 82	—	—	0 1	11,949 36	—	—	0 2
Sundry charges	2,918 50	—	—	0 1	4,230 74	—	—	0 1
	219,065 35	7·7	1,002 9	0 35	231,723 68	7·4	1,021 38	0 38

Working Expenses—continued.

	1881.				1880.			
	Amount.	Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.	Cost per train mile.	Amount	Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open	Cost per train mile.
Police Charges.	Rs. cts		Rs cts	R. c.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	R. c.
General superintendence	1,600 0	—	—	—	1,600 0	—	—	—
Wages and clothing of policemen ...	15,633 94	—	—	0 2	12,795 60	—	—	0 2
" " gatemen .	13,036 80	—	—	0 2	11,823 21	—	—	0 2
Oil and stores for police and gatemen	2,109 71	—	—	0 1	1,602 95	—	—	0 1
Sundry charges	—	—	—	—	314 78	—	—	—
	32,380 45	1·1	236 79	0 5	28,136 54	0 9	205 75	0 5
Telegraph Charges								
Salaries of Superintendent and signallers ..	13,826 8	—	—	0 2	14,659 88	—	—	0 2
Line repairs and renewals (materials)	161 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair and upkeep of instruments ...	3,701 44	—	—	0 1	3,010 36	—	—	0 1
Sundry charges	951 2	—	—	—	2,079 34	—	—	—
	18,639 62	0 6	136 30	0 3	19,749 58	0·7	144 42	0 3
General Charges.								
Audit, Pay, and Accountant's Office	30,651 31	—	—	0 5	25,556 15	—	—	0 4
Crown Agents' Office ..	2,133 32	—	—	—	2,133 33	—	—	0 1
General Stores Department	16,176 71	—	—	0 3	14,168 29	—	—	0 2
Rates and Taxes	192 45	—	—	—	1,177 5	—	—	—
Fire Insurance	—	—	—	—	446 25	—	—	—
Compensation	542 47	—	—	—	429 29	—	—	—
Sundry charges	1,629 60	—	—	—	2,561 95	—	—	0 1
	51,325 86	1·8	375 33	0 8	46,492 31	1·5	339 98	0 8
Total	1,357,892 53	47·1	9,929 74	2 13	1,367,596 82	45·4	10,000 71	2 35

MAIN LINE, COLOMBO AND KANDY.

Length of line open for traffic, 74½ miles; train miles run, 302,528; capital, Rs. 17,384,830, or Rs. 233,353 per mile.

The length of line open and the capital expenditure remained the same as in the previous year; but there was a reduction of 13,681 miles in the train mileage.

The revenue and working expenses were as follows:—

Receipts.

	1881.			1880.		
	Amount.	Per mile of line open.	Per train mile.	Amount.	Per mile of line open.	Per train mile.
	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Coaching	475,328 85	6,380 25	1 57	534,700 71	7,177 19	1 69
Goods and Live Stock ...	1,572,200 30	21,103 36	5 20	1,687,076 29	22,645 32	5 33
Sundries	29,077 72	390 31	0 9	68,619 79	921 7	0 22
Total ...	2,076,606 87	27,873 92	6 86	2,290,396 79	30,743 58	7 24

Working Expenses.

	1881.				1880.			
	Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per mile open.	Cost per train Mile.	Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Cost per mile open.	Cost per train mile.
	Rs. cts.	Rs.	Rs. cts.	Rs.	Rs. cts.	Rs.	Rs. cts.	Rs.
Maintenance ...	214,571 87	10 4	2,880 16	0 71	268,782 0	11·7	3,607 81	0·85
Locomotive power ..	276,546 80	13·3	3,712 4	0 91	332,573 7	14·5	4,464 7	1·05
Repairs of carriages and waggons (including cleaning and greasing)	83,185 4	4 0	1,116 58	0 28	106,839 0	4 7	1,435 42	0·34
Traffic charges ..	106,664 78	5·0	1,431 70	0·35	119,330 6	5·2	1,601 75	0·38
Police do. ..	12,828 28	0 6	172 13	0 04	12,273 90	0 5	164 75	0·04
Telegraph charges ...	11,378 69	0 6	152 73	0·04	13,745 5	0 6	184 50	0·04
General do. ..	24,445 64	1 2	328 13	0·08	24,220 84	1·1	325 11	0·08
Total ...	729,613 10	35·1	9,793 47	2·41	877,363 92	38·3	11,783 41	2·78

The nett profit was, therefore, Rs. 1,346,993, which is equal to a dividend of 7·7 per cent. on the capital expenditure.

The decrease in revenue under the head of sundries is due to the large sales of old iron rails which took place in 1880.

In the expenditure under the immediate control of this Department—viz., in Traffic, Police, Telegraph, and General charges—a saving of Rs. 14,261 has been effected.

BRANCH LINE, PÉRÁDENIYA AND NÁWALAPITIYA.

Length of line open for traffic, 17 miles; train miles run, 76,922 miles; capital expenditure, Rs. 2,674,627, or Rs. 157,331 per mile.

The length of line open and the capital expenditure remained the same as in the previous year, but there was a reduction of 3,189 miles in the train mileage.

The revenue and expenditure are shown in the following tables :—

Receipts.

	1881.						1880.					
	Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.		Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Coaching...	122,813	74	7,224	34	1	60	132,011	54	7,765	38	1	65
Goods and Live Stock	169,499	14	9,970	54	2	20	185,911	6	10,935	95	2	32
Sundries	3,837	67	225	74	0	5	9,774	60	574	98	0	12
Total ...	296,150	55	17,420	62	3	85	327,697	20	19,276	31	4	9

Working Expenses.

	1881.								1880.							
	Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.			Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.		
	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	
Maintenance ...	72,605	5	24·5	4,270	89	0	95		56,203	81	17·2	3,306	11	0	70	
Locomotive power ...	73,535	22	24·9	4,325	60	0	95		68,687	63	21·0	4,040	46	0	86	
Repairs of carriages and waggons (including cleaning and greasing)	20,447	6	6·9	1,202	77	0	26		19,390	17	5·9	1,140	60	0	24	
Traffic charges ...	35,212	79	11·9	2,071	34	0	46		37,780	49	11·5	2,222	38	0	47	
Police " ...	4,983	17	1·7	293	13	0	6		5,009	61	1·5	294	68	0	6	
Telegraph " ...	2,798	82	0·8	164	63	0	4		2,435	68	0·7	143	27	0	3	
General " ...	6,682	4	2·3	393	6	0	9		6,575	31	2·0	386	78	0	8	
Total ...	216,264	15	73·0	12,721	42	2	81		196,082	70	59·8	11,534	27	2	44	

The nett profit was therefore Rs. 79,886, equal to a dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital.

BRANCH LINE, KANDY AND MÁTALÉ.

This line was opened for public traffic on the 4th October, 1880.

Length of line open for traffic 17½ miles; train miles run, 53,309 miles; capital expenditure, Rs. 3,408,800 or Rs. 194,788 per mile.

The revenue and expenditure are shown in the following tables :—

Receipts.

	1881.						For Three Months of 1880.					
	Amount		Per mile of line open		Per train mile.		Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Coaching ...	78,979	48	4,513	11	1	48	21,403	69	1,223	7	1	54
Goods and Live Stock ...	47,671	73	2,724	10	0	90	13,894	43	793	97	1	0
Sundries ...	157	67	9	1	—		44	35	2	53	—	
Total ...	126,808	88	7,246	22	2	38	35,342	47	2,019	57	2	54

Working Expenses.

	1881.						For Three Months of 1880.					
	Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.		Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.	
	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Maintenance ...	38,621	84	30·5	2,206	96	0	72	5,231	25	14·8	298	93	0	38
Locomotive power ...	50,930	4	40·2	2,910	29	0	96	10,899	88	30·8	622	85	0	78
Repairs of carriages and waggons (including cleaning and greasing)	8,690	21	6·9	496	58	0	16	835	41	2·4	47	74	0	6
Traffic charges ...	29,442	29	23·2	1,682	42	0	55	9,108	88	25·8	520	51	0	66
Police " ...	5,212	42	4·1	297	85	0	10	1,422	9	4·0	81	26	0	10
General " ...	4,630	83	3·6	264	62	0	9	1,114	11	3·2	63	66	0	8
Total ...	137,527	63	108·5	7,858	72	2	58	28,611	62	81·0	1,634	95	2	6

This gave the very unsatisfactory result of a nett loss.

COAST LINE, COLOMBO AND KALUTARA.

Length of line open for traffic, 27¾ miles; train miles run, 152,510 miles; capital expenditure, Rs. 2,192,212, or Rs. 78,998 per mile.

The cost per mile is reckoned on 26 miles only, as the portion of line between Maradána Junction and Fort Junction (1¾ mile) was constructed out of Breakwater funds.

The revenue and expenditure are shown in the following tables :—

Receipts.

	1881.						1880.					
	Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.		Amount.		Per mile of line open.		Per train mile.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Coaching	268,730	37	9,683	98	1	76	297,171	11	10,708	87	1	96
Goods and Live Stock ...	4,683	74	168	78	0	4	3,626	79	130	69	0	2
Sundries	70	22	2	53	—		994	0	35	82	0	1
Total ...	273,484	33	9,855	29	1	80	301,791	90	10,875	38	1	99

Working Expenses.

	1881.						1880.					
	Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.		Cost per train mile.	Amount.		Percentage of receipts.	Cost per mile open.	Cost per train mile.	
	Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs.	cts.			Rs.	cts.
Maintenance ...	46,299	79	17·0	1,668	48	0 30	76,501	78	25·4	—	0	51
Locomotive power ...	70,751	24	25·9	2,549	59	0 47	69,664	83	23·1	—	0	46
Repairs to carriages and waggons (including cleaning and greasing)	26,866	9	9·8	968	15	0 17	12,742	40	4·2	—	0	8
Traffic charges ...	40,229	44	14·7	1,449	71	0 26	48,368	70	16·0	—	0	32
Police " ...	7,708	88	2·8	277	80	0 5	7,702	27	2·6	—	0	5
Telegraph " ...	4,462	11	1·6	160	80	0 3	3,569	85	1·2	—	0	2
General " ..	13,248	20	4·8	477	41	0 9	13,682	7	4·5	—	0	9
Total ...	209,565	75	76·6	7,551	92	1 37	232,230	90	77·0	—	1	53

The nett profit was therefore Rs. 63,919, or 2·9 per cent. on the capital outlay. The decrease in the passenger traffic was due to the exceptionally large numbers who attended the Buddhist festivals at Pánadurá in 1880, as mentioned at the commencement of this report, and which was also alluded to in the report for 1880.

BREAKWATER LINE.

The number of train miles was 32,764, as against 16,782 in the previous year; and the quantity of stone, &c., carried was 143,535 tons, as against 81,365 tons in 1880.

From the following tables of revenue and expenditure it will appear that the receipts for 1881 were nearly double the receipts for 1880, and that the nett profit was Rs. 46,700.

Receipts.

	1881.				1880.			
	Amount.		Per train mile.		Amount.		Per train mile.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.		Rs.	cts.	Rs.	
Stone, &c. ...	89,717	0	2·74	...	49,564	0	2·95	...

Working Expenses.

	1881.				1880.			
	Amount.		Cost per train mile.		Amount.		Cost per train mile.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Maintenance	17,646	1	0	54	5,318	67	0	32
Locomotive power	19,803	79	0	60	14,357	13	0	85
Repairs of carriages and waggons (including cleaning and greasing) ...	828	73	0	3	125	0	0	1
Traffic charges	2,809	92	0	8	3,158	29	0	19
Police "	1,092	70	0	3	1,132	49	0	7
General "	836	0	0	3	738	92	0	4
Total ...	43,017	15	1	31	24,830	50	1	48

WHARF LINE.

The number of train miles run was 2,120, as against 2,176 in the preceding year.

The working expenses having also been reduced, and the receipts having increased, a nett profit of Rs. 1,229 is shown instead of a loss, as in 1880.

Tables of revenue and expenditure :—

Receipts.

	1881. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1881. Per train mile. Rs.	1880. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1880. Per train mile. Rs.
Goods... ...	9,201	50	4·34	7,598	50	3·49

Working Expenses.

	1881. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1881. Cost per train mile. Rs.	1880. Amount. Rs.	cts.	1880. Cost per train mile. Rs.
Maintenance	1,321	91	0·62	837	59	0·38
Locomotive power	2,650	0	1·25	1,861	58	0·86
Repairs of carriages and waggons...	612	99	0·29	540	51	0·25
Traffic charges	2,643	38	1·25	3,977	26	1·83
Police do.	560	0	0·26	596	18	0·27
General do.	184	15	0·09	161	06	0·07
Total ...	7,972	43	3·76	7,974	18	3·66

COLOMBO AND VÉYANGODA LOCAL TRAINS.

A service of one up and one down train daily between Colombo and Véyangoḍa commenced to run on 1st December, 1880. These trains have thus far been run at a loss, as shown in the following table, but in order that they might receive a fair trial, and that it might be seen whether increased facilities would attract increased population and traffic, it was decided by Government on the 5th December, 1881, that the trains should continue to be run for a further period of two years. In order also to fairly test the practicability of developing a local traffic, two additional inexpensive stations have been opened, one (Urugodawatta) at a distance of 2¼ miles from Colombo, and another (Hunupiṭiya) 5½ miles from Colombo.

Receipts.—1881.

	Amount. Rs.	Per train mile. Rs.
Coaching ...	10,737 ...	0·67

Working Expenses.—1881.

	Amount. Rs.	cts.	Cost per train mile. Rs.
Maintenance ...	4,258	78	0·27
Locomotive power ...	4,982	49	0·31
Repairs of carriages and waggons	1,305	80	0·08
Traffic charges ...	2,086	25	0·13
General do. ...	1,299	0	0·08
	13,932	0	0·87

GENERAL REMARKS.

Towards the close of the year a spasmodic attempt appeared to be made by certain cartmen to compete with the railway for the traffic between Náwalapiṭiya and Colombo, but the effort was very short-lived, and, indeed, it is to be doubted whether it was ever seriously contemplated to compete against the railway. The object of the movement was most probably to get rid of a plethora of carts up-country, and thus raise the rates of transport between the Náwalapiṭiya station and the coffee estates.

I regret to say that during the year there has been an unusual amount of sickness in the staff, which may probably be attributed to the partial failure of the south-west monsoon rains.

As in previous years, the amount paid as compensation have been chiefly incurred by damage to goods through leakage of the waggon roofs.

The transfer of the Railway Telegraphs to the Postal Telegraph Department has thus far resulted in extra cost in working, seeing that when first transferred, in 1880, the cost for each office was fixed at Rs. 150, and for each mile of wire Rs. 10, whereas this has now been increased to Rs. 220 for each office, and Rs. 15 for each mile of wire.

I would take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the able assistance and hearty co-operation of all in the Department.

The following returns are appended :—

A—Goods Traffic between all Stations.
B—Traffic in each month of the year.
C—Receipts and working expenses, Main Line.
D— Do. do. Branch Line.
E— Do. do. Coast Line.
F—General Revenue Account.
G—Coast Line Construction Account.
H—Mátalé Line do
I —Nánu-oya Railway do.
K—Expenditure on Matakkuliya Railway.

W. T. PEARCE,
Acting Finance and Traffic Manager.

Colombo, 3rd June, 1882.

APPENDIX.

New Works.

	Rs.	cts.
Buildings at Mirigama station	11,440	06
Boiler for steam hammer and machinery for workshops ...	2,073	08
Additional telegraph wire, Kandy to Peradeniya .	860	35
Total... Rs.	14,373	49

Additions and Improvements to the Main Line of Railway.

	Rs.	cts.
Maradána road bridge	19,424	09
2½-mile bridge over Kalutara canal	43,114	13
Kelániya river bridge	222,365	15
Additional rolling stock	116	87
Station at Hunupitiya	1,095	21
Total...Rs.	286,115	45

A.

TABLE showing the Goods Traffic between all Stations, and the Average Rates per ton and per ton per mile.

Stations. Between	Stations. And	Distance. Miles.	Up Traffic. Tons.	Up Traffic. Rupees.	Up Traffic. Mileage	Up Traffic. Average rate. Per Ton.	Up Traffic. Average rate. Per Ton per mile.	Down Traffic. Tons.	Down Traffic. Rupees.	Down Traffic. Mileage	Down Traffic. Average rate. Per Ton.	Down Traffic. Average rate. Per Ton per Mile.
Wharf ..	Colombo ...	3	10144	6427	30432	·63	·21	414	252	1242	·61	·20
	Mahara ...	12	20	21	240	1·05	·09	—	—	—	—	—
	Henaratgoda...	20	20	30	400	1 50	·08	—	—	—	—	—
	Veyangoda .	26	30	58	780	1·93	·07	—	—	—	—	—
	Mirigama ...	34	20	47	680	2·35	·07	—	—	—	—	—
	Ambepussa ..	38	15	40	570	2 66	·07	—	—	—	—	—
	Polgahawela ..	49	153	1221	7497	7·98	·16	431	2700	21119	6·26	·13
	Ratmalkkana ..	55	5	19	275	3·80	·07	—	—	—	—	—
	Kadugannawa	68	75	645	5100	8 60	·13	—	—	—	—	—
	Peradeniya ..	74	16	92	1184	5·75	·08	1	14	74	14·00	·19
	Kandy ..	78	3752	48635	292656	12·96	·17	1	19	78	19·00	·24
	Gampola . .	82	723	10015	7286	13·85	1·37	—	—	—	—	—
	Nawalapitiya...	91	1843	20839	167713	11·30	·12	—	—	—	—	—
	Katugastota ...	81	...	—	.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ..	85	280	3946	23800	14·09	·17	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale .	95	265	3858	25175	14·56	·15	—	—	—	—	—
	Panadure ...	18	159	359	2862	2·26	·13	30	70	540	2·33	·13
	Kalutara South	28	—	—	—	—	—	6	26	168	4 33	·15
Colombo ...	Mahara ..	9	49	40	441	·82	·09	20	13	180	·65	·07
	Henaratgoda ..	17	87	227	1479	2 61	·15	304	527	5168	1·73	·10
	Veyangoda ...	23	501	1773	11523	3·54	·15	755	1750	17365	2·32	·10
	Mirigama ..	31	491	1921	15221	3 91	·13	807	1034	9517	3·27	·11
	Ambepussa ...	35	104	555	3640	5·34	·15	42	212	1470	5·05	·14
	Polgahawela ..	46	4418	34104	203228	7·72	·17	6245	29924	287270	4·65	·10
	Ratmalkkana...	53	1393	8043	73829	5·77	·11	720	5735	38160	7·97	·15
	Kadugannawa	65	1441	13548	93665	9·40	·14	846	6057	49120	9 35	·14
	Peradeniya ...	71	674	4723	47854	7·01	·10	486	4043	34506	8·32	·12
	Kandy ...	75	27959	342866	2096925	12·25	·16	10659	108895	799426	10·22	·14
	Gampola ...	79	13561	164742	1066379	12·20	·15	4382	54519	389628	11·05	·14
	Nawalapitiya .	88	37189	483049	3272632	12·99	·15	11373	141030	1000624	12·40	·14
	Katugastota ...	78	35	517	2730	14·77	·19	149	1700	11622	11·47	·15
	Wattegama ...	82	3227	36694	264614	11·37	·14	1741	20312	142762	11·67	·14
	Matale ..	92	3237	96384	573804	15·45	·17	2452	33818	225584	13·80	·15
	Panadure ...	18	69	161	1242	2·33	·13	163	268	2934	1·64	·09
	Kalutara South	28	202	691	5656	3·42	·12	617	2129	17276	3·45	·12
Mahara ...	Henaratgoda...	8	1	2	8	2·00	·25	—	1	—	—	—
	Veyangoda ...	14	4	17	56	4·25	·30	—	2	—	—	—
	Mirigama ..	22	—	—	—	—	—	11	48	242	3·91	·18
	Ambepussa ...	26	—	1	—	—	—	2	9	52	4·50	·17
	Polgahawela ..	37	—	—	—	—	—	319	1701	11803	5·33	·14
	Ratmalkkana...	44	1	5	44	8·00	·18	5	36	250	7·20	·16
	Kadugannawa	56	15	138	840	9·20	·16	11	85	616	7·73	·14
	Peradeniya ...	62	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	66	251	2766	16566	11·02	·17	5	55	330	11·00	·17
	Gampola ...	70	39	456	2730	11·95	·17	—	4	—	—	—
	Nawalapitiya ...	79	78	1090	6162	13·97	·18	1	8	79	8·00	·10
	Katugastota ...	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	83	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Panadure ...	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Ex—continued.

Stations. Between	And	Distance, Miles.	Up Traffic. Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average rate. Per Ton.	Per Ton per mile.	Down Traffic. Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average rate. Per Ton.	Per Ton per Mile.
Henaratgoda	Veyangoda ...	7	2	9	14	4·50	·64	—	—	—	—	—
	Mirigama ...	15	6	9	90	1·50	·10	1	6	12	6·00	·40
	Ambepussa ...	19	4	20	76	5·00	·26	2	11	38	5·50	·29
	Polgahawela ...	29	4	22	116	5·50	·19	12	73	348	6·08	·21
	Rambukkana...	36	9	13	72	6·50	·18	15	84	540	5·60	·16
	Kadugannawa	49	1	12	49	12·00	·24	2	16	98	8·00	·16
	Peradeniya ...	55	2	19	110	9·50	·17	—	1	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	59	35	341	2065	9·74	·17	23	225	1357	10·22	·17
	Gampola ...	63	207	2215	13041	10·71	·17	5	49	316	9·80	·16
	Nawalapitiya...	72	361	4424	25992	12·25	·17	6	82	432	13·67	·19
	Katugastota ...	62	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	66	5	60	330	12·00	·18	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	76	3	44	228	14·67	·19	—	6	—	—	—
	Panadure ...	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	45	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	90	6·00	·13
Veyangoda...	Mirigama ...	8	1	2	6	2·00	·25	—	1	—	—	—
	Ambepussa ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Polgahawela ...	23	5	23	115	4·60	·20	14	59	322	4·21	·18
	Rambukkana...	30	5	34	150	6·80	·23	6	27	180	4·50	·15
	Kadugannawa	43	27	192	1161	7·11	·17	3	25	129	8·33	·19
	Peradeniya ...	49	144	1178	7056	8·18	·17	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	52	1296	11197	67392	8·64	·17	78	691	4056	8·86	·17
	Gampola ...	57	444	4222	25308	9·51	·17	26	266	1462	10·23	·18
	Nawalapitiya...	66	1112	12465	73392	11·21	·17	48	528	3168	11·10	·17
	Katugastota ...	56	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	60	7	77	420	11·00	·18	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	70	10	82	700	8·20	·12	1	13	70	13·00	·19
	Panadure ...	41	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mirigama ...	Ambepussa ...	4	3	3	12	1·00	·25	—	1	—	—	—
	Polgahawela ...	15	—	2	—	—	—	2	10	30	5·00	·33
	Rambukkana...	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Kadugannawa	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peradeniya ...	40	56	380	2240	6·79	·17	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	44	431	3246	18964	7·53	·17	18	140	792	7·78	·18
	Gampola ...	48	78	673	3744	8·63	·18	1	6	48	6·00	·13
	Nawalapitiya...	57	491	4994	27987	10·17	·18	26	263	1462	10·12	·18
	Katugastota ...	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	62	—	4	—	—	—	1	7	62	7·00	·11
	Panadure ...	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ambepussa...	Polgahawela ...	11	1	1	11	1·00	·09	—	1	—	—	—
	Rambukkana...	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kadugannawa	31	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Peradeniya ...	37	103	632	3811	6·14	·17	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	40	74	498	2960	6·73	·17	5	48	300	9·60	·24
	Gampola ...	45	14	106	630	7·57	·17	—	—	—	—	—
	Nawalapitiya...	54	464	4377	25056	9·43	·17	16	149	864	9·31	·17
	Katugastota ...	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Panadure ...	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polgahawela	Rambukkana...	7	518	350	3626	·68	·10	21	37	147	1·76	·25
	Kadugannawa	20	4	24	80	6·00	·30	2	25	40	12·50	·63
	Peradeniya ...	26	28	192	728	4·86	·17	4	11	104	2·75	·11
	Kandy ...	30	756	3698	23580	4·70	·16	63	365	1890	5·63	·19
	Gampola ...	34	83	480	2822	5·78	·17	2	16	68	8·00	·24
	Nawalapitiya...	43	884	4900	38012	5·54	·13	14	111	602	7·93	·18
	Katugastota ...	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	37	3	23	111	7·67	·21	1	7	37	7·00	·19
	Matale ...	47	20	160	940	8·00	·17	6	59	282	9·83	·21
	Panadure ...	63	—	4	—	—	—	14	120	882	8·57	·14
	Kalutara South	74	21	263	1554	12·48	·18	10	143	740	14·30	·19
Rambukkana	Kadugannawa	13	135	123	1755	·91	·07	103	88	1339	·85	·07
	Peradeniya ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kandy ...	23	81	194	1863	2·40	·10	6	34	138	5·67	·25
	Gampola ...	27	20	96	540	4·80	·18	47	60	1269	1·70	·06
	Nawalapitiya...	36	271	1624	9756	6·03	·17	2	17	72	8·50	·24
	Katugastota ...	26	1	6	26	6·00	·23	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Matale ...	40	6	49	240	8·17	·20	2	15	80	7·50	·19
	Panadure ...	70	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	70	10·00	·14
	Kalutara South	60	—	8	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—

A.—*continued.*

Stations. Between	And	Distance, Miles.	Up Traffic. Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average rate. Per Ton.	Per Ton per mile.	Down Traffic. Tons.	Rupees.	Mileage.	Average rate. Per Ton.	Per Ton per mile.
Kadugannawa	Peradeniya ...	6	5	4	30	·80	·13	42	32	252	·76	·13
	Kandy ...	10	30	55	300	1·83	·18	32	77	320	2·41	·24
	Gampola ...	14	6	13	84	2·17	·15	5	12	70	2·40	·17
	Nawalapitiya...	23	88	488	2024	5·55	·24	3	17	69	5·67	·25
	Katugastota ...	13	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	17	—	1	—	—	—	10	33	170	3·30	·19
	Matale ...	27	1	8	27	8·00	·30	1	4	27	4·00	·15
	Panadure ...	83	20	260	1660	13·00	·16	6	83	498	13·83	·17
	Kalutara South	93	2	27	186	13·50	·15	3	42	279	14·00	·15
Peradeniya...	Kandy ...	4	161	241	644	1·50	·37	7	19	28	2·71	·68
	Gampola ...	8	67	103	536	1·54	·19	15	17	120	1·13	·14
	Nawalapitiya...	17	240	702	4080	2·93	·17	26	82	442	3·15	·19
	Katugastota ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	Wattegama ...	12	42	102	504	2·43	·20	3	5	36	1·67	·14
	Matale ...	22	5	16	110	3·20	·15	—	—	—	—	—
	Panadure ...	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	99	—	1	—	—	—	1	18	99	18·00	·18
Kandy ...	Gampola ...	11	448	1091	4928	2·44	·22	268	541	2949	2·02	·18
	Nawalapitiya...	21	1285	4600	26985	3·58	·17	334	1269	7014	3·80	·18
	Katugastota ...	4	1	5	4	5·00	1·25	7	10	28	1·43	·36
	Wattegama ...	8	431	910	3448	2·11	·26	76	143	608	1·88	·24
	Matale ...	18	376	1482	6768	3·94	·22	214	812	3852	3·79	·21
	Panadure ...	92	32	593	2944	18·78	·17	16	201	1472	12·56	14
	Kalutara South	103	6	127	618	21·17	·21	4	103	412	25·75	·25
Gampola ...	Nawalapitiya...	10	698	1084	6980	1·55	·16	97	182	970	1·88	·19
	Katugastota ...	16	6	19	96	3·17	·20	1	4	16	4·00	·25
	Wattegama ...	20	6	18	120	3·00	·15	4	19	80	4·75	·24
	Matale ...	30	26	158	780	6·08	·20	33	125	990	3·79	·13
	Panadure ...	97	5	90	485	18·00	·19	1	11	97	11·00	·11
	Kalutara South	107	20	294	2140	14·70	·14	—	1	—	—	—
Nawalapitiya	Katugastota ...	25	632	1634	15800	2·59	·10	2	13	50	6·50	·26
	Wattegama ...	29	178	567	5162	3·19	·11	34	165	986	4·85	·17
	Matale ...	39	176	988	6864	5·61	·14	14	144	546	10·29	·26
	Panadure ...	106	59	1040	6254	17·63	·17	8	142	848	17·75	·17
	Kalutara South	116	20	224	2320	11·20	·10	3	76	348	25·33	·22
Katugastota	Wattegama ...	4	14	23	56	1·64	·41	2	5	8	2·50	·63
	Matale ...	14	8	23	112	2·88	·21	1	5	14	5·00	·36
	Panadure ...	96	1	19	96	19·00	·20	—	2	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	106	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wattegama...	Matale ...	10	11	29	110	2·64	·26	37	92	370	2·49	·25
	Panadure ...	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kalutara South	110	—	1	—	—	—	1	21	110	21·00	·19
Matale ...	Panadure ...	110	17	329	1870	19·35	·18	2	30	220	15·00	·14
	Kalutara South	120	1	31	120	31·00	·26	2	68	240	34·00	·28
Panadure ...	Kalutara South	11	5	8	55	1·60	·15	5	5	55	1·00	·09
	Total for 1881	—	129174	1371288	8822351	10·62	·16	44781	424793	2110944	9·49	·14
	" for 1880	—	133522	1422119	9141863	10·65	·16	49576	468707	3429758	10·02	·14
Breakwater Traffic.												
Colombo ...	5th mile siding	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galle Buck...	Malara ...	12	700	438	8400	·63	·05	142835	89279	1714020	·63	·05
	Total for 1881	—	700	438	8400	·63	·05	142835	89279	1714020	·63	·05
	" for 1880	—	413	267	4956	·65	·05	80952	49297	919499	·61	·05

B.

TRAFFIC in each month of the year 1881.

Month.	Coaching.		Goods.		Live Stock.	Totals.	
	Passengers.	Receipts.	Tons.	Amount.		1881.	1880.
	No.	Rs. cts.		Rs cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
January ...	186721	83852 60	24749	163516 69	665 85	248035 13	322253 51
February ...	164456	72166 63	21387	133345 69	550 70	206065 2	265850 81
March ...	180078	80373 99	26918	138135 60	555 30	219064 89	254396 12
April ...	184634	84074 15	23946	128297 97	481 50	212853 62	219969 86
May ...	181657	80650 47	24188	127131 50	488 35	208270 32	216419 26
June ...	177702	77450 24	23450	136293 66	556 40	214300 30	208852 4
July ...	183903	78953 75	25040	145313 57	651 80	224919 12	196666 15
August ...	185742	81617 41	28083	148460 10	702 55	230780 6	219237 44
September ...	187851	75334 48	27143	149241 10	675 5	225250 63	220210 53
October ...	183493	80076 17	28715	185421 58	710 0	266207 75	259807 56
November ...	177503	78008 93	30683	215522 72	574 90	292106 55	273234 8
December ...	194583	86030 62	33188	215118 4	562 80	301711 46	275039 3
Total ...	2168323	956589 44	317490	1885798 21	7175 20	2849562 85	2931958 12

C.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Working Expenses of the Railway between Colombo and Kandy for the years 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881.*

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Receipts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Passengers, parcels, carriages, &c. ...	638879 94	600560 23	534700 71	475328 85
Merchandize and live stock ...	2153779 87	2209015 2	1687076 29	1572200 30
Miscellaneous	29273 55	19406 15	68619 79	29077 72
Total—Rs.	2821933 36	2648981 47	2290396 79	2076606 87
Working Expenses.				
Maintenance	284573 16	270511 99	268782 0	214571 87
Locomotive power	375287 85	396453 96	332573 7	276546 80
Repairs of carriages and waggons ...	92506 0	95338 0	106939 0	83185 4
Traffic charges	146535 60	154191 12	119330 6	106661 78
Police charges	20804 39	16951 12	12273 90	12823 28
Electric-telegraph charges	13926 6	14799 36	13745 5	11378 69
General charges	33678 23	32271 41	24220 84	24445 64
Total—Rs.	967513 29	980516 93	877863 92	729613 10
Nett profit per annum	1854420 0	1668464 0	141253 0	1346993 0
Per-centage of profits to capital ...	10·66	9·0	8·1	7 7
Miles of lines open (average)	74½	74½	74½	74½
Number of passengers	2053816	2230522	2231226	—
Tonnage of goods...	223867	213899	183098	—
Train miles run	388661	369285	316209	302528
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Receipts per mile of line open ...	37878 0	35586 60	30748 58	27873 92
Receipts per train mile	7 29	7 17	7 24	6·86
Expenses	2 50	2 66	2 78	2·41
Expenses per cent. of receipts ...	34·3	37 0	38·3	35·1

NOTES.

Dates of the opening of Sections of Railway for Public Traffic.

1865	Colombo to Ambepussa	34½ miles opened for	Coaching traffic	2nd October.
1866	" "	" "	Goods traffic	1st January.
"	Ambepussa to Polgahawela	11 " "	Goods and coaching traffic	1st November.
1867	Polgahawela to Kandy	29 " "	Coaching traffic	1st August.
"	" "	" "	Goods traffic	1st October.

Expenditure on New Works from Current Revenue but not included in the Working Expenses.

				Rs.
1878	—	...	...	62010
"	Waterways...	...	...	46049
"	Rolling Stock	...	...	159511
1879	New Works	...	...	79995
1880	" ...	...	...	37759
"	Additions and Improvements to Main Line ..			105652
1881	" " " ...			286115
"	New Works	...	...	14372

* For figures of preceding years see Administration Reports of previous years.

D.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Working Expenses of the Railway between Pérádeniya and Náwalapitiya, for the years 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881.

	1878.		1879.		1880		1881.	
Receipts.	Rs	cts	Rs.	cts.	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Passengers, parcels, carriages, &c	156690	41	150062	52	132011	54	122813	74
Merchandize and live stock ...	240535	40	226143	69	183911	6	169499	14
Miscellaneous ...	2223	53	2304	41	9774	60	3837	67
Total ..	399449	34	388510	62	327697	20	296150	55
Working Expenses.								
Maintenance	81000	0	68188	11	56230	81	72605	5
Locomotive power ..	77836	62	77825	14	66687	63	75585	72
Repairs of carriages and waggons	19290	0	15972	60	19390	17	20447	6
Traffic charges ...	36346	43	37780	1	37780	49	35219	79
Police do	8159	56	9457	67	5009	61	4983	17
Electric telegraph charges	2141	4	2065	16	2435	68	2798	82
General charges ...	4879	74	4596	10	6575	31	6682	4
Total ...	229593	39	213384	79	196082	70	216264	15
Nett profit per annum ...	Rs. 169856		Rs. 175126		Rs. 131615		Rs. 79886	
Per-centage of profits to capital...	6 35		6½		5 0		3 0	
Miles of line open (average) .	17		17		17		17	
Number of passengers ..			*Included in Main Line Return*					
Tonnage of goods			*Do.*					
Train miles run .	91096		66322		80111		76922	
	Rs	cts.	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Receipts per mile of line open ...	23497	0	22853	57	19276	31	17420	62
Receipts per train mile ...	4 39		4 50		4 9		3 85	
Expenses do. ...	2 52		2 47		2 44		2 81	
Expenses per cent. of receipts	57 5		54·9		59·8		73 0	

NOTES

1873.—Pérádeniya to Gampola, 7¾ miles open for goods, 15th January
1873. Pérádeniya to Gampola, 7¾ miles open for coaching, 1st February.
1874 —Gampola to Náwalapitiya, 9¼ miles open for goods, 1st December.
1874 —Gampola to Náwalapitiya, 9¼ miles open for coaching, 21st December.

E.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Working Expenses of the Branch Railway between Colombo and Kalutara South, for the years 1878, 1879, 1880 and 1881.

	1878		1879.		1880.		1881.	
Receipts	Rs.	cts	Rs	cts.	Rs	cts	Rs	cts
Coaching	184717	68	275272	84	297171	11	268730	57
Sundries	173	25	139	33	394	0	70	22
Goods .. .	—		1598	17	3626	79	4663	74
Total ...	184890	93	278010	64	301791	90	273464	33
Working Expenses								
Maintenance ...	35875	10	52274	73	76501	78	46299	79
Locomotive power	41848	83	67947	77	69664	83	70751	24
Repairs of carriages and waggons	4813	58	8051	41	12742	40	26866	9
Traffic charges	32495	2	49053	39	48368	70	40929	44
Police charges	8839	99	12329	80	7702	27	7708	88
General charges	6713	33	8401	9	13682	7	13248	20
Telegraph ...	—		—		3568	85	4462	11
Total	130585	85	197158	19	232230	90	209665	75
Nett profit per annum	Rs. 54305		Rs. 80852		Rs 69561		Rs 63919	
Percentage of profits to capital	4 8		8¾		3		2 9	
Miles of line open (average) ...	17¼		27¾		27¾		27¾	
Train miles run ...	—		136351		151692		152510	
Receipts per mile of line open .	10718		—		10875·28		9855·29	
Receipts per train mile ...	2 0		2·04		1·99		1·80	
Expenses per train mile ...	1·41		1·44		1 53		1 37	
Expenses per-centage of receipts	70 6		70·9		77·0		76 6	

F.

GENERAL REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1881.

	Rs	cts.		Rs.	cts.
To Maintenance	395,825	25	By Passengers	863,243	86
Locomotive power	499,199	58	Horses	11,129	75
Repairs of carriages and waggons	141,935	92	Carriages	6,046	50
Traffic charges	219,085	85	Dogs	2,039	25
Telegraph charges	18,639	62	Parcels	54,453	42
Police charges	32,360	45	Mails	19,616	66
General charges	51,225	86	Merchandize	1,885,798	21
New works —Telegraph wire between Kandy and Pérádeniya ...	360	55	Live Stock	7,175	90
	1,358,752	84	Rent	7,162	11
			Warehouse Rent	3,239	33
Balance	1,523,953	25	Waggon hire	2,400	0
			Miscellaneous	20,145	64
Rs.	2,882,706	13	Rs.	2,882,706	13

G.

KALUTARA RAILWAY.—Construction Account for the year 1881.

	To end of 1880.	In 1881.	Credit.	Total.		
	Rs cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
To Under Contract	820232 97	—	—	820232 97	By Surplus Revenue Ordinance No. 2 of 1878...	700000 0
Beyond Contract	469027 87	6076 15	—	475104 2	Ditto 4 of 1879...	1200000 0
Engineering and Administration	65111 64	—	—	65111 64	Contribution from vote of Rs. 150,000 in 1879 for Railway Construction ...	100000 0
Land and compensation ...	343832 57	1013 3	—	344845 60	Contribution from the amount voted for Railway Construction ...	50000 0
Rolling Stock ...	303937 45	—	—	303937 45	Ditto do. ...	150136 97
Electric Telegraph ...	32742 18	—	5202 28	27539 90		
Contingencies ...	151027 22	4413 62	—	155440 84		
	2185912 10	11502 80	5202 28	2192212 62		
			Balance ...	7926 35		
			Rs.	2200136 97	Rs.	2200136 97

H.

MATALÉ RAILWAY.—Construction Account for the year 1881.

	To end of 1880	In 1881.	Credit.	Total.		
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
To Under Contract..	1902457 33	54553 50	—	1957010 83	By Loans on Debentures ..	3232438 40
Beyond Contract	702087 71	—	952 35	701135 36	Balance ...	176361 63
Engineering and Administration	88709 0	-	1 48	88707 52		
Land and Compensation	199594 5	—	4392 69	195201 36		
Rolling stock ..	278126 94	—	31 50	278095 44		
Contingencies	188430 51	219 1	—	188649 52		
Rs	3359405 54	54772 51	5378 2	3408800 3		3408800 3

I.

NÁNU-OYA RAILWAY.—Construction Account for the year 1881.

	To end of 1880.	In 1881.	Total		To end of 1880.	In 1881.	Total.
	Rs cts.	Rs cts.	Rs cts		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
To Under Contract ...	269976 0	1330270 64	1600246 64	By Loans on Debentures ...	4995586 65	7177887 29	12173473 94
Beyond Contract...	87863 64	446336 90	534200 74				
Engineering and Administration	143606 94	122373 66	265980 60				
Land and compensation ..	215410 27	167584 73	382995 0				
Contingencies .	60495 13	115327 10	175822 23				
	777352 18	2181893 3	2959245 21				
		Balance ..	9214228 73				
		Total ..	12173473 94			Total ...	12173473 94

K.

MATAKKULIYA RAILWAY.—Statement of Expenditure in the year 1881.

	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
To amount expended	500 0	By contribution from the amount voted for Railway Construction	500 0

Occurrences.

March 2nd.—A Tamil woman gave birth to a child in the train. On arrival at Colombo she was sent to the hospital, but died on the way. Verdict of Coroner's jury: "Died from loss of blood and exhaustion."

March 3rd.—Engine of 5 A.M. Up goods train, Main Line, disabled at 21st mile. The engine of the local train took the train to Véyangoḍa, and the engine of 11·35 A.M. Up goods took the train into Kandy.

March 28th.—Engine of 11·15 A.M. Up Mátalé Line train broke down near Mahaiyawa station. Afternoon trains did not run.

March 29th.—Engine of 1 P.M. Up Main Line goods train broke down at Polgahawela, causing delay of half an hour.

May 5th.—Engine of 9·40 A.M. Up goods train, Náwalapitiya Branch, disabled at Pérádeniya. No delay to trains.

June 9th.—2 P.M. Down Main Line train detained 10 minutes at 70th mile owing to a landslip.

September 29th.—Engine of 3·40 P.M. Down Kalutara Branch train disabled at Bambalapitiya station. Train worked forward to Kalutara South by engine of 3·15 P.M. Up.

November 1st.—Engine of 11·12 A.M. Down Kalutara Branch train disabled at Pánadurá. Trains delayed 30 minutes.

November 26th.—A sleeper found placed across the Line a quarter of a mile from Kaṭugastoṭa bridge, just previous to the passing of the 6·15 P.M. Up train.

December 1st.—Rockslip on Main Line at 57½ mile and at 60¼ mile. 11·55 A.M. Down train ran through, causing the couplings to give way, and one truck to be smashed.

December 3rd.—Heavy wash-away at 9th mile, Mátalé Line.

December 5th.—Slip on Mátalé Line at 10th mile. 8·50 A.M. Down train arrived in Kandy 40 minutes late. Traffic interrupted.

December 6th.—Further slip of embankment on Mátalé Line. Line clear on 10th December.

December 7th.—Engine of 2·20 P.M. Down Kalutara Branch train disabled at Kalutara South; trains delayed in consequence.

December 8th.—5 A.M. Down goods train, Main Line, detained at 53½ mile by road sinking and earth-slip. 7 A.M. Up train delayed half an hour. Another slip at 9¼ mile, Mátalé Branch. Trains run only between Kandy and Wattegama.

December 10th.—5 A.M. Down goods train, Main Line, detained at 55th mile for one hour on account of a wash-away.

December 13th.—Heavy rain on incline; slip and wash-away. 2 P.M. Up Main Line train detained.

December 14th.—Heavy slip at 55½ mile, Main Line; trains delayed.

Accidents.

January 6th.—Two men run over and killed by the 5 A.M. and 2 P.M. Down trains near Maradána Junction.

February 7th.—A third-class passenger by 7 A.M. Up Main Line train fell out of a carriage at the 45th mile and was picked up by a special engine from Ramboukkana, and taken to the Kandy hospital, where she recovered.

March 8th.—A deaf and dumb man run over and killed by the 5 A.M. Up goods train at the 66th mile. An aged Moorman, passenger by 7 A.M. Up train, left on the platform at Kandy station by his companions for the purpose of getting a conveyance to remove him. The people not returning, he was sent to the police station, where he died.

April 21st.—A Moor lad fell from a third-class carriage of the 11·12 A.M. Down Kalutara Branch train between Dehiwala and Mount Lavinia: was taken to Moratuwa, and recovered.

April 28th.—A Sinhalese woman knocked down by the engine of the 7·26 A.M. Up Mátalé Line train near Wattegama station: was taken to Mátalé hospital, but died.

May 22nd.—A woman knocked down by the engine of the 7·23 A.M. Down train, Kalutara Branch: was taken to Kalutara hospital, and recovered.

June 5th.—A man knocked down and killed by the engine of the 4·20 P.M. Up train, Kalutara Branch, near Wádduwa station.

October 14th.—A girl of about 12 years old was found dead on the Line near the 8½ mile, Mátalé Line. Was supposed to have been run over by the 6·15 P.M. Up train on the 13th.

December 3rd.—A man run over and killed by the 6·35 A.M. Up train, Kalutara Branch, near Angulána station.

December 14th.—A passenger by the 6·12 P.M. Down Kalutara Branch train fell between the platform and carriages at Kollupitiya when attempting to jump out of a carriage while the train was in motion. Was sent to the hospital when one of his hands was found to be injured.

December 24th.—A Sinhalese woman trespassing on the Line near the 66th mile, Main Line, was knocked down by the engine of a special goods train. Was sent to the hospital at Kaḍugannáwa, and recovered. A Sinhalese man, run over by the 6·12 P.M. Down train, Kalutara Branch, between Fort and Slave Island, was sent to the hospital, where both legs having been found to be crushed, were amputated.

W. T. PEARCE,
Acting Finance and Traffic Manager.

REGISTRATION.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF LANDS FOR THE YEAR 1881.

THE revenue of this Department for the past year fell short of that of 1880 by Rs. 22,596·28, leaving the excess of receipts over expenditure Rs. 31,274·56, as compared with Rs. 61,114·93 in 1878 and Rs. 49,175·85 in 1880.

2. The expenditure was reduced by Rs. 5,296·01.

3. The accompanying table A. speaks for itself, and sufficiently explains the causes to which the falling off of revenue is to be attributed.

4. The number of deeds registered fell from 41,871 in 1880 to 37,718 in 1881, showing a decrease of 4,153 deeds registered in the Island. Of this number, 1,781 are to be accounted to Kandy and 622 to Badulla. At Negombo there were 3,549 deeds registered, as compared with 3,905, testifying to the want of money in the district consequent on the low prices realised by the cinnamon crops. There was a small increase in Colombo, and at Chilaw and Batticaloa.

5. The amount secured on mortgages fell from Rs. 17,925,905·81½ in 1880 to Rs. 14,095,634·17½ in 1881, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,830,271·64. Of this decrease, Kandy is accountable for nearly one-third—Rs. 1,165,082·49¼. The investments on mortgages in the Kandy District in 1881 were little more than one-half of the investments of 1879. In the Negombo District the amount invested in 1881 was less than one-third of that in 1880.

6. The value of transfers rose in 1880 to Rs. 25,947,872·51½ from Rs. 15,788,981·40 in 1879, but fell again in 1881 to Rs. 11,547,140·78.

7. The more stringent rules as to the vending of stamps, and the continued examination of notarial duplicates have resulted in greater accuracy on the part of notaries, and although several notaries have been dismissed from office for various offences, the work generally has been far more carefully performed.

8. The Ordinance passed during the last Session of Council defining the registration duties on various classes of instruments will, doubtless, prove useful as making definite and certain what was indefinite and unintelligible.

9. The offices of the Department have been moved into the girls' school at Kandy, which is suitable in size and in a convenient situation.

10. The necessity of supplying sufficient accommodation at Negombo becomes more pressing every day.

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, 9th March, 1882.

LIONEL LEE,
Acting Registrar-General.

A.

Offices.	Total Number of Deeds.			Total Number of Properties.			Total Amount secured on Mortgages.			Total Value of transfer of Properties by Sale, Gift, &c.		
	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1879.	1880.	1881.
							Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Registrar-General	43	24	20	470	221	153	1,306,550 3	2,502,060 78	1,194,680 0	—	—	—
Colombo	5,360	6,038	6,445	7,154	7,969	8,224	2,150,289 20	2,515,002 48	2,795,178 68½	1,638,224 6	2,001,568 33	1,850,867 81
Kalutara	3,453	3,317	3,028	6 177	5,463	4,505	555,577 78	585,442 52	396,752 5	459,708 47	445,044 4½	328,205 33
Negombo	2,674	3,905	3,549	3,847	5,193	4,603	392,805 59	346,811 67½	124,781 84½	549,860 74	11,631,333 59½	757,207 29½
Ratnapura	1,625	1,470	1,258	2,468	2,312	2,172	1,042,212 89	1,584,111 12	377,075 94	382,279 50	1,076,299 70½	665,644 69
Kurunégala	3,370	2,689	2,408	5,483	4,063	3,941	234,228 19	213,641 40	232,300 96	422,375 19	257,189 51½	206,563 38
Chilaw	767	1,103	1,188	1,119	1,582	1,652	78,037 47	268,354 63	278,685 85	121,078 59	215,189 28	162,641 36
Puttalam	116	—	—	192	—	—	42,559 0	—	—	46,161 25	—	—
Kandy	9,346	8,484	6,703	16,477	14,506	11,685	9,336,342 23	6,022,728 65½	4,857,546 16	6,914,836 12	5,557,265 83½	3,525,376 30½
Badulla	1,908	2,623	2,001	3,229	4,380	2,974	7,129,472 89	2,305,403 34	2,557,061 61	3,988,172 53	3,404,927 55	2,849,944 49
Anurádhapura	53	104	94	122	187	159	18,040 0	17,930 0	13,929 82	6,132 75	10,736 44	5,511 50
Jaffna	2,498	1,543	1,165	4,411	2,634	2,009	604,664 85	354,382 79½	344,236 50	109,501 95	143,590 28½	103,441 13
Mannár	20	15	67	27	22	72	200 0	4,285 0	3,049 7½	3,818 13	3,858 70	3,586 25
Batticaloa	920	666	715	1,215	868	901	158,276 77	99,649 45	126,046 96	121,113 22	113,493 50	97,690 97½
Trincomalee	479	423	184	565	548	248	19,338 25	27,994 72	20,906 25	70,874 75	75,263 20	25,414 50
Galle	4,432	4,352	4,245	7,536	6,872	7,444	447,052 12	827,869 0	531,781 54	573,884 27	601,185 32½	537,916 21½
Mátara	4,678	4,396	4,064	7,632	7,329	6,869	327,679 93	226,802 0	223,284 68	338,801 35	355,117 11	336,338 68
Tangalla	625	719	584	1,015	1,078	948	27,519 24	24,366 25	18,306 25	40,163 43	55,509 40	47,689 72
Total ...	42,577	41,871	37,718	69,339	65,242	58,759	23,888,848 49	17,925,905 81½	14,095,634 17½	15,788,981 40	25,947,872 51½	11,547,140 78

2.

STATEMENT showing the Progress and Working of the Land Registration Department during the years 1880 and 1881.

	1880.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
Business.				
Number of deeds registered	41,871	37,718	—	4,153
Number of entries	65,242	59,337	—	5,905
Number of certificates issued	54,449	49,613	—	4,836
Applications	2,508	2,385	—	123
Copies and extracts	2,027	2,220	193	—
Number of notarial duplicates examined ...	103,185	96,035	—	7,150
Do. indexed ...	1,140	1,196	56	—
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Total amount secured on mortgages ...	17,925,905 81½	14,095,634 17½	—	3,830,271 64
Total value of transfer of properties by sale, gift, &c.	25,947,872 51½	11,547,140 78	—	14,400,731 73½
Revenue.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Value of stamps...	117,991 0	99,233 0	—	18,758 0
Deficiencies of stamps recovered on notarial duplicates	1,201 88	759 60	—	442 28
Fines, &c.	2,732 50	1,152 50	—	1,580 0
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamps Ordinances ...	2,405 0	589 0	—	1,816 0
	124,330 38	101,734 10	—	22,596 28
Charges of Management.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Salaries { Fixed Establishment ...	52,913 96	51,236 51	—	1,677 45
Salaries { Provisional and Temporary ...	13,044 3	10,799 16	—	2,244 87
Allowances	800 0	766 76	—	33 24
Extra clerks	1,440 0	1,300 0	—	140 0
Bookbinders	1,699 94	1,781 94	82 0	—
Furniture and petty expenses... ...	965 62	842 67	—	122 95
Rent	2,310 0	1,732 50	—	577 50
Transport	2,500 0	2,000 0	—	500 0
Total—Rs.	75,673 55	70,459 54	82 0	5,296 1

RETURN showing the Transactions, &c., registered under the Land Registration Ordinance during the year 1881.

Officers.	Government Grants.	Conveyances.	Certificates of Sale.	Assignments of Title Deeds.	Gifts.	Mortgages.	Transfer of Mortgages.	Security Bonds.	Leases.	Transfer of Leases.	Agreements.	Transfer of Agreements.	Deeds of Partition.	Deeds of Partnership.	Notarial Declaration.	Powers of Attorney.	Deeds of Confirmation.	Deeds of Release, Discharge, &c.	Judgments or Decrees of Court.	Assignments of Judgments or Decrees of Court.	Contract Bonds.	Deeds of Rectification.	Deeds of Postponements.	Certificates of Possession.	Fiscal's Sales.	Deeds of Ratification.	Deeds of Priority.	Bonds of Indemnity.	Deeds of Exchange.	Caveats.	Total Number of Deeds.	Total Number of Properties affected.	Total Amount secured on Mortgages. Rs.	cts.	Total Value of Transfer of properties by Sale, Gift, &c. Rs.	cts.	Applications.	Copies and Extracts.
Registrar-General ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	153	1194680	0	—		72	156
Colombo ...	631	2230	27	—	261	2204	31	146	149	5	13	—	14	2	12	2	1	515	3	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6252	8224	2679340	48½	1763537	81	622	591
Kalutara ...	468	997	11	—	88	1347	22	16	15	—	5	—	8	4	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2999	4505	394702	55	323659	55	146	105
Negombo ...	269	1324	6	1	145	1434	22	11	185	4	25	—	9	—	3	—	—	90	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3540	4803	124070	84½	756849	4½	180	159
Ratnapura ...	47	513	23	2	21	584	8	4	16	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1244	2172	375383	94	674764	69	86	77
Kurunégala ..	56	1186	2	—	39	1020	22	18	17	—	6	—	2	—	—	1	2	8	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2383	3941	226719	26	202472	8	71	69
Chilaw ..	157	462	1	1	19	465	5	7	47	—	5	—	4	—	2	—	1	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1184	1652	267135	85	181971	36	76	76
Kandy ...	164	2345	2	—	85	2925	160	62	231	32	46	—	2	9	2	1	7	266	1	—	—	—	3	117	10	—	—	—	—	3	6473	11685	4753457	19	3417299	76	264	306
Badulla ...	162	861	4	—	26	552	20	5	123	27	44	1	2	12	—	—	4	135	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1982	2974	2554462	36	2836204	49	109	137
Anerádhapura ...	41	34	—	—	2	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	159	11119	0	8511	50	—	—
Jaffna ...	64	192	35	—	40	675	19	97	3	—	33	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1164	2009	344236	50	103241	13	411	232
Mannár ...	38	12	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	72	2970	7½	3167	25	2	2
Batticaloa ..	123	181	27	—	38	299	14	5	15	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	711	901	122896	96	97310	97½	58	61
Trincomalee ...	—	43	32	—	6	55	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	181	248	18816	25	25414	50	11	14
Galle ...	289	1899	4	—	82	1818	18	13	43	2	15	—	2	1	—	—	1	42	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	4234	7444	524991	54	532316	21½	158	138
Mátara ...	231	2005	17	—	67	1593	26	12	70	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4037	6869	222190	68	535035	68	95	76
Tangalla ...	27	322	1	—	7	217	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	584	948	18306	25	47688	72	24	21
TOTAL ...	2767	14816	192	4	926	15215	375	410	917	70	210	2	40	34	23	4	19	1141	18	4	3	4	3	120	12	—	1	2	1	8	37141	58759	13835476	73½	11309444	75½	2385	2220

III.

RETURN of the Number and Description of Stamps used in the Land Registration Department, showing also the Total Receipts therefrom during the year 1881.

OFFICES.	NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF STAMPS.																																		Total Number of Stamps.	Total Receipts.
Rupees:—	1	2	2½	3	4	5	6	7½	10	14	15	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	210	220	260	330	350		Rs. cts.
Registrar-General	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	248	1490 50
Colombo ...	4839	1267	6	620	439	430	—	192	95	—	—	27	7	5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8124	17368 0
Galutara ...	2808	740	—	324	112	61	—	18	20	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3866	6358 0
Negombo	2748	814	—	405	173	83	—	32	21	—	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4285	7551 0
Batticaloa ...	1419	202	—	72	37	18	—	17	38	—	—	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1806	3085 50
Katurugala ...	2722	310	1	84	37	35	—	8	14	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3215	4279 50
Chilaw ...	844	301	—	139	84	47	—	21	14	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1453	2888 50
Kandy ...	5590	1418	8	672	302	189	—	86	181	1	1	43	35	23	14	6	9	7	3	5	2	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8603	22212 0
Badulla ...	1411	393	4	202	149	109	—	49	125	—	—	24	9	7	5	3	4	2	3	2	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	2505	10211 50
Anuradhapura ...	94	11	—	3	7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	117	170 50
Jaffna ...	1171	531	—	246	103	49	1	12	6	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1911	3399 0
Mannár ...	61	7	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	98 0
Batticaloa ...	559	160	3	76	31	21	—	6	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	871	1499 50
Trincomalee ...	113	42	—	36	15	3	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	425 0
Galle	3856	892	—	374	162	76	—	24	13	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5395	8302 0
Matara ...	4681	556	—	165	91	27	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5466	7060 0
Tangalla ...	727	92	—	22	17	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	862	1065 0
TOTAL ...	23584	7665	[illegible]	3646	1761	1135	1	475	540	1	1	119	58	40	26	11	15	9	7	8	4	3	1	7	4	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	49035	97443 40

Deficiencies of Stamps recovered on Notarial duplicates	759 60
Fines, &c.	1152 50
District Court fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamps Ordinances ...	589 0
Total — Rs.	99944 60

IV.

RETURN of Mortgage and Hypothec of Moveable Property registered during the year 1881 under the Ordinances Nos. 8 and 21 of 1871.

Offices.	Number and Description of Deeds.									Total amount secured on Mortgages.		Total value of Bills of Sale.		Number and Value of Certificates of Registration.											Total Number of Certificates.	Total Receipts.	
	Bills of Sale.	Mortgage and Hypothec.	Transfer of Mortgages.	Gifts.	Leases.	Security Bonds.	Agreements.	Discharges.	Total.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs. 1	Rs. 2	Rs. 3	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7·50	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	Rs. 60		Rs.	cts.
Colombo	40	132	5	4	5	—	2	5	193	115838	20	87330	0	46	50	38	24	11	11	10	1	1	1	—	193	683	50
Kalutara	24	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	2049	50	4545	78	13	7	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	57	0
Negombo	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	691	0	358	25	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	14	0
Ratnapura	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	1692	0	10880	0	5	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	35	0
Kurunégala	9	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	5584	70	4093	45	7	10	1	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	26	70	0
Chilaw	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	11500	0	870	0	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	29	0
Kandy	142	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	230	104188	97	108076	54½	67	57	46	22	23	6	7	1	—	—	1	230	717	0
Badulla	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	2599	25	13740	0	5	6	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	19	67	0
Anurádhapura	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	2810	82	—		2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	14	0
Jaffna	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		200	0	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	0
Mannár	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	79	0	419	0	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	0
Batticaloa	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3150	0	280	0	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	0
Trincomalee	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2090	0	—		—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	0
Galle	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	6790	0	5600	0	1	4	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	11	38	0
Mátara	18	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	27	1094	0	1303	0	22	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	34	0
TOTAL ...	257	295	6	5	5	1	2	6	577	260157	44	237696	2½	178	147	108	59	39	19	21	4	1	1	1	578	1789	50

V.

STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Land Registration Department during the year 1881.

OFFICES.	Total Receipts.	Total Expenditure.	Excess of Receipts.	Excess of Expenditure.
	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Registrar-General	1,490 50	17,452 62	—	15,962 12
Colombo	18,051 50	8,164 41	9,887 9	—
Kalutara	6,415 0	4,780 30	1,634 70	—
Negombo	7,565 0	3,122 0	4,443 0	—
Ratnapura	3,090 50	1,962 50	1,128 0	—
Kurunégala	4,349 50	4,594 81	—	245 31
Chilaw	2,917 50	743 18	2,174 32	—
Kandy	22,929 0	10,190 26	12,738 74	—
Badulla	10,278 50	2,204 0	8,074 50	—
Anurádhapura	184 50	218 0	—	33 50
Jaffna	3,401 0	2,244 55	1,156 45	—
Mannár	104 0	230 0	—	126 0
Batticaloa	1,522 50	1,790 2	—	267 52
Trincomalee	435 0	350 0	85 0	—
Galle	8,340 0	7,420 0	920 0	—
Mátara	7,094 0	4,752 87	2,341 13	—
Tangalla	1,065 0	240 2	824 98	—
	99,293 0	70,459 54	45,407 91	16,634 45
Deficiencies of Stamps recovered on Notarial Duplicates...	759 60	—	759 60	—
Fines, &c.	1,152 50	—	1,152 50	—
District Court Fines imposed under the Notaries' and Stamp Ordinances	589 0	—	589 0	—
	101,734 10	70,459 54	47,909 1	16,634 45
Deduct excess of Expenditure ...			16,634 45	
Net excess of Receipts ...			31,274 56	

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1881.

Marriages.

THERE were 8,767 marriages registered in 1881, as compared with 9,641 in 1880, showing a decrease of 874 in the year. There was an increase in the number of European and Burgher marriages, but a large falling off amongst the Siphalese. Of these marriages, 1,782 were solemnised by ministers, being at the rate of 20·3 per centum of the whole number of marriages registered, the percentage in 1880 being 19·6.

There were 60 mixed marriages, as compared with 67 in 1880.

There was an addition of nine to the number of places registered for the solemnization of marriages.

Births.

There were 74,794 births registered, being at the rate of 27 per mille of the population living on the 1st January. The highest rate was attained in the Jaffna District, where the rate was 32 per mille. The births in 1881 exceeded the births of 1880 by 2,476. Amongst the Europeans, Burghers, and Tamils the births exceeded the deaths, but in the other nationalities the deaths were in excess of the births.

Deaths.

The number of deaths registered was 75,012, as compared with 50,575 in 1880, the deaths exceeding the births by 218. The death-rate may be taken as 27·1 per mille of the population living on the 1st January. The birth-rate being 27 per mille, the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate by one in every ten thousand of persons living.

An examination of the localities shows that the greatest death-rate was in the North-Western Province, where it reached 51 per mille. The lowest death-rate was in the Western Province, viz., 21 per mille.

The following table shows the death-rate in each Province :—

	Per mille.
Western Province ...	21
North-Western Province ...	51
Central " ...	26
North-Central " ...	43
Northern " ...	28
Eastern " ...	34
Southern " ...	22

These figures are sufficiently accurate for comparative purposes, but are not absolutely correct, as it is impossible at present to fix the number of immigrants in each Province.

The Kurunégala District of the North-Western Province had the highest mortality—59 per mille—attributable in a great degree to fevers.

In my report for 1880 I drew attention to the great mortality in this Province. The indirect causes to which this mortality is attributable appear to call for investigation. The significance of these figures will be better appreciated if it is considered that the highest average death-rate in Europe for the twelve years, 1866–77, was 39·0 in Hungary.

Of the deaths in 1881, 38,624 were of males, and 36,388 of females. Of the whole number of deaths, 51·5 per cent. were of males, and 48·5 per cent. of females: that is, for every 100 males there were 94 female deaths.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 17 per cent. of the whole number of deaths, and the number of deaths of children under 5 years of age was nearly 39 per cent. of the whole number of deaths recorded.

A very large number of infantile deaths is returned by the Registrars as attributable to "starvation," that is, to the want of sufficient nutriment.

The greatest number of deaths from this cause occurred in the Sabaragamuwa District of the Western Province.

The principal causes of death were fevers, infantile disorders, bowel complaints, convulsions, and parasitic worms.

Of the whole mortality, 28 per cent. was due to fevers, and of this 26·6 per cent. occurred in the Kurunégala District of the North-Western Province.

The whole number of deaths from infantile disorders was 13,258, being 17·6 per cent. of the whole mortality.

11,636 deaths, or 15·5 per cent. of the whole mortality, is attributed to dysentery and diarrhœa. Parasitic worms are accountable for 2,124 deaths, and convulsions for 4,767.

The Island has been generally free from small-pox and cholera. In the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province 223 deaths are attributable to small-pox.

One hundred and fifty-nine persons owed their deaths to snake bites. The introduction of the Indian system of giving a reward for each poisonous snake killed might be a salutary measure, and would not cause much expenditure.

Two persons were killed by the stings of bees, one by the bite of a rat, seven by lightning, and seventeen by wild beasts.

Of the 75 suicides, 59 were by hanging, nearly the whole being Sinhalese persons.

The Registrars are bound to accept the cause of death as stated by the party giving information, and in the absence of a certificate from a competent medical practitioner, there is just reason to suppose that the causes are not always correctly stated.

This Department accepts the causes as stated, and deals with them as if correct.

Kandyan Marriages.

The number of marriages registered under the Kandyan Marriage Ordinance of 1870 was 3,308, as compared with 3,951 in the previous year. An increase is shown in the registration in the Sabaragamuwa District and in the Badulla District. In the Sabaragamuwa District the increase is 379, being almost 50 per cent. more than in 1880. In the Badulla District the number registered in 1881 is five times the number registered in 1880, attributable, probably, to a change in the personnel of the administration of the district.

The marriages registered in 1881 in Nuwara Eliya were 81, as compared with 1,382 in 1880, a result attributable to a like cause.

In the North-Central Province the number fell from 387 in 1880 to 100 in 1881.

It is manifest that the law relating to the registration of marriages is generally disregarded. What the result of this disregard will be in the future it is not difficult to predict, when it is remembered that the issue of all unions contracted since 1870 is illegitimate, unless those unions were duly registered with the formalities required by law.

LIONEL LEE,
Acting Registrar-General.

Office of the Registrar-General of Marriages, Births, and Deaths,
Colombo, 17th March, 1882.

APPENDIX.

Z.

Return showing the Number of Deaths in each Province of each Nationality registered in Ceylon in the year 1881.

E signifies European; B., Burgher, S., Sinhalese; Tam., Tamils, Im., Immigrants; M., Moors, Mal., Malays.

Province.	Total.	January.								Total.	February.								Total.	March.								Total.	April.							
		E.	B.	S.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		E.	B.	S.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		E.	B.	S.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		E.	B.	S.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.
Western ...	1830	1	9	1587	49	42	132	4	6	1646	1	6	1444	51	25	115	4	...	1532	1	4	1314	48	38	120	4	3	1384	5	10	1175	41	33	92	4	4
North-Western ...	2093	...	1	1913	86	...	91	1	1	2429	...	1	2245	67	...	114	1	1	2056	...	2	1847	81	...	112	10	4	1278	...	1	1146	67	...	63	1	...
Central ...	1930	...	2	1462	278	86	99	...	3	1578	2	...	1067	291	137	74	3	4	1153	...	3	849	156	83	60	...	2	1109	2	...	837	187	39	59	1	4
North-Central ...	552	...	...	492	18	...	42	...	...	372	...	...	334	6	...	32	...	..	289	...	1	242	20	...	26	...	...	226	...	...	205	3	...	18	...	...
Northern ...	738	...	...	3	676	...	58	1	...	610	...	1	7	550	..	52	...	..	664	...	3	1	624	...	36	...	...	764	1	...	2	710	...	51	...	...
Eastern ...	475	...	3	29	306	...	136	1	...	333	1	...	26	212	...	91	1	2	378	3	1	24	219	...	131	...	...	426	1	...	19	275	...	131	...	...
Southern ...	984	1	4	934	8	9	25	3	...	841	...	4	768	13	...	50	5	1	1111	1	10	1040	9	4	42	3	2	763	...	2	734	3	2	20	..	2
Total ...	8602	2	19	6420	1421	137	583	10	10	7809	4	12	5891	1190	162	528	14	8	7183	5	24	5317	1157	125	527	17	11	5930	9	13	4098	1286	74	434	6	10

Province.	Total.	May.								Total.	June.								Total.	July.								Total.	August.							
		E.	B.	S.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		E.	B.	S.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		E.	B.	S.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		E.	B.	S.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.
Western ...	2076	...	6	1863	47	40	108	8	4	2141	...	5	1891	54	37	144	6	4	1849	1	4	1635	66	20	113	5	5	1513	...	4	1300	51	39	110	4	5
North-Western ...	1191	...	...	1072	67	...	50	2	...	1273	...	...	1151	51	...	68	2	1	1125	...	1	998	63	...	60	1	2	1048	...	2	907	68	...	70	...	1
Central ...	1467	1	1	1160	167	74	60	2	2	1596	3	4	1183	244	90	67	2	3	1528	2	1	1113	217	105	78	6	6	1399	1	2	1058	192	77	62	...	7
North-Central ...	259	...	..	219	10	...	29	...	...	219	...	...	168	31	...	20	...	...	181	...	...	163	7	2	9	...	...	157	...	...	135	8	2	11	...	1
Northern ...	683	...	1	5	634	...	43	...	...	518	.	4	4	487	...	23	...	...	529	...	4	6	500	...	19	...	...	508	...	1	6	481	...	20	...	...
Eastern ...	438	...	5	13	259	...	158	3	...	316	1	1	23	170	...	120	1	...	324	...	1	21	169	...	133	...	...	344	1	3	18	184	...	141	...	...
Southern ...	842	1	4	783	10	...	39	3	2	784	...	7	736	6	2	30	2	1	768	...	5	747	5	...	10	...	1	760	1	2	712	14	2	26	2	1
Total ...	6955	2	17	5115	1194	114	487	18	8	6847	4	21	5156	1043	129	472	13	9	6304	3	16	4683	1027	127	422	12	14	5729	3	14	4136	995	120	440	6	15

Province.	Total	September.								Total.	October.								Total.	November.								Total.	December.							
		E.	B.	S.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		E.	B.	S.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		E.	B.	S.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.		E.	B.	S.	Tam.	Im.	M.	Mal.	Others.
Western ...	1284	...	4	1100	49	21	99	7	4	1192	3	5	1012	35	26	101	6	4	1214	4	5	1034	37	29	91	10	4	1300	2	3	1085	52	17	127	11	3
North-Western ...	718	...	...	626	42	...	41	4	5	736	...	1	648	48	...	36	1	2	568	...	1	491	28	...	46	...	2	698	...	3	597	44	...	44	2	8
Central ...	1369	...	2	957	231	97	75	4	3	1241	2	4	931	133	115	44	3	9	1469	...	1	1025	225	138	64	3	12	984	1	1	817	62	58	37	2	6
North-Central ...	130	...	1	109	10	1	9	...	...	207	...	1	169	10	1	26	...	...	136	...	..	116	9	...	11	...	...	183	...	...	141	14	11	17	...	...
Northern ...	479	...	2	3	453	...	21	...	...	526	...	1	5	507	...	13	...	...	501	...	1	2	477	...	19	1	...	529	...	1	5	492	...	31	...	...
Eastern ...	378	1	1	12	200	...	162	1	1	352	...	1	17	196	...	136	...	...	327	...	1	14	199	...	113	...	...	353	...	2	21	208	...	121	...	...
Southern ...	786	...	1	757	8	...	19	...	1	612	1	3	576	4	...	22	4	2	647	1	6	600	14	...	23	1	2	722	...	1	679	8	...	32	...	2
Total ...	5144	1	12	3564	993	119	426	16	14	4866	6	16	3358	933	142	380	14	17	4862	6	16	3282	989	167	267	15	20	4766	3	11	3345	880	88	409	11	17

RETURN of DEATHS in the Island of Ceylon registered in the year 1881.

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province: Colombo.	Western Province: Kalutara.	Western Province: Negombo.	Western Province: Kegalla.	Western Province: Sabaragamuwa.	North-Western Province: Kurunegala.	North-Western Province: Puttalam.	Central Province: Kandy.	Central Province: Matale.	Central Province: Nuwara Eliya.	Central Province: Badulla.	North-Central Province: Anuradhapura.	Northern Province: Jaffna.	Northern Province: Mannar.	Northern Province: Mullaitivu.	Northern Province: Vavuniya-cum-Mankulam.	Eastern Province: Batticaloa.	Eastern Province: Trincomalee.	Southern Province: Galle.	Southern Province: Matara.	Southern Province: Hambantota.	Deaths among all Races: European.	Deaths among all Races: Burgher.	Deaths among all Races: Sinhalese.	Deaths among all Races: Tamil.	Deaths among all Races: Immigrants.	Deaths among all Races: Moors.	Deaths among all Races: Others.	Deaths among all Races: Malays.
All Causes ...	75,012	6062	2769	2202	4365	3550	2864	2347	7151	375	1607	4314	2910	5702	956	391	...	3447	1001	4526	3010	2086	58	190	54367	13108	1503	5475	155	166
I.—General Diseases.—A																														
Small-pox ...	237	1	..	1	...	...	...	2	4	1	1	2	1	..	...	...	...	223	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	118	...	113	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	21	2	...	...	1	..	..	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	9	3	.	1	...	...	6	12	...	3	..	...
Measles ...	610	45	44	7	2	4	1	1	3	1	4	9	6	144	23	2	...	42	1	187	60	22	...	3	326	202		78	1	...
Enteric Fever ...	14,697	965	341	676	1301	724	5585	856	632	398	151	593	162	7	2	1	...	5	4	383	727	1182	7	19	12979	666	94	355	31	46
Simple continued Fever ...	6,334	117	39	5	2	33	14	54	617	508	44	423	478	2031	415	118	..	821	432	140	39	3	3	14	2153	3308	65	778	7	4
Ague ...	42	2	...	1	...	2	10	6	...	...	...	..	8	...	..	.	...	9	...	.	3	1	..	1	15	16	3	7	1	..
Remittent Fever ...	62	6	1	...	1	3	12	31			...	2	1	...	..	...	...	1	.	4	.	...	1	2	32	12	1	12	2	..
Cholera ...	991	48	32	13	77	160	246	11	105	35	23	51	15	2	...	...	...	...	.	84	67	19	...	1	932	33	3	22	...	..
Diphtheria ...	1	1	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	. .	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
Whooping-Cough ...	85	12	10	...	..	3	. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	3	47	4	..	..	1	61	11	...	13	2	...
Mumps ...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	76	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	16	..	...	..	17	26	6	..	5	...	1	...	.		1	19	40	...	16	...	...
Pyæmia ...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	2	...	...	...	...
II.—B.																														
Rheumatism ...	320	36	31	9	12	26	5	4	29	8	3	18	9	27	3	4	...	8	4	45	32	7	1	1	243	45	3	25	1	1
Syphilis ...	666	2	..	...	1	4	11	7	6	2	6	47	...	417	1	3	..	143	2	4	9	1	...	1	92	484	2	87	...	...
Cancer ...	69	19	1	5	7	5	..	2	3	...	3	1	...	7	...	...	..	3	1	8	4	...	...	2	46	14	4	2	1	...
Scrofula ...	273	14	3	17	13	8	141	15	14	10	1	5	20	2	5	1	...	2	...	4	1	...	...	1	246	12	1	12	1	...
Phthisis ...	1,717	254	108	65	98	129	215	33	120	31	31	46	18	136	31	9	...	22	29	234	73	18	5	13	1319	255	26	87	7	5
Hæmoptysis ...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Rickets ...	3,100	372	167	50	370	254	139	16	505	186	171	183	101	34	18	1	...	87	18	298	140	16	..	..	2725	122	2	246	5	...
Diabetis ...	68	16	2	12	...	1	7	1	1	...	...	1	...	14	..	3	..	5	1	2	...	1	...	...	29	33	..	6	—	...
Scurvy ...	4	...	..	...	1	..	. .	1	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	.	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Anæmia ...	1,580	238	210	103	109	37	150	16	143	47	26	23	12	26	1	...	...	...	...	278	133	30	...	...	1307	119	61	90	2	1
Chlorosis ...	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	..		...	1	...	...	...	...	...
General Dropsy ...	637	44	21	13	6	8	60	24	190	77	28	20	6	34	2	4	...	56	6	26	7	5	2	5	174	263	143	44	4	2
Leprosy ...	29	5	...	...	...	1	.	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	..	...	10	1	3	2	1	...	1	6	14	1	7	...	...
Parangi ...	282	2	3	7	3	...	152	4	5	9	...	3	57	...	1	1	...	5	4	9	12	6	...	...	246	16	1	19	...	...
III.—Local Diseases.																														
1.—*Nervous System.*																														
(1) Diseases of the Brain ...	16	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	3		2	2	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	1	..	..	4	...	3	2	3	4	...	...
Meningitis ...	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	1	...	4	6	...	2	...	...
Inflammation with softening of Brain ...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy ...	69	12	1	1	...	...	1	27	6	6	7	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	15	9	1	...	...	4	24	30	5	23	...	3
(2) Spina Bifida ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Paralysis ...	151	61	18	12	6	7	1	4	10	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	11	2	...	5	127	7	7	6	...	1
(4) Tetanus ...	50	15	4	1	3	1	2	1	4	2	2	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	29	14	4	3	...	...
Hydrophobia ...	55	3	9	2	2	1	5	1	14	2	2	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	45	4	...	5	...	...
Infantile convulsions ...	5,209	587	250	164	353	299	658	283	107	54	21	301	98	651	26	45	...	262	147	639	241	72	5	14	3624	1194	28	411	17	28
Epilepsy ...	40	5	1	2	1	1	4	...	1	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	..	4	1	15	2	...	...	...	27	6	1	6	...	...

	Convulsions ...	...	4,767	879	309	185	197	203	478	119	420	153	112	262	543	530	49	63	...	223	35	162	99	46	...	5	3466	941	11	337	4	3
	Collapse ...	...	2,015	36	...	22	167	3	349	99	281	252	98	130	473	17	27	2	..	64	13	2	...	..	.	...	1715	121	2	173	3	1
	Neuralgia ...	...	3	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	..	...	2	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	..	...
(5)	Mania ...	...	63	13	6	4	12	3	6	...	1	...	...	...	..	3	1	...	...	1	...	6	6	1	.	...	57	6	1	1	...	...
	2.—The Eye.																															
	Conjunctivitis ...	..	1	...	...	.	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	...
	3.—The Ear.																															
	Otitis ...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	4.—The Nose.																															
	Epistaxis ...	...	23	1	1	2	1	1	6	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	16	3	2	2	...	...
	5.—Circulatory System.																															
(1)	Heart ...	...	25	10	...	...	1	...	...	1	8	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	11	6	4	...	...	...
	Pericarditis ...	...	1	..	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
(2)	Hypertrophy ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Blood Vessels.																															
(1)	Aneurism ...	...	6	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...
	6.—Absorbent System.																															
(1)	Inflammation of Glands	...	3	...	...	.	...	...	..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
	7.—Ductless Glands.																															
(1)	Goitre ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8.—Respiratory System.																															
(1)	Croup ...	...	226	1	...	1	...	..	6	1	5	...	7	1	1	169	6	7	...	20	...	1	...	...	1	1	14	198	1	10	...	1
(4)	Bronchitis ...	...	62	7	.	..	...	2	5	1	4	1	12	1	...	..	2	...	...	20	.	3	4	..	2	3	16	28	10	1	2	...
	Asthma ...	...	185	17	7	3	1	3	6	4	12	2	3	6	2	...	1	..	...	2	1	28	36	1	...	1	167	11	4	11	...	1
(5)	Pneumonia ...	...	91	19	2	...	3	1	10	2	20	4	13	2	1	2	.	...	...	1	...	3	5	2	...	2	42	20	26	4	2	1
	Pulmonary Extravas:	...	1	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	.	..	1	...	..	...	...
	Lung Disease ...	...	256	60	37	20	1	10	5	23	2	2	5	9	1	15	1	...	...	6	19	16	14	1	2	4	164	57	7	20	2	...
(8)	Pleurisy ...	..	322	10	...	1	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	1	...	167	9	44	...	49	30	1	.	...	...	...	8	284	1	29	...	...
	9.—Digestive System.																															
	Thrush ...	...	379	16	10	21	30	18	72	49	124	27	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	.	...	1	364	5	...	2	...	...
(4)	Teething Rash ...	...	3,468	180	86	112	236	147	1548	66	381	262	14	24	129	73	..	3	...	196	2	24	3	2	...	1	2968	209	10	299	1	...
(12)	Quinsy ...	...	107	...	...	..	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	..	30	7	10	..	48	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	95	...	11	..	...
	Tonsilitis ..	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	Sloughing Sore Throat	...	34	...	..	...	...	1	1	1	3	4	2	1	11	..	1	...	..	...	..	1	2	6	...	...	25	4	4	1	...	...
(17)	Gastritis ...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	.	...	...	3	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	3	..	1	...	...
	Dyspepsia ...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	7	2	.	...	11	1	1	1	...	...
	Melaena ...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(18)	Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dysentery ...	..	7,710	640	219	212	501	330	640	194	1439	857	331	557	252	392	93	7	...	255	76	448	336	633	5	17	5630	1277	271	472	19	19
	Ulceration ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fistula ...	...	13	2	1	..	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	..	..	...	9	4	..	...	...	..
	Diarrhoea ...	...	2,920	233	232	30	16	270	104	41	514	157	69	577	49	114	41	19	...	321	34	568	430	107	2	16	2643	733	326	199	2	3
	Stricture of Intestines	...	23	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	1	4	14	...	...	20	2	...	1	...	...
	Constipation ...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Colic ...	...	276	5	1	3	3	4	15	4	24	18	13	14	16	50	29	...	...	35	13	18	6	6	...	...	130	107	3	32	1	...
	Hernia ...	..	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	1	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	...	..
	Parasitic Worms ...	...	2,124	344	111	112	240	48	782	78	101	183	...	10	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	95	1	..	..	3	1999	30	3	130	7	12
(19)	Haemorrhoids ...	...	178	28	9	11	12	3	21	5	16	3	6	11	2	4	1	1	...	16	1	22	2	1	...	...	134	19	...	28	...	...
(20)	Hepatitis ...	...	5	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	...
	Cirrhosis ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...
	Jaundice ...	...	111	8	1	2	2	16	.	5	5	1	...	2	4	28	6	2	...	9	9	8	2	1	...	2	39	50	2	10	...	2
	Liver Disease ...	...	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	1	...	..	...	1	2	1	...	..	2	2	3	4	1	1	...	...
(23)	Splenitis ...	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
(24)	Peritonitis ...	...	3	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Ascites ...	...	18	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	..	...	5	6	7	...	...	...
	10.—Urinary System.																															
(1)	Bright's Disease ...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
	Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Disease of Kidney ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

RETURN OF DEATHS—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Ceylon.	Western Province. Colombo.	Kalutara.	Negombo.	Kegalla.	Sabaragamuwa.	North-Western Province. Kurunegala.	Puttalam.	Central Province. Kandy.	Matale.	Nuwara Eliya.	Badulla.	North-Central Province. Anurádhapura.	Northern Province. Jaffna.	Mannár.	Mullaitivu.	Vavuniya-Vilankulam.	Eastern Province. Batticaloa.	Trincomalee.	Southern Province. Galle.	Matara.	Hambantota.	Deaths among all Races. European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Immigrants.	Moors.	Others.	Malays.
(2) Diseases of Bladder ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	.	.	..	.	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	.	..
(4) Gonorrhœa ...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	..	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis and Paraphimosis ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...		..		...		...	.	..		...	..	.	..	...	...	...	.	...	...
Bubo Gonorrhœal ...	7	1	...	...	.	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	..	.	4	...	.	...	..	...	...	2	4	..	1	...	...
Epididymitis (Gonl.) ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	.	..	.	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
(5) Stricture of Urethra ...	16	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	..	2	4		..	..	..	1	8	3	..	4	...	...
Urinary Fistula ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	..	2	...	...		...	...
11.—*Generative System.*																														
(3) Varicocele ...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	.		..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
(4) Hydrocele ...	150	15	14	11	6	3	18	7	4	..	...	...	3	2	.	...	..	5	..	25	32	5	...	.	127	15	..	7	..	1
(5) Orchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	.	...	...
(6) Other Diseases ...	3	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	2	...	..	...	...	.		...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Women.																														
Menorrhagia ...	26	8	...	1	1	1	2	2	2	..	2	2	1		...	..	.	1	...	3	...	...	...	..	18	6	2	...	...	..
(7) Paramenia ...	6	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.	...	1	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	4	1	...	...	...
(13) Premature Labour ...	32	1	1	...	..	...	...	..	17	6	...	2		1	...	1	...		...	3	...	...	1	...	22	7	1	1	..	.
(15) Puerperal Convulsions...	736	121	52	37	132	63	62	11	52	40	14	35	16	20	5	1	...	6	1	30	21	10	...	1	657	45	5	24	3	...
Childbirth ...	851	47	10	16	8	16	173	43	160	83	43	94	50	12	2	1	..	6	10	45	16	16	...	6	603	122	26	86	3	6
Disease of the Womb ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	.	...	...	.	...			...	.	.		.	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	.	...	...
14.—*Organs of Locomotion.*																														
(1) Otitis ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	..		.	..	...	...	..	...	1	..	..	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Hiccosis ...	1	...	...	.	...	...	1	.	...	..	...	...	.	...		..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	.	...	...
(2) Synovitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dropsy of Joint ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...		..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	..
15.—*Cellular Tissue.*																														
Inflammation ...	3426	207	64	115	187	75	839	93	330	158	46	171	194	255	52	23		321	32	128	79	54	...	2	2387	670	11	346	6	4
Abscess ...	61	6	3	..	1	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	1	16	3	..	..	18	2	4	..	..	...	3	5	33	4	16	...	...
16.—*Cutaneous System.*																														
(1) Urticaria ...	33	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	10	18	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	17	...	...
Eczema ...	2	...	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	1	...	..	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Ulcer ...	312	40	14	5	11	5	42	10	30	18	9	35	39	2	2	...	...	6	5	16	13	10	..	...	257	28	19	6	1	1
Boil ...	611	68	24	24	27	24	25	35	80	16	30	59	14	23	12	3	...	22	5	63	51	7	...	1	500	81	2	25	1	1
Carbuncle ...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	2	..	...	...	1	1	.	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...
Gangrene ...	5	1	..	...	..	...	1	...	2	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	...	..	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
IV.—CONDITIONS *not necessarily associated with* GENERAL *or* LOCAL DISEASES.																														
Premature Birth ...	77	5	.	..	..	15	3	1	14	9	2	25	.	1	..	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	1	2	53	14	8	2	...	...
Old Age ...	1192	231	119	25	79	127	30	25	51	18	18	130	1	77	1	...	.	1	.	192	52	15	...	12	983	131	9	52	1	4
Debility ...	347	36	5	17	5	13	18	2	94	61	21	29	5	5	1	..	..	1	4	8	1	1	1	2	102	112	109	15	3	3
V.—POISONS.																														
Delirium Tremens ...	6	1	1	...	..	1	1	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Snake Bite ...	159	18	9	4	5	3	23	11	6	1	...	12	2	16	8	...	...	13	3	8	4	11	...	...	109	37	2	11	...	...
Other Poisons ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	..	...	...	9	6	1	1	...	...

VI.—Injuries.																															
Starvation ...	1,461	...	9	...	18	355	29	12	137	222	107	259	36	3	8	1	...	9	...	29	81	118	...	...	1262	128	35	31	6	...
Accident or Negligence.																															
Fractures and Contusions ...	454	51	52	15	42	17	45	8	69	12	12	10	3	20	1	...	...	11	4	39	27	6	2	...	368	50	15	17	2	...
Burns and Scalds ...	61	6	1	2	2	4	4	1	13	4	5	6	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	1	...	2	44	12	2	1	...	...
Gun-shot, Cut, Stab ...	71	16	3	5	10	2	8	1	6	1	5	4	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	7	1	...	60	5	2	2	1	...
Stung by Bees ...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Poison ...	38	3	1	...	2	...	2	...	4	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	2	15	1	...	...	29	8	...	...	...	1
Bite ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Drowning ...	170	18	16	5	6	6	8	1	25	7	2	2	2	33	1	...	...	9	6	15	6	2	4	...	94	42	8	9	1	...
Lightning Stroke ...	7	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...
Killed by wild Beasts ...	17	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	14	2	...	...	...	...
Suicide.																															
Gun-shot, Cut, Stab ...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
Poison ...	4	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Starvation ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...
Hanging ...	53	8	6	...	4	5	7	...	16	1	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	52	6	1	...	...	...
VII.—Bodily Operations.—*Nil.*																															
VIII.—Human Parasites.																															
Tænia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guinea-worm ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Congenital Malformations.—*Nil.*																															
X.—Murder, Manslaughter, Hanging (Execution), & other Violent Deaths not classed.																															
Homicide.																															
Murder, &c. ...	46	6	4	2	1	2	8	3	5	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	34	8	...	2	...	...
Execution.																															
Hanging ...	9	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	...	1	...	...
Sudden Deaths, cause not ascertained ...	70	1	...	...	...	1	6	3	5	...	6	21	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	14	6	...	...	...	33	27	6	2	1	...
Causes not specified ...	408	27	25	9	9	32	7	6	50	33	52	72	25	2	...	...	...	3	...	5	13	4	...	3	126	153	65	16	2	...
BIRTHS ... *Hermaphrodite* ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
BIRTHS ... *Males* ...	39,128	4240	2186	1698	1457	1818	3354	938	3266	1379	977	2307	1029	4382	326	160	...	2375	298	3004	2494	1304	97	155	28531	7071	278	2468	38	37
BIRTHS ... *Females* ...	35,601	3687	1872	1463	1253	1605	3143	927	2976	1373	877	2362	1032	4088	306	137	...	2330	300	2602	2198	1174	69	161	25492	7110	266	1488	40	28
Both Sexes ...	74,794	7927	4058	3161	2710	3423	6498	1865	6242	2752	1850	4669	2061	8470	632	297	...	4705	598	5606	4692	2478	166	316	54024	14681	543	3956	78	65

III.

RETURN OF MARRIAGES registered in Ceylon in the year 1881.

Province and District.	Total Marriages.	MARRIAGES. Contracted between Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Divorced and Spinsters.	Of Widowers.	Widows.	Contracted between European and Burgher.	European and Singhalese.	European and Tamil.	Burgher and Singhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Singhalese and Tamil.	Other mixed Marriages.	Contracted between Persons of same Race. European.	Burgher.	Singhalese.	Tamil.	Others.	Of Persons not 21 years of Age. Males.	Females.	Highest male age.	Lowest male age.	Highest female age.	Lowest female age.	Marriages solemnized by Ministers.
Western Province.																											
Colombo District	2,230	1,985	43	170	31	1	201	74	8	3	...	4	1	4	1	21	88	1980	117	3	205	1823	70	16	55	11	646
Kalutara do.	1,086	963	13	92	15	3	107	28	...	1	...	1	..	2	...	...	1	1079	2	...	39	727	70	16	52	13	104
Negombo do.	692	621	6	55	7	1	62	15	..	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	3	623	59	...	37	619	60	15	45	14	299
Kégalla do.	17	14	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	5	15	38	18	30	15	...
Ratnapura do.	38	33	2	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	..	...	30	5	...	3	24	60	19	51	13	3
North-Western Province.																											
Kurunégala District	39	32	...	2	3	2	5	3	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	34	4	...	5	32	40	18	35	14	4
Puttalam do.	266	221	10	22	13	...	35	23	...	..	...	2	..	5	...	...	1	205	53	..	27	222	53	18	40	12	120
Central Province.																											
Kandy District	237	209	5	20	3	...	23	3	1	...	..	1	...	..	2	16	12	86	116	3	22	149	57	16	40	12	6
Mátalé do.	31	24	2	5	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	8	..	8	21	57	16	41	13	...
Nuwara Eliya District	39	30	3	3	3	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	15	21	...	...	21	50	21	40	14	24
Badulla District	37	31	3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	30	...	5	23	45	18	30	15	...
North-Central Province.																											
Anuradhapura District	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	35	35	25	25	...
Northern Province.																											
Jaffna District	1,178	1,047	29	75	22	...	97	51	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...	1166	...	131	888	68	16	55	13	276
Mannár do.	194	130	13	38	24	...	52	36	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	194	..	12	156	55	18	35	12	175
Mullaittivu District	66	48	2	14	2	...	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	66	...	5	42	46	18	37	12	24
Eastern Province.																											
Battícaloa District	191	161	10	14	6	...	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	183	...	23	153	55	18	25	11	39
Trincomalee do.	95	76	4	13	2	...	15	6	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	1	6	...	86	...	5	84	55	18	38	10	30
Southern Province.																											
Galle District	1,374	1,227	29	92	14	2	106	43	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	12	1359	3	...	48	825	67	16	50	12	32
Mátara do.	760	723	9	27	1	...	28	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	757	...	...	96	613	60	14	52	12	...
Hambantota District	201	196	1	5	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	197	..	...	56	184	60	16	40	12	...
Total ...	8,767	7,780	186	645	146	10	781	332	11	4	...	13	2	22	8	47	138	6402	2114	6	780	6621	70	14	55	10	1724

RETURN of DEATHS of MALES at different Ages amongst the different Nationalities registered in Ceylon during the year 1881

Province.	Nationality.	Sex.	Total.	Ages at Death: Under 1 year	1 year & under 2.	2 years & under 3.	3 years & under 4.	4 years & under 5.	5 years & under 10.	10 years & under 15.	15 years & under 20.	20 years & under 25.	25 years & under 35.	35 years & under 45.	45 years & under 55.	55 years & under 65.	65 years & under 75.	75 years & under 85.	85 years & under 95.	95 years & upwards.
Western ...	Europeans ...	Male	16	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	do	36	8	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	3	4	3	5	2	—	1
	Sinhalese ...	do	3506	1110	283	394	446	361	934	403	363	242	610	562	639	683	475	489	213	33
	Tamils ...	do	345	35	9	10	10	9	17	8	13	13	43	60	51	42	17	6	1	1
	Immigrants ...	do	231	7	1	4	5	2	1	8	10	17	70	58	27	16	4	1	—	—
	Moors ...	do	728	165	27	15	27	17	48	56	45	30	72	65	40	62	27	17	13	2
	Others ...	do	26	6	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	7	3	4	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	do	37	9	2	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	5	2	3	2	7	2	—	—
North-Western ...	Burghers ...	do	5	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	do	6818	1276	271	547	555	319	552	153	142	178	497	560	624	597	261	168	70	53
	Tamils ...	do	419	48	12	7	9	4	7	13	15	28	62	85	53	55	10	7	4	—
	Moors ...	do	407	77	26	28	25	7	23	13	13	5	34	38	42	40	18	13	5	—
	Others ...	do	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
	Malays ...	do	18	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	1	2	2	3	—	1	—
Central ...	Europeans ...	do	8	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	do	13	3	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	do	5499	1051	260	332	441	315	627	310	271	260	463	462	495	589	289	202	88	34
	Tamils ...	do	1308	234	40	32	33	25	53	81	69	101	253	151	100	68	24	16	5	2
	Immigrants ...	do	608	85	7	11	18	10	20	34	40	48	139	115	45	19	10	3	2	—
	Moors ...	do	435	68	13	12	19	23	37	19	16	21	39	46	36	47	23	9	5	2
	Others ...	do	45	8	2	—	1	1	2	2	3	1	4	4	4	7	4	—	2	—
	Malays ...	do	18	2	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	1	3	2	1	—	—
North-Central ...	Burghers ...	do	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	do	1230	207	61	127	86	53	58	33	46	39	114	117	129	81	52	13	8	7
	Tamils ...	do	97	14	3	—	1	2	5	2	4	5	18	18	19	9	4	—	1	1
	Immigrants ...	do	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	do	144	23	8	10	8	5	13	6	9	9	13	10	16	8	—	3	2	1
	Others ...	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern ...	Europeans ...	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	do	10	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	2	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	do	20	8	1	2	2	—	3	1	—	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	—	—
	Tamils ...	do	2267	629	234	174	143	90	249	99	87	93	236	293	266	289	171	131	50	12
	Moors ...	do	182	42	18	12	6	6	18	7	6	3	7	26	11	12	7	5	1	—
Eastern ...	Europeans ...	do	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	do	10	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	do	111	90	2	2	4	4	9	3	1	3	12	15	13	13	8	—	1	—
	Tamils ...	do	1301	282	98	78	67	38	131	49	42	31	92	106	114	96	44	31	11	1
	Moors ...	do	782	188	69	40	39	34	100	34	16	11	32	61	47	65	25	25	9	4
	Others ...	do	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Malays ...	do	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Southern ...	Europeans ...	do	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Burghers ...	do	30	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	6	1	7	1	3	1	—	—
	Sinhalese ...	do	4573	825	256	287	329	222	476	175	140	139	270	277	293	382	234	194	92	67
	Tamils ...	do	69	14	2	1	1	1	6	1	2	7	12	11	7	3	1	—	—	—
	Immigrants ...	do	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
	Moors ...	do	183	29	13	13	7	13	14	5	4	7	15	9	9	18	11	16	4	4
	Others ...	do	12	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	—
	Malays ...	do	7	3	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

IV. (b)

RETURN of DEATHS of FEMALES at different Ages amongst the different Nationalities registered in Ceylon during the year 1881.

Province.	Nationality.	Sex.	Total all Ages.	Ages at Death. Under 1 year.	1 year & under 2.	2 years and under 3.	3 years and under 4.	4 years and under 6.	6 years and under 10.	10 years and under 15.	15 years and under 20.	20 years and under 25.	25 years and under 30.	30 years and under 35.	35 years and under 45.	45 years and under 55.	55 years and under 65.	65 years and under 75.	75 years and under 85.	85 years and under 95.	95 years and upwards.
Western	Europeans	Female	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	Burghers	do	29	5	2	1	—	—	1	—	3	2	5	2	1	5	1	1	—	—	—
	Sinhalese	do	7935	1041	359	456	545	407	928	293	228	409	775	493	406	484	331	413	183	129	
	Tamils	do	235	31	6	11	5	3	17	9	11	11	35	24	24	14	9	17	7	1	
	Immigrants	do	137	10	1	2	3	—	2	7	4	12	48	20	20	4	—	3	—	1	
	Moors	do	624	137	30	25	32	26	63	27	45	35	59	32	19	30	28	26	6	4	
	Others	do	20	3	—	1	—	3	1	1	2	3	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	
	Malays	do	36	11	2	1	—	3	3	1	3	1	3	—	2	1	3	2	—	—	
North-Western	Burghers	do	8	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	Sinhalese	do	6828	1328	346	635	625	356	575	118	142	239	537	419	535	439	263	165	69	40	
	Tamils	do	293	61	19	19	4	1	13	10	9	17	48	34	28	21	3	4	1	1	
	Moors	do	397	84	30	22	27	12	19	4	11	21	46	27	34	20	15	8	5	2	
	Others	do	10	4	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malays	do	3	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	
Central	Europeans	do	8	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Burghers	do	8	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	
	Sinhalese	do	5940	1025	278	343	453	330	641	255	243	263	474	337	343	399	235	184	94	43	
	Tamils	do	1075	193	39	28	26	37	65	49	60	120	230	110	64	24	19	6	4	1	
	Immigrants	do	493	68	12	7	11	16	28	28	32	46	127	55	23	9	8	2	1	—	
	Moors	do	344	65	16	26	27	12	20	18	14	22	39	26	13	15	12	14	4	1	
	Others	do	16	2	—	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	
	Malays	do	8	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
North-Central	Burghers	do	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Sinhalese	do	1263	208	68	152	84	51	64	37	53	81	129	100	85	71	52	18	8	2	
	Tamils	do	42	8	1	3	4	2	1	1	—	5	9	10	3	2	—	—	—	—	
	Immigrants	do	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	
	Moors	do	106	19	10	12	7	4	5	8	2	6	15	7	5	5	1	—	—	—	
Northern	Burghers	do	10	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
	Sinhalese	do	19	1	1	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	—	—	—	
	Tamils	do	3324	544	244	203	132	98	272	105	99	164	316	240	264	225	199	156	53	10	
	Moors	do	204	49	24	12	11	6	18	5	6	6	12	15	11	7	13	6	1	—	
	Malays	do	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Eastern	Burghers	do	2	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	
	Sinhalese	do	127	20	7	5	5	7	7	9	6	10	17	12	6	4	9	1	2	—	
	Tamils	do	1293	281	110	99	77	47	118	36	40	52	109	97	71	71	44	33	8	—	
	Moors	do	793	171	75	72	61	31	98	16	28	15	40	29	48	34	28	28	14	5	
	Others	do	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malays	do	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Southern	Europeans	do	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Burghers	do	19	2	3	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	
	Sinhalese	do	4493	838	286	355	342	223	466	125	127	176	342	251	222	242	206	173	80	40	
	Tamils	do	33	5	3	2	1	1	2	2	5	4	2	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	
	Immigrants	do	7	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	
	Moors	do	156	17	16	6	11	13	19	8	3	9	15	15	6	5	4	6	—	3	
	Others	do	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malays	do	15	4	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	

V.

RETURN of Deaths of both Sexes at different ages, in each Province registered during the year 1881.

	Western Province.	North-Western Province.	Central Province.	North-Central Province.	Northern Province.	Eastern Province.	Southern Province.	Total.
Total all ages	18946	15210	16824	2910	7049	4448	9633	75012
Under 1 year	2580	2877	2832	481	1279	989	1752	12770
1 year and under 2	724	707	671	151	520	253	584	3610
2 do. 3	925	1262	796	304	404	307	670	4668
3 do. 4	1074	1247	1036	189	296	255	694	4791
4 do. 5	833	700	774	117	202	162	474	3262
5 do. 10	2014	1194	1496	146	580	465	966	6861
10 do. 15	815	313	803	87	216	148	320	2704
15 do. 20	730	336	768	115	129	126	267	2471
20 do. 25	781	491	908	146	271	142	347	3086
25 do. 35	1734	1238	1774	307	676	313	674	6616
35 do. 45	1333	1167	1302	264	580	312	572	5530
45 do. 55	1302	1320	1127	252	578	302	550	5431
55 do. 65	1553	1176	1182	178	540	270	598	5497
65 do. 75	909	565	628	109	393	160	463	3227
75 do. 85	981	365	439	34	303	119	398	3639
85 do. 95	423	156	205	19	105	45	178	1131
95 years and upwards	237	96	83	11	28	10	76	536

VI.

RETURN showing the Number of Marriages, Births and Deaths, the excess of Births over Deaths, and the excess of Deaths over Births of each Nationality registered in Ceylon in the year 1881.

Nationality.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Excess of Deaths over Births.
European ...	47	166	58	108	—
Burgher ...	138	316	190	126	—
Sinhalese ...	6,402	54,024	54,367	—	343
Tamil ...	2,114	14,681	13,108	1,573	—
Immigrants ...	—	543	1,503	—	960
Moor ...	—	4,920	5,475	—	555
Malay ...	—	66	156	—	90
Others ...	6	78	155	—	77
Total ...	8707	74,794	75,012	1,807	2,025

VII.

A RETURN showing the Number of Deaths of each Nationality and Sex registered in each Province during the year 1881.

Nationality.	Western Province.		North Western Province.		Central Province.		North-Central Province.		Northern Province.		Eastern Province.		Southern Province.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Europeans ...	18	5	—		8	8	—		1	0	10	0	7	1
Burghers ...	36	29	5	8	13	8	2	1	10	10	10	9	30	19
Sinhalese ...	8506	7935	6813	6828	6499	5940	1230	1263	30	19	111	127	4573	4493
Tamils ...	345	235	419	293	1308	1075	97	49	3267	3324	1301	1293	69	33
Immigrants ...	231	137	—		606	493	12	5	—		—		12	7
Moors ...	728	624	407	387	435	344	144	106	162	204	762	793	183	156
Others ...	26	20	14	10	45	16	1	0	—		3	2	12	6
Malays ...	37	36	18	8	18	8	—		0	2	3	4	7	15
	9927	9021	7676	7534	8932	7892	1486	1424	3490	3559	2220	2228	4893	4730

VIII.

RETURN showing the Number of Marriages of each Nationality registered in each Province in the year 1881.

Province.	European.	Burgher.	Sinhalese.	Tamil.	Others.
Western Province	21	92	3729	183	3
North-Western Province	—	1	259	57	—
Central Province	21	14	127	175	3
North-Central Province	—	—	—	1	—
Northern Province	1	5	—	1426	—
Eastern Province	2	11	1	269	—
Southern Province	1	15	2286	3	—
Total ...	47	138	6402	2114	6

IX.

RETURN showing the Number of Mixed Marriages registered in each Province in the year 1881.

PROVINCE.	European and Burgher.	European and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Sinhalese.	Burgher and Tamil.	Sinhalese and Tamil.	Other Mixed Marriages.
Western	8	4	6	1	14	2
North-Western	—	—	2	—	5	1
Central	1	—	1	—	—	2
North-Central	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	—	—	1	—	—	—
Eastern	—	—	—	1	—	1
Southern	2	—	3	—	3	2
Total ...	11	4	13	2	22	6

X.

RETURN of Kandyan Marriages registered in each District for the last six years.

Province.	1876.	1877	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
WESTERN PROVINCE.						
Sabaragamuwa District .	783	170	1,392	1,647	631	1,010
Kegalla District ...	334	352	500	317	315	219
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCE						
Kurunégala District ...	646	11,268	1,706	611	486	315
Puttalam do. ...	126	138	36	30	15	13
CENTRAL PROVINCE.						
Kandy District ...	476	313	289	276	408	416
Mátalé do. ..	297	189	235	290	122	129
Badulla do. ...	524	753	210	114	205	1,023
Nuwara Eliya ...	54	97	99	210	1,382	81
NORTH-CENTRAL PROVINCE.						
Anurádhapura District ...	125	282	76	103	387	100
NORTHERN PROVINCE.						
Mannár District ...	4	1	1	—	—	—
EASTERN PROVINCE.						
Trincomalee District ...	—	—	—	2	—	—
Total ...	3,371	13,563	4,544	3,590	3,951	3,308

XX.

NUMBER of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages up to 31st December, 1881.

DIVISIONS.	TOTAL.	Roman Catholic.	Wesleyan.	Church of England.	Portuguese Roman Catholic.	Church Mission.	Baptist.	American Mission.	Dutch Presbyterian.	Chapel Propagation Society.	Scotch Presbyterian.	Unclassed.
CEYLON	618	401	58	60	22	25	32	10	6	6	3	4
I.—Western Province ...	247	186	22	20	4	14	19	—	2	3	1	1
II.—North-Western Province ...	56	48	—	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
III.—Central Province ...	44	17	1	15	—	4	2	—	—	—	2	2
IV.—Southern Province ...	38	5	14	4	—	3	—	—	5	3	—	1
V.—Eastern Province ...	16	13	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI.—Northern Province ...	218	181	3	5	16	2	—	10	1	—	—	—
VII.—North-Central Province ...	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
REVENUE DISTRICTS												
I.—Western Province.												
Colombo	230	181	34	22	4	13	19	—	2	3	1	1
Kégalla	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sabaragamuwa	5	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kalutara	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negombo	4	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II.—North-Western Province.												
Kurunégala	6	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puttalam	49	45	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
III.—Central Province.												
Kandy	24	5	1	10	—	4	2	—	—	—	1	1
Badulla	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mátalé	4	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nuwara Eliya	9	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
IV.—Southern Province.												
Galle	18	4	6	1	—	3	—	—	3	2	—	—
Mátara	13	1	7	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Hambantota	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
V.—Eastern Province.												
Trincomalee	6	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Batticaloa	10	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI.—Northern Province.												
Jaffna	109	89	2	4	1	2	—	10	1	—	—	—
Mannár	102	85	1	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vanni or Mullaittivu ...	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VII.—North-Central Province.												
Anurádhapura	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

XXI.

ACCOUNT of Stamps used by the Registrars of Marriages, Births, and Deaths throughout the Island for the year 1881.

PROVINCE.	Rs. 50. Marriage License under Ord. No. 19 of 1868, sec. 16.	Cts. 75. Extract under Ord. No. 6 of 1847, sec. 11.	Rs. 1. Certificate of Det. of Birth under Ord. No. 19 of 1867, sec. 15.	Cts. 25. Application to search Register, sec. 25.	Cts. 50. Application to search one given year, sec. 26.	Rs. 2 50. Application for a general search, sec. 26.	Cts. 50. Certified copy of entry, sec. 26.	Rs. 1. Affidavit, sec. 10 Ord. No. 19 of 1868.	Amount.
									Rs. cts.
Western	19	190	43	88	38	—	58	10	763 0
North-Western ...	1	3	6	8	—	—	22	—	51 25
Central	6	4	26	22	26	—	40	—	220 50
North-Central ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northern	18	51	—	12	—	—	1	—	321 75
Eastern	3	9	—	3	1	—	4	—	96 0
Southern	1	75	15	45	5	—	—	—	129 25
Registrar-General ...	—	27	—	—	80	19	72	—	143 75
TOTAL ...	46	284	100	218	151	19	196	10	1949 50

XIII.

COMPARATIVE Table of Percentages of Deaths of each Sex to the total number of Deaths of each Sex.

	Males.				Females.			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Under 1 year	18 96	15·41	15·63	16 84	18·97	15·5	16·31	17 75
1 year and under 5	25·	1 8·76	17 89	16·96	28·97	22 76	21·69	19·71
5 " 10	9·15	9·41	8·65	7 79	9 47	10·44	9·8	7·73
10 " 35	15 86	20·60	20 21	21·06	18 25	21 57	21 33	23·12
35 " 65	21·9	25·78	26 97	26·27	15 94	19·98	20 36	19 88
65 years and upwards ...	9·12	10·5	11·03	11 07	8·39	9 74	10·59	11·9
Total number of Deaths ..	11,810	10,102	9,034	7,665	11,784	9,630	8,145	6,829

XIV.

COMPARATIVE Tables of Percentages of Deaths to the total number of Deaths.

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Under 1 year ...	18·96	15·45	15 95	17·27
1 year and under 5 year ..	26 98	20 71	19 38	18·25
5 " 10 " ...	9 3	9·91	9 19	7 76
10 " 35 " ..	17·09	21 13	20 79	22 03
35 " 65 " ...	18 93	22 92	23 84	23·26
Over 65 " ...	8 75	9 90	10·82	11 42
Total number of Deaths in the Quarter	23,594	19,732	17,177	14,494

Registrar-General's Office,
Colombo, 17th March, 1882

LIONEL LEE,
Acting Registrar-General.

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND DIRECTOR OF TELEGRAPHS FOR THE YEAR 1881.

THE year has, in many respects, been an important one to the Department, owing to the arrangements which have been made for combining the Post and Telegraph branches under one supervision.

The results, so far as I can judge, satisfy me that the amalgamation itself presents no difficulties, and will be found to work advantageously in every respect.

The Post and Telegraph Offices at Colombo occupy separate premises on opposite sides of the street, but I hope that before long a suitable Post Office will be built, and I shall then be able to bring them together, and place the joint staff under an experienced officer At present the absence of suitable supervision at the Colombo Post Office out of office hours is a very serious drawback to its management.

Those who are well acquainted with the affairs of the Colony will hardly expect this Department to have made any great financial progress.

There have not been any radical alterations in the tariff of charges on postal or telegraph communications, and the revenue derived from the receipts under these two heads has shown no falling off. On the contrary, there is a slight increase of business in almost every branch.

The following statement indicates the particulars of revenue and expenditure :—

REVENUE.

Post Office.

	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts.
Sale of stamps ...	227,615	20		
Postage collections ...	20,727	50		
Commission :—				
Inland Orders ...	10,645	40		
Indian ,, ...	1,638	32		
United Kingdom ...	1,335	18		
Payments to Treasurer :—				
Overland parcels ...	6,300	0		
Indian ,, ...	600	0		
Sale of "Post Office Guides" ...	191	15		
Property found in dead letters ...	37	58		
Sale of unserviceable articles ...	13	12		
			269,103	45

Telegraphs.

	Rs.	cts	Rs.	cts.
Collection on message traffic ...	266,904	17		
Recoveries ...	5,230	89		
			272,135	06
Total ...			541,238	51

EXPENDITURE.

Post Office.

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Fixed Establishment ..	46,397	15		
Provisional ,, ..	77,870	62		
Allowances ..	1,380	0		
Conveyance of mails ...	229,412	16		
Printing ...	16,652	39		
			371,712	32

Telegraphs.

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Salaries ...	67,918	95		
Office allowances ...	7,780	01		
Rent ...	2,687	50		
Travelling allowances	3,774	36		
Petty expenses ...	8,871	07		
Purchase of stores, &c.	81,285	25		
			172,317	14
Payments to India on account of message traffic ...			206,666	68
Payments on inland reply deposits ...			5,427	01
Total ...			756,123	15

The difference between the revenue of Rs. 541,238·51 and the expenditure of Rs. 756,123·15, represents an excess in the latter amounting to Rs. 214,884·64.

As, however, an item of Rs. 81,285·25, appearing in the Telegraph expenditure statement represents the cost of a quantity of telegraph material purchased from the Indian Government Telegraph Administration, as well as the price paid to the Crown Agents for the dies which have been cut for the Ceylon Telegraph labels, it should be subtracted, and the total loss on working the two Departments for the year will then be only Rs. 133,599·39, Rs. 102,608·87 of this being in excess of expenditure over receipts in the Post Office branch; the balance of Rs. 30,990·43 represents the loss on working the telegraphs.

The expenditure of the combined Departments on salaries has been heavier than will be necessary when a larger number of postal hands are trained to perform telegraph duties. During the year a number of Postmasters, as supernumeraries attached to the Colombo Telegraph Office, have been under instruction in telegraphy, and their services have for a time been lost to the

Department; but in a few years hence there will be no occasion to resort to this training process, for all the more promising hands will, in the course of their service, have the opportunity afforded them of learning signalling as well as the ordinary duties of a telegraph-master.

One very important consideration to be borne in mind in connection with this Department is that the salaries now paid to postmasters in charge of combined offices are sufficiently liberal to render such posts objects of ambition to all its members, and there is now plenty of inducement for hard-working, intelligent young men to enter it. Applications for employment have certainly of late been more numerous, and one or two of the candidates promise well, but, as a rule, the men who come forward are very deficient in education.

Foreign Correspondence.

(*a*) The returns of correspondence with the United Kingdom received from and despatched by the P. & O. and Messageries Maritimes services do not call for any special comment :—

Unpaid Correspondence.	Received.		Unpaid correspondence.	Despatched.	
	Paid Letters.	Paid Books.		Paid Letters.	Paid Books.
1880 ... 1,277 ..	4,085·12	1,968·1½	157·7¼	4,292·10	12,406·14
1881 ... 1,189 ...	4,141·11	2,707·00	120·5	4,301·03	14,700·09

but they are, nevertheless, satisfactory for the reason that in paid correspondence the figures are in excess of those of the previous year.

(*b*) The same result is observed in the tables of foreign correspondence received from and despatched to the continent of Europe and Offices east of Suez :—

Description.	Quantity Despatched.	Quantity Received.
Paid letters ...	36,846 ...	38,564
Unpaid letters ...	2,046 ..	9,942
Books ...	2,174 ...	2,074
Papers ...	69,240 ...	82,994
Registers ...	1,570 ...	1,286

Universal Postal Union.

There is not much to be recorded in regard to the operations of the Postal Union. The following countries and colonies entered in the course of the year :—

Republic of Chili	Guatemala
Republic of Hayti	Grenada
United States of Columbia	St. Lucia
Barbadoes	Tobago
St. Vincent	Turks Island
Paraguay	

The sum charged against the whole of the British Colonies and contribution towards the maintenance of the "Bureau International" of the Union for the year amounts to £131 2*s.* 11*d.*, and Ceylon, as has always hitherto been the case, is called upon to make the largest payment.

For 1881 the contribution due by this Colony has been taxed at £24 12*s.* 2*d.*

Money Orders (Inland.)

38,000 orders were issued during the year, showing an increase of 7,795 orders over and above the number applied for during the previous year, and the value of those orders amounted to Rs. 919,384·93, as against Rs. 788,072·24, the total amount for which orders were issued in 1880.

The commission earned was Rs. 10,645·40, of which a sum of Rs. 5,000 was paid into the Treasury. This was the first actual payment made to Revenue on account of commission earned by money orders, for the reason that, hitherto, the commission has been funded in order to provide the necessary capital for working the business. In future, I hope it will be possible to pay into the Treasury the full amount of commission earned each year.

Full particulars regarding money orders are given in the statement printed as an appendix.

Indian Money Orders.

6,687 orders were issued on India, representing in value Rs. 347,334·72, and in commission a sum of Rs. 3,818·86. 692 orders, to the value of Rs. 35,025·25, were paid.

Owing to the arrangement with the Post Office of India, whereby the paying office receives two-thirds of the commission, and the fact that most of the business consists of orders on India, the amount absolutely earned by the Colony as commission was only Rs. 1,685·33. The account is shown in Appendix. D. IV.

Money Orders with United Kingdom.

In this branch of the business there has been a decided increase in the number of orders issued on the United Kingdom over and above the number paid during the previous year. As it is interesting to watch the progress of the money order offices in Ceylon since they were opened, I have given in the appendices (D II. a statement which furnishes, at a glance, full particulars.

A statement (D. VII.) in the appendices furnishes particulars of the gradual development of the money order business—United Kingdom, Indian, and Inland—since the opening of this branch of postal business. The progress is marked.

Parcel Post with the United Kingdom.

It is satisfactory to note that this business shows a slight excess in the number of parcels received and despatched during the year, as compared with the returns of 1880, and a corresponding improvement is shown in the total receipts, which in the year under review amounted to Rs. 10,304·95, of which Rs. 6,300 has been paid into revenue as conveyance due to this Government.

Parcel Post with India.

There is a falling off in the number of parcels received from, and despatched to India by this service, but this is accounted for by the smaller supply of cinchona seeds obtained from India. The number of parcels despatched from Ceylon to India has increased, and if the trade in cinchona seed had not almost ceased, the receipts would show a corresponding result. The sum paid to revenue on account of the parcel post business with India is Rs. 600.

Post Office Savings Bank.

I am satisfied that this Government cannot adopt at the present moment any measure of secondary importance which is more required, or likely to prove more advantageous to the people. A Government Savings Bank exists, which attracts funds by the high rate of interest it offers to persons of private means as an investment for their money, but its use to poorer sections of the community is limited by the restricted means at its disposal for receiving small deposits. There were 7,487 depositors in the Ceylon Savings Bank in 1878, and there were only 7,965 in 1880, out of a population of nearly three millions; and it is not to be supposed that the number will increase much quicker than this, for the simple reason that the present system of depositing sums of money through the outstation Kachchéries is troublesome and unsatisfactory. There is no comparison between the facilities afforded by a post office for the deposit of small savings, and the cumbersome process to be gone through in lodging a sum of money to the credit of a Government Agent or his Assistant.

The village postmaster is becoming an institution in the more populous parts of the Island, and the experience of the native community is such as to justify their confidence in him. Instead of hiding their small savings, when they have any, the poorer classes will very quickly learn to hand them over to the custody of the post office, even though they may not receive the exorbitant rate of interest which the native community expect in return for a loan; but it is not so much the aim of the Post Office Savings Bank to receive the deposits of those who have saved sufficient money to lend, as to induce the very much more numerous class of spendthrifts to put by very small sums for their future use.

The disinclination on the part of the Government to allow Post Office Savings Banks to be opened is based, I believe, upon a desire not to interfere with existing institutions, and a feeling that the subordinate staff of postmasters are not to be trusted with the moneys which would be confided to their custody.

The opening of Post Office Savings Banks need not clash with the present Government Savings Bank, which may properly be allowed to run its own course.

The want of confidence in the subordinate staff of this Department is, I consider, in some measure, to be attributed to a misapprehension of the system which regulates the departmental working of the business of a Post Office Savings Bank. It is true that a very serious case of fraud occurred last year in this Department in connection with the money order branch, but the particulars of the case indicate an instance of dishonesty which is well understood by postal officers; and it is strange, and at the same time creditable to the staff of the Department, that nothing of the kind had occurred before, though the Inland Money Order business had been in operation for a period of over four years.

In a letter to the Government, written in 1876, I stated as a fact that fifty per cent. of my subordinates had either been dismissed or had retired in the course of the previous year. This state of affairs can hardly be understood by any person acquainted with the present working of the Department. Each post office, as it is now constituted, is a landmark of progress; the postmasters in charge have considerable responsibility, both in regard to the sums of money which pass through their hands, and also in the management of their business, and no other public department can in this respect compete with the Post Office in training natives of the country to business habits, and to work independent of immediate European supervision.

The introduction of Post Office Savings Banks throughout the Island will not materially affect the present pecuniary responsibility of my staff—through whose hands more than Rs.1,500,000 passed last year—or place temptation before them which they have not to contend against under existing circumstances; and such being the case, the opening of Post Office Savings Banks should not be longer delayed.

Dead Letter Office.

The returns from this office indicate a satisfactory falling off in the number of letters received for treatment. 43,573 letters reached the Dead Letter Office in the course of the year; 11,533 were returned to foreign countries, and almost the same number were destroyed. Property to the value of Rs. 6,552 was found in unregistered correspondence, and of this a sum of Rs. 37·58 was paid into the Treasury.

Mail Robberies.

There were two mail robberies in the course of the year, neither of them very important.

(1) The first robbery occurred on the night of 1st April, on the road from Mátalé to Rattota. The runner, with three mail packets for the Rattota Post Office, was attacked by six men four of whom were Moormen, and was knocked down senseless by a blow on the forehead. The robbers carried the mails some four miles back in the direction of Mátalé, and left them almost

untouched under a jak-tree close to the side of the road, almost 200 yards from the toll-gate, where they were discovered in the morning by the police.

The only articles which the thieves carried off were a pair of boots and a sample of rice.

The thieves were subsequently arrested. Justice of the Peace proceedings were instituted, but the case was dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.

(2) The Puttalam mails were stolen on the night of the 30th May by robbers, who assaulted the runner about two and-a-half miles from Balu-oya, on the road to Puttalam, and left the man on the ground with both his hands and feet tied. After some time the runner managed to undo the fastenings round his legs, and he then proceeded to Balu-oya, where he gave information respecting the loss of the mails.

One of my Assistants, who happened to be at Chilaw on duty at the time in question, having heard of the robbery on the following morning, proceeded at once to the spot, and, with the assistance of the local headmen, endeavoured to trace the thieves and discover the stolen mails. His efforts were not successful. The country for miles in every direction is covered with jungle, and is almost uninhabited.

Sub-Offices, Colombo.

Complaints have reached me in regard to the delivery of correspondence from the sub-offices in Colombo, and it is urged that letters were received more promptly before the sub-offices were opened. This is no doubt true to some extent, for it is hardly possible to transmit correspondence through these sub-offices with the same celerity in all cases as if the delivery took place direct from the head office. On the other hand, the amount of business done at these minor post offices in Colombo affords satisfactory evidence of their great usefulness, and I hope in course of time to avoid the delays which are now a source of inconvenience to residents in the suburbs.

Security Funds.

The total amount at present lodged to the credit of members of this Department as security is Rs. 60,917·26, as compared with Rs. 45,877·82 at the end of 1880.

The Bullock-cart Service between Mátalé and Jaffna.

This line, which worked fairly well, and was found a great convenience during the fine weather, broke down during the north-east monsoon, when the state of the roads and the rain at night rendered it difficult for the drivers to keep to time. The contractors at Mátalé and Jaffna will, as they gain experience, improve the service, and I am confident that in a few years the rains will not prove so serious an impediment to the working of this important service.

Issues of copies of Official Telegrams notifying movements of Mail Steamers.

In addition to the Post Office Daily List, arrangements have been made whereby copies of telegrams which I may receive officially in regard to the movements of mail steamers are sent to all those who agree to pay the small monthly subscription of Rs. 2·50 which is charged for this convenience.

Amount of receipts on account of Telegrams, Money Orders, and Overland Parcel Post Packages.

The following figures furnish particulars of some of the amounts received by this Department in connection with telegraphs, money orders, and overland parcel post. The total furnishes some indication of the comparatively large monetary responsibility which the Department undertakes in addition to the ordinary routine duties of the Post and Telegraph :—

	Rs.	cts.
Telegraph receipts	272,135	06
Inland Money Orders issued	919,384	93
Commission	10,645	40
Indian Money Order	347,063	95
Commission	3,818	86
Overland Parcel Post	10,304	95
Indian Parcel Post	1,364	80
Total ...	1,564,717	45

Pearl Fishery Post and Telegraph Office.

In order to suit the convenience of the public and of the officials employed at the Pearl Fishery, a Post and Telegraph Office was opened at Silávaturai in March.

A telegraph line of 17 miles in length, connecting this place with Mannár, was constructed by Mr. Simpson, Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, for the sum of Rs. 824·91, and the convenience of telegraphic communication thus afforded to the traders proved advantageous in enabling them to speculate in the oysters, the sale of which brought in a handsome contribution to the general revenue.

At the termination of the Fishery in May the line was dismantled, and the Silávaturai office was closed.

The cost of the construction of the line and the working of the combined offices at Silávaturai, which amounted to Rs. 894·54, was paid by the Government Agent of the Northern Province.

Railway Telegraphs.

Some improvement has taken place in the railway telegraph service. The new hands employed have been taught the rudiments of practical telegraphy, and understand their instruments, batteries and office connections. A few of the older signallers have received similar instructions, which they much required.

The message traffic is worked in a more business-like manner, and complaints of delays in transmission are rare. Much, however, has still to be done to render this service efficient.

Check Office.

The check office has to some extent worked off arrears which had accumulated owing to the hands employed being new to their business. At first the errors detected by this office in the transmission of messages by some of the older signallers were numerous, but the necessity for greater care having been enforced by a regular system of fines, there is now, I have every reason to believe, more attention paid to correctness in signalling.

Improvement of Telegraph lines.

As the large supply of iron posts and other telegraph material indented for from England did not reach Ceylon until July, the work of reconstructing and improving the main lines of communication was not undertaken until the latter half of the year.

Construction of a line from Trincomalee to Anuradhápura to take the place of the Line from Kandy to Trincomalee.

This line of 66 miles in length was commenced on the 6th August, and was finished on the 8th September, when Trincomalee and Anuradhápura were in direct communication.

The line between Dambulla and Trincomalee has been dismantled, and the posts and wire will be available for maintenance or for other extensions.

The Trincomalee wire between Dambulla and Kandy was removed and sent to Mihintalé to be used between Anuradhápura and Mátalé. This necessitated the opening of a temporary office at Dambulla for a couple of months.

Reconstructions of Main Line between Colombo and Kandy, seventy-six miles in length, and an addition of two wires.

This important work was begun in October, when the two lines were moved to the railway embankment, after passing through the Racquet Court Garden, where a deviation was made so as to place the posts along the edge of the Lotus Pond.

By the end of the year the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs, assisted by Mr. Townsend, of the Public Works Department, whose services have been temporarily placed at my disposal, constructed the new line to Kandy from the outskirts of Colombo as far as Polgahawela; and in addition to hanging the two new wires over that distance on the new Hamilton standards, they removed the two wires of the old line to the new posts.

Improvement of the insulation of the old line from Colombo to Kandy.

During September a successful effort was made to improve the insulation of the line. By cutting the wire in a great number of places, and by testing section by section, a number of faulty insulators were detected and removed, the result being that Colombo was able to dispense with translation at Kandy when in communication with Paumben; and, as a natural consequence, the speed of working was considerably accelerated.

Improvement to the Galle Line.

The Galle wire was transferred to the standard which convey all the other public wires as far as the Bevia Store, from whence it is carried on the sea-side railway posts as far as the Kollupitiya hump. By this alteration in the alignment, the unsightly posts which have hitherto disfigured the appearance of Galle Face have been removed.

Line Maintenance.

The total expenditure on line maintenance for the year was rupees 2,915·76, of which Rs. 1,384·61 were spent in the Kandy sub-division according to particulars furnished in the following statement. In the Mannár sub-division general repairs and interruption repairs cost Rs. 811·15.

Station.	General repairs.		Interruption repairs.		Total.	
	Rs	cts	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Southern Sub-division.						
Galle to Colombo	111	49	152	6½	265	55
Colombo to Kandy	382	40	88	22	470	62
Náwalapitiya to Gampola	33	0	12	37	45	37
Gampola to Kandy	—		8	0	8	50
Gampola to Nuwara Eliya	1	65	58	36	60	1
Nuwara Eliya to Batticaloa	81	51	27	29	108	80
Cost of preparing post cutting, &c. ...	—		—		427	76
Northern Sub-division.						
Mannár to Jaffna	132	63				
Mannár to Talmannár	80	8				
Mannár to Mihintalé	307	3	60	63		
Mihintalé to Anurádhapura	50	12				
Mihintalé to Dambulla	92	16				
Dambulla to Kandy	88	50				
Total...	1370	57	407	43½	1384	61

Statement J 1 furnishes the fullest particulars in regard to the number and cost of messages despatched from the offices throughout the Island.

62,478 messages were despatched from the different offices in the course of the year at a cost, including sum deposited for replies, of Rs. 256,839·27.

There has not been any increase in the traffic, and I can hardly anticipate a rise in the number of foreign messages despatched until some improvement takes places in our trade.

Inland messages will become more numerous as soon as the speed of transmission is accelerated between local offices and prompt replies can be obtained to business telegrams.

Though the Department has during the year, in the process of combining Post with Telegraph, undergone great changes, and the business has been carried on under circumstances which have been more or less unfavourable to efficiency, the work has, on the whole, been satisfactorily performed.

The many arrangements and details which have been found necessary in re-organizing the Department form the groundwork of its future usefulness, and I am satisfied that the majority of the senior men now employed in it are not only capable of performing their varied duties, but are able to render efficient service in extending its functions, so that the Department may continually advance in endeavours to serve the best interests of the public.

Mr. Vane, Assistant Postmaster-General, left the Colony on furlough in January last, and, having obtained an extension of leave, will not resume duties until the 28th May next.

Mr. Shunker, of the Indian Telegraph Department, whose services have been placed at my disposal by the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, has rendered me valuable assistance by his successful management of a class of instruction in Telegraphy, and by the careful manner in which he has trained Postal hands (many of whom are not young men) in signalling, and the routine of a telegraph office.

T. SKINNER,
Postmaster-General.

APPENDIX.

A 1.

Abstract of Letters, &c., Despatched and Received at the Post Offices in Ceylon during the year 1881.

Provinces.	Despatched.								Received.							
	Letters on Service.	Letters Post Paid.	Letters Post not Paid.	Parcels on Service.	Miscellaneous Packets.	Registered Letters	Postal Cards.	Printed Matter.	Letters on Service.	Letters Post Paid.	Letters Post not Paid.	Parcels on Service.	Miscellaneous Packets.	Registered Letters.	Postal Cards.	Printed Matter.
Western Province ...	652,404	3,678,469	306,91	10,528	88,142	100,327	18,893	1,896,182	27,110	1,393,094	63,624	3,048	12,391	20,852	18,467	884,382
Central Province ...	265,970	1,518,809	23,987	4,046	30,958	39,189	30,910	713,244	228,931	1,582,550	32,402	5,275	26,761	25,373	81,119	610,778
Southern Province ...	82,503	829,114	25,760	2,216	13,016	7,812	744	17,268	80,600	421,224	42,481	3,544	3,751	9,561	1,210	132,962
North-Western Province	47,152	93,322	2,473	2,151	2,234	2,945	819	14,468	42,430	106,399	*3,624	2,929	2,088	1,357	1,090	36,212
Northern Province ...	61,924	195,232	3,092	1,004	2,432	7,747	1,365	70,605	53,812	206,702	2,915	1,476	2,529	7,580	1,348	61,624
Eastern Province ...	31,911	72,919	2,030	1,058	1,686	4,079	762	7,354	29,073	74,266	2,754	1,608	2,196	2,805	797	36,482
North-Central Province	9,812	13,522	295	141	1,147	836	146	1,003	8,003	14,195	531	390	459	234	127	5,430
Total ...	1,146,686	5,901,087	364,570	21,141	139,614	162,885	53,639	2,722,124	479,959	3,900,321	155,331	23,270	50,264	68,162	54,692	1,667,317
							Total despatched ...	10,611,746							Total received ...	6,900,816
															„ despatched ...	10,611,746
															Total despatched and received...	16,512,562

B 1.

Statement showing the Quantity of Correspondence exchanged between the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe during the year 1881.

		Quantity Despatched.		Quantity Received.
Paid Letters	...	71,639 ozs.	...	72,848 ozs.
Unpaid Letters	...	20,432 „	...	2,606 „
Books	...	8,964 lbs.	...	18,949 lbs.
Papers	...	63,842 packages	...	210,846 packages
Registers	...	3,619 „	...	3,156 „

No. 2 and 3.

STATEMENT showing the Weights of P. & O. Overland Mails despatched from London to Colombo, and from London to Galle, *via* Brindisi, during the year 1881.

Date of Despatch.	To Colombo.						To Galle.					
	Unpaid Correspondence.		Paid Letters.		Paid Books.		Unpaid Correspondence.		Paid Letters.		Paid Books.	
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
January 14 ...	3	4	105	12	245	0	0	6	11	10	20	8
" 28 ...	1	14	81	14	225	6	0	10	11	8	18	6
February 11 ...	1	14	90	0	246	0	0	10	12	0	21	12
" 25 ...	2	0	107	0	221	0	0	8	12	4	14	10
March 11 ...	1	6	89	0	258	6	0	7	11	12	26	10
" 25 ...	2	4	83	10	200	0	0	3	12	10	16	3
April 8 ...	1	2	81	0	304	4	0	6	11	8	38	8
" 22 ...	1	4	71	0	194	8	0	5	9	4	4	8
May 6 ...	1	12	80	10	289	0	0	6	9	0	22	8
" 20 ...	1	8	83	0	232	12	0	6	12	14	15	8
June 3 ...	1	6	81	8	333	0	0	6	9	2	32	8
" 17 ...	1	10	81	10	200	0	0	5	10	0	9	8
July 1 ...	1	6	89	12	289	8	0	6	10	0	39	12
" 15 ...	2	0	82	12	193	0	0	6	11	3	7	6
" 29 ...	1	12	89	6	301	0	0	7	17	14	22	2
August 12 ...	2	0	83	0	160	0	0	8	10	6	8	2
" 26 ...	2	0	79	6	169	0	0	7	10	3	21	6
September 9 ...	1	14	81	2	449	10	0	7	11	0	25	8
" 23 ...	1	13	86	14	186	12	0	6	11	9	5	2
October 7 ...	1	14	86	6	271	10	0	4	10	1	20	2
" 21 ...	2	14	80	0	203	4	0	6	9	9	11	2
November 4 ...	1	12	95	14	389	14	0	8	12	0	25	12
" 18 ...	2	6	97	8	194	6	0	7	10	14	13	6
December 2 ...	4	8	127	0	512	12	0	10	16	6	46	8
" 16 ...	2	4	88	8	364	2	1	1	15	4	22	0
" 30 ...	2	14	88	2	283	14	0	12	11	4	38	2
Total ...	52	9	2,295	10	6,908	0	12	3	301	1	550	7

No. 4 and 5.

STATEMENT showing the Weights of Mails despatched from London to Colombo, and from London to Galle, *via* Marseilles, by M. M. Steamers during the year 1881.

Date of Despatch.	To Colombo						To Galle.					
	Unpaid Correspondence.		Paid Letters.		Paid Books.		Unpaid Correspondence		Paid Letters.		Paid Books.	
	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
January 7 ...	1	12	62	10	273	0	0	6	8	6	33	10
" 21 ...	3	0	53	14	89	0	0	6	4	6	33	8
February 4 ...	2	0	45	0	236	0	0	6	6	12	28	0
" 18 ...	2	14	62	12	176	0	0	5	6	0	18	6
March 4 ...	1	6	61	0	269	6	0	4	4	14	35	6
" 18 ...	1	6	51	1	177	12	0	6	5	4	14	12
April 1 ...	1	14	61	10	327	4	0	8	5	8	41	0
" 15 ...	1	10	55	10	207	0	—		4	0	25	4
" 29 ...	2	4	58	0	242	8	0	9	3	12	29	0
May 13 ...	1	6	52	0	166	12	0	4	5	0	14	8
" 27 ...	1	1	48	0	186	12	0	5	3	8	16	8
June 10 ...	1	2	54	0	146	12	0	3	3	8	17	2
" 24 ...	1	8	58	0	243	12	0	4	4	4	13	2
July 8 ...	1	4	65	4	225	4	0	5	4	15	21	8
" 22 ...	1	2	55	12	260	8	0	6	5	4	19	8
August 5 ...	1	13	54	5	411	6	0	3	5	2	36	0
" 19 ...	1	10	57	8	207	4	0	6	5	4	18	0
September 2 ...	2	4	56	10	306	12	0	5	4	12	28	8
" 16 ...	1	8	61	1	151	14	0	6	6	0	10	8
" 30 ...	2	1	62	8	363	6	0	6	8	14	42	14
October 14 ...	1	10	68	8	250	8	0	4	5	8	18	2
" 28 ...	1	12	57	10	277	0	0	4	5	2	22	10
November 11 ...	1	6	71	10	216	12	0	5	6	1	22	0
" 25 ...	2	12	80	12	295	14	0	8	7	0	30	2
December 9 ...	2	2	60	14	320	2	0	8	7	12	46	4
" 23 ...	2	12	60	0	241	12	0	4	5	12	19	10
Total ...	47	3	1,508	0	6,596	6	8	6	156	8	645	12

Z 6 and 7.

STATEMENT showing the weights of Mails despatched from Colombo to London, and from Point-de-Galle to London, *via* Brindisi by P. & O. Steamers during the year 1881.

Date of Despatch.		To Colombo.						To Galle.					
		Unpaid Correspondence.		Paid Letters.		Paid Books.		Unpaid Correspondence.		Paid Letters.		Paid Books.	
		lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.	lbs.	ozs.
January	11	33	0	76	10	44	0	0	8	34	0	44	0
"	25	36	10	84	10	80	0	0	8	34	1	15	1
February	5	12	0	45	10	21	10	10	0	38	12	32	0
"	21	34	2	71	7	36	0	3	8	21	2	22	4
March	7	28	0	102	0	31	10	2	0	20	0	19	0
"	19	22	6	44	0	24	10	0	4	40	0	16	2
April	2	13	0	58	0	24	8	0	8	38	6	19	11
"	16	36	10	56	0	38	8	3	6	34	10	11	11
"	29	32	2	47	10	21	13	9	6	14	0	54	2
May	13	44	3	61	5	76	2	0	4	15	2	17	8
"	27	19	0	76	10	67	8	3	6	30	2	57	14
June	10	72	10	68	0	36	2	6	0	29	10	17	12
"	24	30	0	79	0	37	11	4	10	29	5	2	10
July	8	32	10	76	10	42	7	0	6	23	10	10	14
"	23	29	10	92	2	69	0	0	6	24	14	43	2
August	6	32	10	85	0	60	7	0	3	23	10	11	1
"	19	46	10	71	2	31	5	11	8	37	0	37	3
September	2	21	5	76	10	31	9	0	6	28	10	33	14
"	19	37	10	92	10	55	14	0	6	31	4	32	6
"	30	18	2	70	6	31	9	0	11	27	14	19	13
October	17	46	10	95	14	47	14	0	4	21	4	15	5
"	31	30	10	84	14	78	2	0	14	34	10	17	3
November	14	46	4	83	0	47	11	5	0	20	10	17	4
"	28	44	10	99	0	40	12	0	12	29	0	25	8
December	12	25	6	74	10	42	2	2	2	32	5	43	9
"	26	31	2	73	14	26	5	0	5	26	10	20	2
	Total ...	861	14	1944	10	1165	8	66	3	726	6	625	12

The dates refer to Colombo only, the closing of Mails at Galle being about one day later than at Colombo.

Z 8.

STATEMENT showing the weights of Mails despatched from Colombo to London *via* Naples by M. M. Steamers, during the year 1881.

Date of Despatch 1881.		Unpaid Correspondence. lbs.	ozs.	Paid Letters. lbs.	ozs.	Paid Books lbs.	ozs.
January	4	2	0	36	2	8	0
February	1	6	1	67	0	44	2
"	27	9	2	56	10	38	8
March	27	2	10	66	0	39	0
April	25	3	6	66	1	17	14
October	6	8	12	48	10	60	9
November	6	5	10	61	0	67	5
December	4	13	0	58	4	46	11
	Total ...	47	10	479	11	279	1

Z 9.

STATEMENT showing the weights of Mails despatched from Point-de-Galle to London *via* Naples by M. M. Steamers during the year 1881.

Date of Despatch. 1881.		Unpaid Correspondence. lbs.	ozs.	Paid Letters lbs.	ozs.	Paid Books. lbs.	ozs.
January	5	0	2	8	6	0	6
"	19	9	14	58	10	15	1
"	31	0	4	6	2	2	2
February	15	54	10	86	10	28	3
"	26	0	2	5	0	0	8
March	12	9	0	57	10	24	0
"	26	1	6	18	0	1	13
April	10	5	10	68	10	30	7
"	24	0	1	4	2	6	5
May	8	12	10	76	10	112	5
"	19	14	10	86	10	58	13
June	2	2	2	49	10	27	9
"	16	18	13	38	10	10	12
July	1	4	10	80	0	20	5
"	24	5	0	48	10	21	10
"	29	8	2	44	10	31	9
August	16	0	8	38	10	17	6
"	30	18	0	46	10	22	8

(continued over.)

B 9.—*continued.*

Date of Despatch.	Unpaid Correspondence. lbs.	ozs.	Paid Letters. lbs.	ozs.	Paid Books. lbs.	ozs.
September 7	12	4	49	0	17	18
„ 22	7	0	36	4	14	10
October 5	0	4	8	14	16	9
„ 19	13	12	26	10	14	6
November 5	0	2	3	12	3	3
„ 19	8	0	50	2	60	6
December 4	0	12	2	12	2	3
„ 17	25	2	53	14	28	2
„ 31	0	2	6	10	1	14
Total ...	213	11	991	0	644	0

B 10 and 11.

STATEMENT showing the total weights of Mails (1) despatched from Ceylon to London, and (2) received in Ceylon from London by P. & O. and M. M. Steamers during the year 1881.

Despatched.	Unpaid Correspondence. lbs.	ozs.	Paid Letters lbs.	ozs.	Paid Books lbs	ozs
P. & O. STEAMERS.						
From Galle ...	66	3	726	6	625	12
„ Colombo ...	861	14	1944	10	1165	3
Total .	928	1	2671	0	1790	15
M. M. STEAMERS						
From Galle ...	213	11	991	0	644	0
„ Colombo ...	47	10	479	11	272	1
Total ...	261	5	1470	11	916	1

Received.	Unpaid Correspondence lbs.	ozs.	Paid Letters lbs.	ozs.	Paid Books. lbs.	ozs.
To Galle ...	12	3	301	1	550	7
„ Colombo ...	52	9	2295	10	6908	0
	64	12	2596	11	7458	7
To Galle ...	8	6	136	8	645	12
„ Colombo ...	47	3	1568	0	6596	6
	55	9	1704	8	7242	2

C 2.

STATEMENT of Correspondence delivered by the Rural Postmen during the year 1881, in the Kalutara District.

Articles.		Number Delivered.
Letters, on Service	...	462
Do. Paid	...	7,118
Do. Unpaid	...	313
Printed matter	...	692
Miscellaneous packets	...	94
Post cards	...	100
Registered letters	...	229
	Total ...	9,013

Number brought.—*Nil.*

C 2.

LIST showing the number of Letters distributed by the Rural Postmen of the Moratuwa Post Office, during the year 1881.

	Pedro Fernando. Letters	Printed Matter.	Miscellaneous packets.	Letters brought for the post.	Palis Fernando. Letters	Printed Matter	Miscellaneous packets	Letters brought for the post.	Pedro Vas.[a] Letters	Printed Matter.	Miscellaneous packets.	Letters brought for the post.
January ...	860	112	2	4	522	54	—	4	—	—	—	—
February ...	847	120	1	2	464	40	4	2	—	—	—	—
March ...	1020	145	3	4	490	47	1	—	—	—	—	—
April ...	994	160	—	3	548	46	1	2	—	—	—	—
May ...	874	120	1	1	484	39	1	1	—	—	—	—
June ...	864	98	—	3	520	38	2	—	—	—	—	—
July ...	980	94	1	5	476	37	1	2	—	—	—	—
August ...	1020	98	—	4	560	44	2	3	—	—	—	—
September ...	1060	84	—	7	536	40	—	—	460	95	—	4
October ...	974	88	1	4	496	38	2	4	412	96	1	6
November ...	892	90	—	2	472	38	2	1	424	86	2	4
December ...	994	96	2	3	492	42	1	2	496	92	1	4
Total ...	11379	1305	11	42	5935	501	17	21	1994	169	4	18

G 3.

(1) LETTERS distributed, and (2) brought to be despatched by the Rural Postman at Kotté during 1881.

	Distributed.				Despatched.			
	Letters.	Printed Matter.	Miscellaneous packets.	Registers.	Letters.	Printed Matter.	Miscellaneous packets.	Registers.
January ...	272	15	3	9	7	Nil	Nil	Nil
February ..	217	23	1	13	12			
March ...	238	14	3	11	34			
April ...	251	16	2	13	23			
May ...	285	19	2	11	28			
June ..	253	14	—	11	27			
July ..	234	14	1	15	29			
August ..	231	20	2	15	29			
September .	235	11	—	13	13			
October .	262	13	3	19	17			
November ...	254	13	—	16	7			
December ..	259	13	1	17	17			
Total ...	2,991	185	16	168	243			

G 4.

LETTERS, &c., distributed by Rural Postmen, during the year 1881, at the Pánaduré Post Office.

Beats.	Names of Rural Postmen and Villages belonging to their Beats	Number of Letters, &c., distributed.
1 Northern beat ..	Walane, Gorakapola, Sarakkamulla, Henemulla, Totawatta, Wattalpola, Pallemulla, Valapola, and Vekada —Delivered by the rural postman, *Dines Fernando*	4,470
2 Southern beat ...	Nalluruwa, Debbedde, Kaludewela, Morawinne, Egoda Uyana, Pinwatta, Talpitiya, Tuduwe, and Katukurunda —Delivered by the same rural postman, *Dines Fernando* ...	5,008
	Total ...	9,478

G 5.

LIST of Letters, &c., distributed and brought to Post by the Rural Postman at Grandpass, during the year 1881

	Distributed.	Brought to Post.
O. H. M. S. ...	458 ..	28
Paid ...	1,752 ...	185
Unpaid ...	187 ...	3
Miscellaneous packets	9 ..	—
Printed matter ...	224 ...	6
Post cards ..	12 ...	—
Registers ...	53 ...	—
Total ...	2,725	229

G 6.

RETURN showing the number of Letters, &c., distributed by the Rural Postman of Henaratgoda, during the year 1881.

Letters, O. H. M. S.	...	1,275	Miscellaneous packets	...	20
Do. Ordinary	...	5,176	Registered letters	...	129
Parcels, O. H. M. S.	...	55			
Post cards ...	...	25	Total ...		7,914
Printed matter ...	...	1,234			

D 1.

STATEMENT Particulars of Money Order Transactions between Ceylon and the Chief Money Order Office, London, from January to December, 1881.

	Rs.	cts.
To Orders collected (£3,029 11*s.* 2*d.*) ...	30,295	58
„ Exchange collected on the above ...	7,182	53
„ Commission do. do. ...	711	57
„ Half-share of commission on Orders on Ceylon	51	67
	38,241	65
To Amount of Orders outstanding ...	9	33
Rs.	38,250	98

	Rs.	cts.
By Remittance to England ...	36,265	37
„ Half-share of commission on Orders to England	309	0
„ Exchange paid to Oriental Bank for Drafts on London ...	5,723	64
„ Orders issued in England and payable in Ceylon (£435 4*s.* 11*d.*) ...	4,352	46
„ Exchange paid on the above ...	265	33
	36,915	80
By Balance ...	1,335	18
Rs.	38,250	98

MONEY ORDERS received and despatched during 1881.

Received.					Despatched.				
No. of Orders.	Amount £	s.	d.	Amount Rs. cts.	No. of Orders.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Amount. Rs. cts.
149 ...	435	4	11	4,352 46	1313 ...	3,029	11	2	30,295 58

D 2.

MONEY ORDERS between Ceylon and United Kingdom despatched and received from 1873 to 1881.

Year	Despatched. No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Received. No. of Orders.	Amount. Rs. cts.	Amount. £	s.	d.
1873 ...	271 ...	4,815 75 ...	481	11	6 ...	22 ...	1,139 50 ...	113	19	0
1874 ...	219 ...	5,895 92 ...	589	11	10 ...	26 ...	743 52 ...	74	7	3
1875 ...	267 ...	7,355 96 ...	735	11	11 ...	61 ...	2,047 8 ...	204	14	2
1876 ...	156 ...	4,075 61 ...	407	11	2 ...	69 ...	2,553 96 ...	255	7	11
1877 ...	283 ...	6,385 71 ...	638	11	5 ...	67 ...	1,752 96 ...	175	5	11
1878 ...	268 ...	9,595 54 ...	959	11	5 ...	80 ...	2,239 87 ...	223	19	9
1879 ...	550 ...	12,262 33 ...	1,226	4	8 ...	91 ...	2,655 54 ...	265	11	1
1880 ...	696 ...	19,855 29 ...	1,985	10	7 ...	146 ...	4,303 75 ...	430	7	6
1881 ...	1313 ...	30,295 58 ...	3,029	11	2 ...	149 ...	4,352 46 ...	435	4	11

D 3.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Amount of Orders issued and paid in the undermentioned Post Offices, and the Amount of Commission collected during the year 1881.

Places.	Issued. No. of Orders	Amount. Rs. cts.	Commission. Rs. cts.	Paid. No. of Orders	Amount. Rs. cts.
Anuradhapura	764	16,497 0	190 60	104	3,068 71
Avisawella	346	12,247 83	133 90	74	3,079 19
Aranayaka	105	1,350 26	17 70	16	156 86
Ambagamuwa	353	7,308 25	85 70	47	1,032 33
Agra Patana	366	6,891 22	82 30	51	1,771 75
Batticaloa	916	32,499 75	353 40	292	13,850 90
Badulla	1,060	20,895 61	248 30	412	8,699 23
Balapitimodara	169	4,111 77	49 0	659	18,025 29
Bentota	89	3,192 38	34 90	142	3,475 58
Bogawantalawa	274	4,040 15	51 0	34	927 73
Beruwala	47	1,082 82	12 90	363	7,754 84
Bandaragama	16	152 75	2 30	62	1,687 30
Balangoda	446	15,327 53	164 20	86	4,475 12
Batticotta	16	512 67	5 80	942	46,015 74
Baddegamma	54	683 98	9 10	97	1,524 6
Colombo	3,020	92,691 61	1,062 50	11,651	215,556 47
Colombo-Courts	284	3,966 73	51 10	393	5,504 70
Chilaw	444	8,648 16	104 70	162	3,108 41
Cotta	27	511 30	6 0	182	2,674 96
Chavakachcheri	35	491 70	6 30	38	812 25
Calpentyn	195	4,619 55	53 20	49	1,642 78
Copay	9	266 50	3 30	55	1,161 97
Dikoya	1,239	22,322 6	271 40	200	5,483 74
Dimbula	1,054	23,017 2	267 40	126	4,012 28
Dodandawa	49	998 15	11 80	119	3,105 40
Deltota	96	1,567 33	20 10	53	1,840 34
Dikwella	33	672 95	10 40	45	1,440 66

(continued over.)

D—*continued.*

PLACES.	ISSUED.			PAID.	
	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.	Commission.	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.
		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
Dambulla	166	4,007 32	45 80	39	1,386 73
Dolosbage	109	2,032 34	24 40	36	1,253 20
Elkaduwa	60	1,336 37	15 50	8	112 25
Fort MacDonald	459	6,788 68	88 50	84	3,416 44
Galle	1,531	29,842 9	352 90	1,781	35,467 58
Gampola	602	13,123 71	153 90	417	9,265 27
Galkissa	47	1,039 96	12 70	226	4,519 6
Grandpass	33	611 76	7 80	239	8,906 27
Hambantota	510	11,255 90	134 30	34	2,069 9
Haldummulla	590	12,289 26	146 90	127	4,762 52
Hikkaduwa	30	794 47	9 10	67	923 50
Hanguranketa	156	4,534 40	50 60	15	519 24
Haputale	269	5,107 19	62 80	35	555 48
Hanwella	100	1,887 79	23 50	53	2,154 63
Jaffna	500	15,487 4	170 70	2,019	71,946 1
Ja-ela	39	652 43	7 90	80	1,112 65
Jaffna Kachcheri	128	2,902 47	33 70	175	6,091 74
Kandy	3,354	92,026 44	1,046 90	3,698	54,406 64
Kurunegala	1,226	29,407 84	341 80	413	11,545 64
Kalutara	451	7,036 75	89 90	554	13,166 1
Kegalla	478	7,983 90	100 50	97	2,392 8
Kataluwa	40	990 56	11 60	602	16,628 26
Kotmale	150	2,925 65	35 50	46	1,602 7
Kosgoda	42	482 58	6 20	90	2,057 77
Kankesanturai	7	559 75	5 60	93	3,431 75
Kadugannawa	187	3,300 53	40 90	63	2,296 69
Kollupitiya	71	912 61	11 80	235	2,551 88
Kayts	10	173 80	1 80	104	4,784 10
Lemastota	355	6,884 91	83 50	61	2,561 93
Lindula	955	21,897 54	253 30	195	5,212 19
Lunugala	267	8,701 86	96 10	60	2,362 92
Matale	1,291	35,911 56	404 0	361	9,085 66
Matara	573	10,019 9	124 50	430	8,173 20
Moratuwa	54	3,064 8	33 70	1,514	34,435 13
Mannar	407	16,432 18	174 30	113	4,594 20
Mullaittivu	209	7,284 68	77 70	157	11,694 60
Madulkele	127	1,961 92	24 60	29	782 5
Maturata	233	4,678 93	56 10	23	711 87
Morowaka	52	1,744 32	19 10	25	663 34
Maradana	232	3,896 56	47 90	713	10,496 47
Mutwal	68	1,249 68	15 50	214	2,906 51
Maskeliya	470	9,135 82	109 60	78	2,435 27
Minuwangoda	38	668 69	8 30	29	809 93
Madawalatenna	104	1,659 60	20 10	75	3,108 85
Madampe	67	1,063 17	13 40	21	532 76
Nuwara Eliya	1,019	14,828 31	188 90	442	6,446 37
Nawalapitiya	1,280	27,624 69	321 70	548	15,998 85
Negombo	670	24,346 86	267 20	371	7,812 26
Nainamadame	62	1,370 32	18 0	27	930 82
Oodovil	14	446 30	5 20	438	16,646 62
Panadura	214	4,459 66	53 90	708	18,113 29
Pussellawa	478	7,726 8	96 0	135	3,228 68
Puttalam	816	25,692 91	285 40	240	5,611 85
Point Pedro	76	1,319 76	16 30	670	39,224 23
Passara	156	4,086 86	46 0	11	190 50
Panwila	152	1,798 6	22 40	58	2,632 98
Pundalu-oya	149	1,933 27	25 40	28	1,167 29
Polgahawela	149	3,405 10	39 0	41	748 36
Pallai	56	615 45	8 30	5	63 12
Pelmadulla	243	11,633 95	122 60	68	2,612 25
Pearl Fishery	101	2,567 71	29 40	44	2,823 43
Ratnapura	968	23,711 98	269 80	212	4,620 18
Ramboda	183	2,224 98	29 90	63	2,042 67
Rakwana	303	5,137 2	64 80	165	9,353 16
Rattota	180	2,909 10	35 80	38	2,042 96
Rangalla	68	701 34	9 30	8	190 90
Slave Island	165	2,391 9	29 20	266	3,973 11
Trincomalee	928	30,145 49	333 10	543	29,697 80
Tangalla	357	10,986 88	125 50	103	2,471 80
Teldeniya	55	740 47	9 0	40	1,562 55
Urugala	104	1,558 62	20 0	62	2,060 10
Uluwankanda	56	1,019 91	12 40	21	311 20
Vavuniyan-Vilankulam	373	12,135 5	134 60	17	717 30
Valuvettitorai	38	2,212 2	22 80	95	4,398 1
Veyangoda	31	458 55	5 70	57	1,328 64
Weligama	101	1,575 26	20 90	160	4,552 23
Wilson's Bungalow	183	2,999 4	47 50	37	1,756 67
Yatiyantota	54	1,083 67	12 70	14	654 34
TOTAL ...	37,699	919,384 96	10,645 40	37,790	923,199 89

D 4.

Indian Money Order Branch.

STATEMENT showing the Number and Amount of Orders issued and paid in the undermentioned Post Offices, and the Amount of Commission collected during the year 1881.

PLACES.	ISSUED.			PAID.		Date of introduction of Money Order business.
	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.	Commission.	No. of Orders Paid.	Amount.	
		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	
Anuradhapura	58	1,565 12	19 5	1	50 0	1st October, 1880.
Avisawella	7	125 0	1 48	1	20 0	do.
Aranayaka	9	171 50	1 98	2	173 0	do.
Ambagamuwa	44	2,398 0	25 84	2	35 0	do.
Agrapatana	137	9,509 25	101 58	6	525 0	do.
Batticaloa	108	9,833 25	102 56	4	365 0	do.
Badulla	386	34,584 44	359 99	27	2,533 12	do.
Balapitimodara	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Bentota	2	200 0	2 0	—	—	do.
Bagawantalawa	116	5,861 50	65 33	5	115 25	do.
Boruwala	3	215 0	2 25	—	—	do.
Bandaragama	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Balangoda	29	731 50	9 59	1	50 0	do.
Batticotta	—	—	—	20	612 37	do.
Baddegama	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Colombo	1,047	45,480 82	514 2	241	8,490 83	do.
Colombo Courts	31	480 93	6 91	—	—	do.
Chilaw	16	335 50	4 48	—	—	do.
Cotta	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Chavakachcheri	8	212 0	2 49	2	102 0	do.
Calpentyn	21	1,280 0	12 99	—	—	do.
Copay	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Dikoya	268	12,069 75	133 20	8	640 25	do.
Dimbula	204	10,815 62	119 11	11	890 0	do.
Dodanduwa	—	—	—	9	1,250 0	do.
Deltota	47	1,742 50	20 17	—	—	do.
Dikwella	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Dambulla	1	10 0	0 12	—	—	do.
Dolosbage	33	1,581 0	17 83	2	70 0	do.
Elkaduwa	9	485 0	5 24	—	—	do.
Fort McDonald	214	15,364 37	162 42	2	60 0	do.
Galle	69	2,029 42	25 25	25	944 99	do.
Gampola	74	2,715 12	30 88	6	195 0	do.
Gulkissa	6	108 0	1 49	—	—	do.
Grandpass	2	45 0	50	—	—	do.
Hambantota	7	209 12	2 61	—	—	do.
Haldummulla	67	3,216 87	35 31	1	20 0	do.
Hikkaduwa	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Hangaranketa	11	357 0	4 23	1	25 0	do.
Haputale	33	1978 0	20 85	1	20 0	do.
Hanwella	1	20 0	0 25	1	10 50	do.
Jaffna	65	2,593 35	27 26	102	4,453 36	do.
Ja-ela	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Jaffna Kachcheri	3	124 56	1 49	—	—	do.
Kandy	913	51,917 11	564 53	42	2,596 62	do.
Kurunegala	64	2,256 23	28 50	1	10 0	do.
Kalutara	22	428 5	5 53	—	—	do.
Kegalla	11	241 50	3 25	1	20 0	do.
Kataluwa	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Kotmale	28	1,326 0	14 59	2	120 75	do.
Kosgoda	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Kankesanturai	3	82 50	1 12	1	34 50	do.
Kadugannawa	47	1,614 18	19 19	3	40 0	do.
Kollupitiya	4	85 0	1 0	1	10 0	do.
Kayts	5	99 74	1 24	3	15 0	do.
Lemastota	58	3,704 0	38 84	2	140 0	do.
Lindula	154	8,394 87	92 1	9	563 0	do.
Lunugala	89	4,791 50	53 45	1	50 0	do.
Matale	144	6,631 49	74 27	7	96 50	do.
Matara	4	98 0	1 25	—	—	do.
Moratuwa	20	682 37	8 33	—	—	do.
Mannar	54	3,729 24	39 44	19	1,614 0	do.
Mullaittivu	1	30 0	50	—	—	do.
Madulkele	120	7,739 75	81 19	5	244 74	do.
Maturata	86	4,777 25	53 5	6	416 87	do.
Morowaka	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Maradana	9	171 0	2 11	—	—	do.
Mutwal	13	104 75	2 7	—	—	do.
Maskeliya	216	11,835 25	131 38	9	565 0	do.
Minuwangoda	1	20 0	0 25	—	—	do.
Madawalatenna	2	205 0	2 25	—	—	do.
Matampe	17	412 50	5 9	1	10 0	do.
Nuwara Eliya	105	4,344 0	48 90	4	98 0	do.
Nawalapitiya	268	11,835 75	121 61	18	818 58	do.
Negombo	43	1,445 0	16 79	7	445 50	do.
Nainamadama	16	405 0	5 22	2	100 0	do.
Oodovil	6	81 56	1 10	3	95 0	do.

D 4.—*continued.*

PLACES.	ISSUED.			PAID.		Date of introduction of Money Order business.
	No. of Orders Issued.	Amount.	Commission.	No. of Orders Paid.	Amount.	
		Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	
Panadure	10	255 0	3 24	1	40 0	1st October, 1880.
Pussellâwa	148	8,998 0	96 42	5	340 0	do.
Puttalam	52	2,407 0	26 6	3	180 0	do.
Point Pedro	10	246 62	3 23	6	464 0	do.
Passara	27	1,476 81	16 21	3	18 74	do.
Panwila	21	599 0	7 20	1	15 0	do.
Pundalu-oya	44	1,979 0	22 98	1	20 0	do
Pulgahawela	2	30 0	0 37	—	—	do.
Pallai	1	3 50	0 12	—	—	do.
Pelmadulla	33	740 50	8 45	2	300 0	do.
Pearl Fishery	17	1,266 50	14 10	16	2,200 0	From 22nd February to 14th May.
Ratnapura	4	78 0	99	—	—	1st October, 1880.
Ramboda	105	5,376 0	58 42	1	20 0	do.
Rakwana	43	2,573 0	28 46	1	42 75	do.
Ratrota	72	3,200 50	36 93	4	95 0	do.
Rangalla	25	898 18	10 83	—	—	do.
Slave Island	29	550 37	6 91	—	—	do.
Trincomalee	163	8,403 90	93 69	14	834 68	do.
Tangalla	3	108 37	1 50	—	—	do.
Teldeniya	28	1,482 0	16 72	2	170 0	do.
Urugala	69	3,408 50	37 71	—	—	do.
Utuwankanda	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Vavuniyan-Vilankulam ...	7	710 0	7 12	1	10 0	do.
Valuvettiturai	3	121 12	1 37	2	250 0	do.
Veyangoda	1	40 0	0 50	—	—	do.
Weligama	—	—	—	—	—	do.
Wilson's Bungalow	102	4,254 0	48 45	1	100 0	do.
Yatiyantota	7	110 0	1 48	—	—	do.
Total ...	6,687	347,334 72	3,818 86	692	35,025 25	

D 5.

COMMISSION and Exchange gained on Indian Money Orders during the year 1881.

	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
To total amount of commission collected on Ceylon Orders on India	—	—	3,818 86
Commission allowed by India for Orders on Ceylon ...	—	259 25	
Exchange gained on purchase of Drafts from the Bank ...	172 42		
Deduct amount of exchange paid to the Bank for purchase of Draft for remittance to India for the month of December, 1881	29 70	142 72	
			401 97
			4,220 83
By amount claimed by the Indian office being their share of commission	—	—	2,562 16
Amount in favour of Government ...	—	—	Rs. 1,658 67

D 6.

SUMMARY of Money Order Business in Ceylon Post Offices since the introduction of the Money Order System.

	DESPATCHED.						RECEIVED.					
	Foreign.		Indian.		Inland		Foreign.		Indian.		Inland.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.
1873	271	4815 75	—	—	—	—	22	1139 50	—	—	—	—
1874	219	6895 92	—	—	—	—	26	743 62	—	—	—	—
1875	267	7355 96	—	—	—	—	61	2047 8	—	—	—	—
1876	166	4075 61	—	—	—	—	69	2553 96	—	—	—	—
1877	283	6886 71	—	—	1606	38616 50	67	1752 96	—	—	1465	34983 66
1878	368	9595 54	—	—	11441	317192 20	80	2239 87	—	—	11181	310626 26
1879	560	12262 38	—	—	23129	703569 70	91	2655 54	—	—	22847	610128 68
1880	898	19355 29	622	39479* 79	30233	788072 24	145	4303 75	76	3794 36	30088	782976 19
1881	1313	30295 58	6687	347334 72	36028	919384 98	149	4352 45	692	35025 25	37774	923361 90

D I.

STATEMENT showing the Revenue derived in each Province by the sale of Postage Stamps, and also collections on account of Postage on private letters, &c., during the year 1881.

	Postage Stamps. Rs.	cts.	Postage Collections. Rs.	cts.
Treasurer ...	96,120	57	15,089	44
Western Province ...	11,274	72½	438	88
North-Western Province ...	4,117	16½	240	53
Southern do. ...	20,498	23	914	51
Eastern do. ...	5,069	54	249	56
Northern do. ...	9,893	86	356	66
North-Central do. ...	1,020	81	56	12
Central do. ...	79,620	30	3,381	80
Rs.	227,615	20	20,727	50

E II.

STATEMENT showing the several Amounts paid to Treasurer on account of the Post Office during 1881.

	Rs.	cts.
On account of property found in Dead Letters ...	37	58
To sale of "Postal Guides" ...	191	15
Proceeds sale of unserviceable articles ...	13	12
Rs.	241	85

F.

EXPENDITURE Statement of the Postal and Telegraph Department for the year 1881.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
Fixed Establishment	46,397	15
Provisional Establishment ...	77,870	62
Allowances	1,380	0
Conveyance of Mails	229,412	16
Printing	16,652	39
Telegraph Service	178,805	26
Total — Rs.	550,517	58½

G 1.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Overland Parcels that have been received and despatched during 1881, together with the amount collected for carriage homeward and carriage and Customs duty on parcels received from England into Ceylon, showing also the amount received from and paid to the P. & O. Agent, and the profit to the Ceylon Government for 1881.

			Rs.	cts.
January, 1881.				
Amount on 397 parcels received for Ceylon ...	...	—	783	42
Do. 196 do. despatched from Ceylon .	.	—	243	50
Amount paid to P. & O. Agent ...	..	35 42	1,026	92
Do. Customs ...	...	362 2	397	44
Amount in favour of the Government for January ...	...	—	629	48
February, 1881.				
Amount on 270 parcels received for Ceylon ...	...	—	395	53
Do. 106 do. despatched from Ceylon ...	...	—	148	50
Amount paid to P. & O. Agent ...	...	1 14	544	3
Do. Customs ...	...	183 44	184	58
Amount in favour of the Government for February ...	...	—	359	45
March, 1881.				
Amount on 424 parcels received for Ceylon ...	...	—	817	30
Do. 132 do. despatched from Ceylon ...	...	—	156	0
Amount paid to P. &. O. Agent ...	...	30 17	978	80
Do. Customs ...	...	366 18	396	35
Amount in favour of the Government for March ...	...	—	577	45

E.—*continued.*

	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
***April*, 1881.**		
Amount on 290 parcels received for Ceylon	—	661 98
Do. 162 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	227 0
Amount paid to P. & O. Agent	106 62	868 98
Do. Customs	291 79	
		398 41
Amount in favour of the Government for April	—	490 57
***May*, 1881.**		
Amount on 320 parcels received for Ceylon	—	604 2
Do. 97 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	150 50
Amount paid by the P. & O. Agent	—	14 94
Amount paid to the Customs	297 0	769 46
		297 0
Amount in favour of the Government for May	—	472 46
***June*, 1881.**		
Amount on 274 parcels received for Ceylon	—	494 42
Do. 152 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	266 0
Amount paid to P. & O. Agent	72 67	760 42
Do. Customs	216 42	
		289 9
Amount in favour of the Government for June	—	471 33
***July*, 1881.**		
Amount on 286 parcels received for Ceylon	—	630 75
Do. 129 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	145 0
Amount paid to P. & O. Agent	63 45	775 75
Do. Customs	259 54	
		322 99
Amount in favour of the Government for July	—	452 76
***August*, 1881.**		
Amount on 435 parcels received for Ceylon	—	892 23
Do. 134 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	178 0
Amount due to P. & O. Agent	90 28	1,070 23
Do. Customs	401 24	
		491 52
Amount in favour of the Government for August	—	578 71
***September*, 1881.**		
Amount on 371 parcels received for Ceylon	—	654 85
Do. 182 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	213 75
Amount due to P. & O. Agent	113 80	868 60
Do. Customs	275 13	
		388 93
Amount in favour of the Government for September	—	479 67
***October*, 1881.**		
Amount on 301 parcels received for Ceylon	—	573 93
Do. 158 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	167 50
Amount due to P. & O. Agent	14 97	741 43
Do. Customs	245 65	
		260 62
Amount in favour of the Government for October	—	480 81
***November*, 1881.**		
Amount on 316 parcels received for Ceylon	—	635 9
Do. 218 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	254 50
Amount due to P. & O. Agent	120 76	889 59
Do. Customs	271 71	
		392 47
Amount in favour of the Government for November	—	497 12
***December*, 1881.**		
Amount on 391 parcels received for Ceylon	—	856 24
Do. 160 do. despatched from Ceylon	—	209 50
Amount due to P. & O. Agent	88 45	1,095 74
Do. Customs	331 61	
		420 6
Amount in favour of the Government for December	—	675 68

No. 2.

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Amount received from the P. & O. Agent during 1881	—		14	94
Do. on Overland parcels received in Ceylon	—		8,030	26
Do. do. despatched from Ceylon	—		2,359	75
			10,404	96
Amount paid to the P. &. O. Agent during 1881	737	73		
Do. Collector of Customs	3,501	73		
			4,239	46
Nett amount in favour of the Government for 1881	—		Rs. 6,165	49

No. 3.

Total number of Parcels received in Ceylon by Overland Parcel Post during 1881	...	4,075
Do. do. despatched from Ceylon by Overland Parcel Post during 1881	...	1,826
Total receipt and despatch during 1881	...	5,901
Do. do. 1880	...	5,835
Excess in 1881	...	66

STATEMENT of Sums paid into Government as Revenue on account of Overland Parcels despatched during 1881.

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
April, 1881, paid to revenue	2,000	0		
July do.	1,600	0		
October do.	1,500	0		
December do.	1,300	0		
			6,300	0
Amount paid as Customs duty on parcels from England ...			3,501	73
Total ...			Rs. 9,801	73

No. 4.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Parcels despatched and received from India by the British India Steamers, and the several amounts collected and paid on them during the year 1881.

	Despatched.			Received.		
	No. of Parcels.	Amount.		No. of Parcels.	Amount.	
		Rs.	cts.		Rs.	cts.
January ...	50	49	0	97	59	13
February ...	33	30	0	67	38	52
March ...	34	37	0	55	42	50
April ...	54	49	0	62	77	98
May ...	52	54	50	69	39	82
June ...	45	38	0	59	47	7
July ...	74	76	0	62	93	40
August ...	49	62	50	61	43	17
September ..	69	67	50	54	41	25
October ...	60	60	50	58	41	5
November ...	41	69	0	55	100	12
December ...	74	78	50	106	148	19
	635	671	50	815	772	21.

STATEMENT of Sums paid as Revenue on account of Parcels despatched to India during 1881.

	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
April, 1881, paid to Revenue	100	0		
July do.	100	0		
October do.	100	0		
December do.	300	0		
			600	0
Amount paid as Customs duty on parcels from India	—		772	21
Total ...			Rs. 1,372	21

M 1.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Letters, &c., received at the Dead Letter Office from each Province during the year 1881, and how they were disposed of.

	No. of Letters, &c., received from each Province.	
Western Province	15,447	
Central do.	17,023	
Southern do	4,662	
Northern do	1,639	
North-Western Province	1,609	
Eastern Province	1,036	
North-Central Province	225	
		42,641
Total number of registered letters received		932
Total ...		43,573

M 2.

NUMBER of Inland Letters, &c., returned to Senders through the Dead Letter Office during the year 1881.

Paid letters	17,510
Unpaid letters	7,358
Registered letters	932
Letters returned to foreign countries	11,533
Do. re-directed by the Dead Letter Office to different Offices in the Island	1,763
Illegible and anonymous letters	4,477
Total ...	43,573

M 3.

NUMBER of Letters, &c., finally returned to Dead Letter Office, Senders not being known, and destroyed.

Paid Letters	6,002
Unpaid Letters	5,763
Total ...	11,765

M 4.

NUMBER of Letters, &c., and amount of property found in unregistered Dead Letters.

		Rs.	cts.
Number of Letters		78	
Amount of property .			
In cheques ...		4,319	97
Postage Stamps		19	2
Post Office Money Orders		554	91
Drafts		1,553	10
Cash		25	0
Total ...	Rs.	6,552	0

Z.

STATEMENT showing the division of the contribution payable by British Colonies in the Postal Union towards the cost of the maintenance of the "Bureau International" of the Union during the year 1881.

Amount of Contribution.	£	s.	d.
3,300 francs at 25 francs 25 centimes per £1	130	15	10½
Brokerage and Commission	0	9	0½
Total ...	£131	2	11

Division.—Ceylon.

	Percentage.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Eight months to 31st August	12·92	16	11	11
Four months to 31st December	15·35	8	0	5
Total ...		£24	12	4

31.

STATEMENT of Messages despatched from the undermentioned Offices during the year 1881.

Office of Origin.	Foreign Private.		Foreign State.		Foreign Free.	Inland Private.		Inland State.		Inland Free.	Indo-Ceylon Private.		Indo-Ceylon State.		Indo-Ceylon Free.	Indo-Ceylon State Bearing.		Indo-Ceylon Private Bearing.		Total.	Reply Deposit Inland.	Reply Deposits Indo-Ceylon.	Reply Deposit Foreign.	Grand Total.
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount					
		Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.			Rs. cts		Rs. cts.			Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.			Rs. cts.		Rs. cts.	Rs cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.
Anurádhapura	—	—	—	—	1	251	267 50	69	79 50	691	12	31 50	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	378 50	73 24	153 74	—	605 48
Badulla ...	12	327 72	—	—	—	1061	1220 50	87	104 0	342	80	173 50	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1825 72	877 72	156 49	—	2869 93
Batticaloa ...	17	683 83	—	—	—	1763	2262 50	144	159 0	—	208	525 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3630 58	754 97	61 75	—	4447 30
Colombo ...	3867	111010 75	42	2712 1	100	8613	9469 0	567	690 0	825	15378	32302 46	115	555 0	297	365	549 0	1	3 0	156739 22	1100 90	2321 24	211 25	160372 61
Galle ...	1635	36614 25	5	199 7	11	2979	3326 25	118	155 50	908	3502	7092 25	8	27 0	598	356	534 0	346	865 81	47414 32	434 74	385 96	25 68	48258 72
Gampola ...	6	186 96	—	—	—	588	622 25	4	5 0	94	98	243 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1057 75	79 62	723 61	—	1860 96
Jaffna ...	4	162 25	—	—	—	1978	2138 50	124	180 0	655	907	1657 0	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	4157 75	386 57	112 1	—	4636 33
Kalutara ...	16	381 69	—	—	—	279	304 0	3	3 50	141	34	66 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	755 19	26 50	4 75	—	786 44
Kandy ...	79	2221 54	4	173 82	—	3076	3330 25	178	213 75	545	594	1432 0	3	9 0	43	—	—	—	—	7360 36	497 52	6303 73	55 12	14216 73
Mannár ...	—	—	—	—	—	366	431 50	36	79 50	374	56	91 50	1	7 50	1	—	—	—	—	610 0	231 86	6 0	—	847 86
Mátalé ...	14	411 9	—	—	—	552	612 25	22	23 50	197	109	335 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1381 84	186 50	1822 0	—	3390 34
Nawalapitiya ...	31	956 2	—	—	—	749	803 0	6	6 0	74	138	355 50	1	3 0	1	—	—	—	—	2123 52	188 0	1244 37	—	3555 89
Nuwara Eliya	37	1061 78	3	198 62	4	1307	1475 75	100	128 50	344	108	329 50	2	12 0	4	—	—	—	—	3206 15	329 25	740 50	103 40	4379 38
Trincomalee ...	16	519 22	49	2420 83	2	876	960 25	123	160 0	438	134	243 50	50	237 50	7	339	508 50	—	—	4541 30	262 0	129 25	—	4932 55
Pearl Fishery ...	—	—	—	—	—	439	482 50	83	221 50	14	408	871 75	1	4 5	5	—	—	—	—	1580 25	64 50	44 0	—	1688 75
Total ...	5734	154537 12	103	5704 35	118	24897	27706 0	1664	2209 25	5642	21766	45750 21	181	855 50	966	1060	1591 50	347	868 81	236762 43	5493 89	14209 42	373 53	256839 27

J 2.

REVENUE of the Telegraph Department for the year 1881.

Particulars.	Revenue.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
To amount on message traffic ...	... ...	236,762	43		
" reply deposits on Indo-Ceylon messages	... ...	14,209	48		
" Do. Foreign	Do.	878	53		
" Do. Inland	Do.	5,493	89		
" abbreviated addresses ...	Do.	786	0		
" recovered on under charged	Do.	60	12		
				257,684	39
" credited by Indian Government on account of messages transferred from India to Ceylon during the year	... ...			9,183	18
" of refunds credited by India	... ...			37	60
				266,904	17
Recoveries.					
" received from the Traffic Manager for maintenance of the Railway Telegraph for 1881 ...	... ...	4,562	52		
" received from Resident Harbour Engineer for maintenance of Breakwater telegraph from 1st July, 1880, to 30th December, 1881	...	187	50		
" from Chairman, Municipal Council, cost of charge in alignment of telegraph line across the Market Court	... ...	74	89		
" receipts by sale of telegraph stores	... ...	276	44		
" fees for supplying extra copies of messages	... ...	12	51		
" subscription for Mail Steamer reports	... ...	48	0		
" sale of message form books	... ...	69	3		
				5,230	89
	Total ...			272,135	6

EXPENDITURE.

Particulars.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
By payments made to India on account of message traffic	192,142	35		
" on Indo-Ceylon message reply deposits	14,127	62		
" on Foreign message reply deposits	359	11		
" refunds on messages made in India	37	60		
			206,666	68
" payments on inland reply deposits			5,427	0
			212,093	69
In favour of Ceylon Government		Rs.	60,401	37
Total ...		Rs.	272,135	6

J 3.

STATEMENT showing the casualties that occurred in the Telegraph Branch during the year 1881.

	Nature of Casualty.			Total.
	Resigned.	Services dispensed with.	Dismissed.	
Signallers ...	5	—	—	5
Assistant Cashier ...	—	1	—	1
Sub-Inspectors ...	1	1	—	2
Line men ...	8	1	1	10
Peons	—	1	5	6
Total ...	14	4	6	24

J 4.

STATEMENT showing the receipts of the Telegraph Offices during the year 1881.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
Amount realized by sale of message form books	69	3
Do. received as fees for making extra copies of messages ...	12	51
Do. obtained as subscription for Mail Steamer reports ...	48	0
Do. realized by sale of telegraph stores ...	276	44
Do. received for the maintenance of the Breakwater Telegraphs from 1st July, 1880, to 31st December, 1881 ...	187	50
Total ... Rs.	593	48

J 5.

STATEMENT showing the expenditure in the Telegraph Branch during the year 1881.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.	cts.
Salaries	67,918	95
Allowances	7,760	1½
Rent	2,687	50
Travelling allowance	3,774	36
Office Contingencies	96,644	44
Total ... Rs.	179,805	26½

J 6.

COMPARATIVE Statement showing the strength of establishment in the Telegraph Branch on the 31st December, 1880 and 1881.

Establishment on 31st December, 1880.	Rank.	Establishment on 31st December, 1881.
1	Director	1
1	Superintendent	1
1	Assistant Superintendent	1
18	Telegraph Masters	18
19	Signallers	19
4	Clerks	4
1	Storekeeper	1
2	Inspectors	2
3	Sub-Inspectors	2
31	Linemen	26
1	Arachchi	1
27	Office peons	26
9	Office coolies	8
1	Printer	1
1	Cashier	1
2	Probationers	2
1	Batteryman	1
0	Bookbinder	1
Total... 123		Total ... 116

K.

NUMBER of Employés in the Postal Department during 1880 and 1881.

1880.		1881.
1	Postmaster-General	1
3	Assistant Postmasters-General	3
49	Clerks ...	51
2	Relieving Postmasters	2
102	Postmasters ...	102
16	Sorters ...	16
12	Receiving Officers	11
4	Inspectors of Postmen	4
1	Storekeeper ...	1
0	Assistant Storekeeper	1
1	Bookbinder ...	1
6	Supervisor of Mails	6
153	Postmen and Messengers	153
350		352

T. SKINNER,
Postmaster-General.

MUSEUM.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE COLOMBO MUSEUM FOR 1881.

NUMBER OF VISITORS.

THE number of visitors for the year amounted to 62,364, a smaller number than in any preceding year excepting 1878, which, however, it exceeds by 16,585.

NECESSITY FOR MORE CASES.

Last year I reported the urgent necessity for more cases, but none have yet been supplied. Now not only are the four wall-cases for the Hall urgently required, but also all those for which the designs have been prepared by the Government Architect.

GUIDE BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The Guide Book and the List of Ceylon Birds are now passing through the Press, and a "List of Specimens of Reptiles in the collection of the Colombo Museum" is ready for printing. I have also been enabled, by the increased number of books in our Zoological library, to make lists of the Coleoptera, Mantidæ, Phasmidæ and Aculeate Hymnoptera recorded from Ceylon, which I trust may be useful to students and collectors, who will find therein the synonomy of every species, a reference to the original authority, and one of the works in which it is figured. The other localities in which the insects are known are also given, and peculiar Ceylon genera are marked with an asterisk. The two last columns referring to the Museum collection are left blank in order to be filled up in manuscript as the specimens are gradually identified. From year to year appendices will be published containing newly-described species and corrections of the synonomy. If we may judge from the yearly volumes of the Zoological Record, when the Ceylon beetles come to be studied these corrections will amount in a few years to almost a new "List of Coleoptera," and, I trust, a greatly-extended one if our collection progresses favourably.

A list of marine fishes has also been prepared containing the names of 800 species, but as it is merely compiled from Day's "Fishes of British India," it is impossible to say how many of them may be found on our coasts, whilst some that I have excluded on the ground of their geographical distribution may, nevertheless, be found here. I cannot therefore advise the publication of this list, or of the "List of Specimens of Birds" for the reasons mentioned in my last report.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BETTER PRESERVATION OF THE COLLECTION.

As soon as the new locks arrived from England they were put on the mineral and jewellery cases, and all the articles that had been removed were replaced. The ground glass in the lobby doors of the central gallery has greatly improved the light, and serves as a protection to the birds in the large wall cases. It is most desirable that the arrangement proposed by the Government Architect for guarding the mammalia from the strong afternoon sun, by putting ground glass in the doors and south windows of the side galleries, should be adopted at once. All these most necessary improvements have been strongly urged on the attention of the Government by the Sub-Committee of Supervision. The insects are now constantly protected by a cover of American cloth laid over the cases. Benzine is largely used for the preservation of the whole collection, and is quite invaluable in this climate, but it does not supersede the necessity for washes of corrosive sublimate and camphor in the cases. The Museum was closed from the 17th to the 23rd of April, whilst the cases in the galleries were being painted—a step which should be taken every second or third year, as it tends greatly to the preservation both of the cases and the specimens.

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUITIES.

The principal additions to the antiquities have been a large stone Buddha from the ruins of Hambigamuwa, presented by the Hon. R. B. Downall, and some very much worn but interesting sculptures, which I observed some years ago at Horana and immediately brought to the notice of the Committee. These latter have been described by Mr. Smither in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch. The same subjects in a much better state of preservation may be seen at Yapahu, and I sincerely trust that these very interesting sculptures will be secured for the Museum at an early date. Five small stones from Anurádhapura have been presented by Mr. Smither, and two stone anchors from the Colombo Harbour by Mr. Good. The date of these anchors is very problematical, and would form an interesting subject of enquiry. Two stones with Portuguese inscriptions from the Breakwater Works were removed to the Museum at my suggestion by order of the Government.

COINS.

A large addition to our Dutch challies has been made by Messrs. George Steuart & Co. Amongst several hundred kindly placed by them at my disposal I found the following dates not before contained in our collection :—1729, 1731, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1741, 1744, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1755, 1756, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1772, 1780, 1781, 1787, 1788, 1792. Several other dates have been supplied by Mr. D. W. Ferguson. Of the years between 1757 and 1764, and 1766 and 1772, we have no specimens. A large collection of coins exhibited at the Sydney Exhibition was purchased : it contained three small ancient gold coins undetermined, and a gold coin of Srí Mat Sahasa Malla. A specimen of the small gold coin known as the Kamraki coin was presented by Mr. B. Gray. Several other specimens of ancient gold coins have been obtained by purchase, the most curious being a coin having on the obverse a rudely-depicted female head, and on the reverse a well-executed cross with palm branches on either side : it was found at the Kamachodde tank, and is said to be the coin of a certain Queen Yakkaddadollia. A small copper massa of Srí Prákrama Báhu has been added to the collection by exchange, and a number of more or less doubtful Ceylon silver and copper coins, either by gift or purchase, one of the most interesting of which is a one-tolla piece, 1805, presented by Mr. C. B. Paulickpulle.

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE COLLECTION OF CEYLON PRODUCTS.

A number of articles returned from the Sydney Exhibition have been presented by the Government. Amongst them is a handsome silver box of Ratnapura work, and some smaller silver articles, large fans of the Kandyan chiefs, spears, walking-sticks, ivory Buddhas, book covers, &c. ; also a fine collection of Tamil jewellery, which was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition in 1878. Mr. H. C. P. Bell has presented a few more articles, completing his interesting collection from the Máldives. Two very finely carved ivory-handled fans have been given by Tillekeratne Mudaliyár. A rope made of raw hide, and a coarse kind of cloth from the Northern Province, neither of which are any longer made, have been sent by Mr. Nevill, and several other articles of more or less interest have been presented. The collection of basket-work and pottery has also been much increased by purchase, but a large number of our Ceylon products are not exhibited in consequence of want of cases, and it is for this reason that I do not press for contributions of tea coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cinchona, &c., all either very poorly or at present entirely unrepresented.

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION.

Mammalia.—Some additions of great interest have been made to the mammalia collection during the past year, of which the skeleton of a porpoise caught at Colombo, and the young of the same species are perhaps the most so. These animals are certainly very common in the Gulf of Mannár, but it is almost impossible to obtain specimens, as shooting at them is quite useless, and the harpoon is unknown to the natives. I have not as yet been able to identify this species, and, common as it is, I have reason to believe that it is an undescribed one. Mr. Miller has presented a specimen of *Felix chaus*, the common jungle-cat of India. It was shot in the Cinnamon Gardens, and, I believe, has never been found so far south before. How far it had wandered beyond its usual bounds was indicated by its miserably starved and diseased condition, which rendered it impossible to preserve anything but the head. The tufted ears of this cat have doubtless given rise to the idea amongst sportsmen in the Northern Province that it was inhabited by a species of lynx. A fine example of *F. viverrina* has been presented by Mr. Wace. Amongst the numerous additions to the skeletons is one of the porcupine. As I stated in my last report on the mammalia, the dee require remounting, the setting-up being very indifferent, owing partly to the great difficulties we have to contend with in this climate. To meet these, some new solutions have been prepared, by means of which I hope, during the ensuing year, to greatly improve the appearance of the gallery ; but both money and labour will be entirely lost unless we are soon provided with glass cases. Even our bears, with their long shaggy hair, are rapidly spoiling, and, bad as our specimens of elk are, they may be considered good enough under the exposure to which they are at present subjected.

Birds.—I had very great hopes that during the past year it would have been possible to carefully remount a large number of our birds, but the Taxidermist's time has been otherwise occupied ; in fact, one Taxidermist is not sufficient to meet the demands at present made on us, and a good mounter to assist him is also very much wanted. The whole collection is being relabelled as rapidly as possible in accordance with Captain Legge's book.

The following species has been added during the past year :—The "Black-necked Stork" (*Xenorhynchus asiaticus*), presented by Mr. E. E. Godlieb, the "Indian Swiftlet" (*Collocalia francica*), the "Black Drongo" (*Buchanga atra*), the "Blue-winged Teal" (*Anas circia*), the "Flamingo" (*Phœnicopterus roseus*). Amongst the numerous additions to the different species already more or less represented, I may mention as most important a Woodpecker (*Picus mahratensis*), of which we had hitherto only a skin in a bad state. The adult species of the "Black-headed Ibis" (*Ibis melanocephalus*), a fine specimen of the "Malay Bittern" (*Goisachius melanolophus*) in full summer plumage, the "Turnstone" (*Strepsilas interpres*), of which the collection contained only one bad specimen, and two females of Capt. Legge's "Woodpecker" (*Brachypternus intermedius*). The skeletons of the "Little Sand-piper," the "Hornbill," the "Black-billed Tern," the "Large Egret," the "Serpent Eagle," the "Darter," and the "Jungle Fowl" have also been added to the collection, but there is no possibility of their being mounted and cleaned for exhibition at present. The skulls and sternums of the "Large Egret," the "Kestrel," the "Green Sand-piper," the "Little Tern," and the "Blue-winged Teal" are good additions to the collection of bones of birds. The birds' eggs have been carefully looked through, and the catalogue verified. We obtained, by exchange with Mr. Macvicar, forty-two specimens, representing twenty-two species ; three of the species are new additions,—the "Peacock," the "Pelican Ibis," and the "Chinese Quail." The eggs of the "Shell Ibis" were collected in the Northern Province.

Reptiles.—The most important addition yet made to the Zoological collection is a specimen of the large oceanic turtle (*Dermatochelys coriacea*). This very fine and rare turtle was caught off Mutwal in May, and brought up to the Museum alive. The intestines were carefully removed and presented to the De Soyza Museum. We had the greatest difficulty in preserving it, as the whole of the carapace might be said to form one large oil-gland, the small octagonal bones of which it is composed being saturated with oil, and a layer of fatty matter surrounding each little bone. From this highly composite and frail structure several gallons of oil were obtained during the first three days, but finally, all difficulties having been surmounted, a fair specimen was made of it. The sternum was merely a thick mass of fatty matter; there was, however, a very thin cartilaginous ring surrounding it, which was melted out with some difficulty, and is preserved in the students' room. Two examples of a Starred Tortoise have been obtained from the Northern Province, which may be only a variety of the common *Testudo elegans*, or may prove to be a new species. Another addition of nearly equal importance is a second specimen of the Chameleon, added by purchase. The whole collection has been carefully gone through, remounted, and a new catalogue prepared. It is extremely doubtful whether our *Tropidonotus plumbicolor* can be considered as identical with that of Southern India. I find in all our four specimens that the loreal is wanting—an important characteristic which breaks down the *generic diagnosis;* there are also other minor differences. I should be glad if the Government would procure a series of specimens from Madras, where it is very common, for comparison. Specimens, when we possess them, of our peculiar reptiles, are exhibited apart in the same way as our peculiar birds. The exhibited collection needs relabelling, which will be done as soon as the birds are finished.

Batrachia.—I do not think any additions have been made to this class during the year. A new catalogue is urgently needed, but the great difficulties presented to any but a specialist render it at present quite impossible for me to give the time necessary to the study which would be requisite for constructing it.

Fish.—The most important addition to the fish collection is the "Lancelet" (*Branchiostoma lanceolatus*), dredged off Negombo. This little fish is the lowest of known vertebrates, and has never before been recorded from the Indian seas. A species of "Wrasse" (*Xiplochilus robustus*), and a "Diodon" (*Hystrix maculatus*), have been added which are not mentioned by Day as occurring in the Indian seas. A small "Skate," which I can only identify as *Rhinobatus thouini*, appears to be amongst the rarest of known fish. Besides five large sharks and skates obtained last year, we have a "Saw-fish," 17 feet in length, and a "Hammer-headed Shark," 12 feet. These last are placed in the Hall with six other large new specimens, as there is at present no other place for them. The whole of the Antiquities Room will eventually be required if our collection of fish is to be exhibited. At present I propose to show merely a few specimens typical of those families mentioned in the Guide-book to the collection.

Shells.—Upwards of a hundred species of new shells were dredged at Negombo, and a great many others have been collected, or purchased, or received in exchange. Mr. Nevill kindly continues to assist me in naming them. The new additions are being prepared for exhibition as rapidly as possible.

Crustacea.—This part of the collection has not made such rapid progress as it did last year. Indeed, it is probable that we possess all the more readily obtainable species, and that we shall have to depend on the dredges for the remainder. The principal addition is one of great interest—a fossil-crab from Trincomalee, evidently closely allied to the existing *Podopthalmus*, a deep-sea species. I am informed by the donor, Mr. J. B. Colomb, that fossil-crabs and fish are frequently found in the river from which this was taken. I immediately brought the matter before the Sub-Committee of Supervision, and also urged Mr. Colomb to procure other specimens if possible. It is most desirable, in the interests of science, that Government should employ a competent Geologist from the Indian Survey to investigate this formation, and to make a collection of all the fossil forms to be found in it. If this is not done by the Government it will undoubtedly be undertaken by some private collector, who will probably make a large sum of money thereby, and at the same time deprive the Government collection of a number of new and interesting types. Two or three new species of land-crabs have been added, one of them, a very beautiful specimen from Kanakangonkulam, being, I have little doubt, new to science.

INSECTS.

Lepidoptera.—Our collection of butterflies and moths continues to increase steadily, and it is most desirable that they should be thoroughly worked out and put in order. As the literature of the subject is very large, and the illustrations numerous, I imagine I should meet with but little difficulty in accomplishing this, if it were not for the publication of Moore's "Lepidoptera of Ceylon." I do not know at what rate this work is issued by the publishers, but it is now a year since the first two numbers were received in the Library, and no more have followed, so that instead of proving an assistance it is becoming a hindrance. I naturally cannot recommend the purchase of a large series of works, which would occupy so much of our limited book-space, when this particular section of the fauna of the Island is being monographed. The great advantage of good local monographs is that they obviate the necessity for further works of reference, as in the case of Capt. Legge's "Birds of Ceylon."

Coleoptera.—The number of species of beetles in the collection has largely increased. Through the kindness of Mr. Freudenberg, Consul for the German Empire, we have been able to get some of our species named at Berlin, principally *Melolonthidæ*. A large number of specie are being prepared to be forwarded to the Berlin Museum, and I trust soon to be able to send collections of the other orders. Tennent's "Natural History of Ceylon" was published in 1862, and the list of *Coleoptera* in that work contains 739 species; the number of species on the Museum "List of Species recorded from Ceylon" (compiled principally from Gemminger and Harold,

although a few have been added from other sources) amounts to 1,246, an increase in twenty years of over 500 known species from the Island. The actual number of species represented in the collection is now about 700. The principal addition is a very fine and curious set of nine specimens of *Trictenotomma childreni* (Gray). This beetle seems to be very rare, only two specimens having been obtained since the Museum was opened. These were all caught on a single tree by Mr. A. VanStarrex, who kindly presented them.

Orthoptera.—Some most important additions have been made to the leaf and stick insects during the past year. Amongst them may be particularly mentioned a specimen of *Creobotra urbana*, presented by Mr. S. Green, and of *Chœradodis squilla*, obtained by purchase; also a third specimen of a most remarkable mantis, which I am unable to identify, and which I believe to be new, presented by Mr. M. H. F. Fernando: this is our first perfect specimen. This latter species has only been obtained in the Cinnamon Gardens. The list of *Phasmidæ* and *Mantidæ* contains 46 species against 9 on Tennent's list. There are 42 species in our collection, some no doubt undescribed, or at least unrecorded from Ceylon, such as the very fine *Schizocephalus*. When these have all been identified, the list will no doubt be considerably increased. The remaining families of this order, especially the *Locustidæ*, have been largely added to.

Hymenoptera.—The list of *Aculeate Hymenoptera* in Tennent's work amount to 69 against 126 on the Museum list. By far the larger part of the species on this list, however, consists of ants, which are scarcely represented in the collection at all. Of the remaining families we have 103 species in the collection against only 42 on the list. I have been able to identify many South Indian species not yet recorded from Ceylon. The lower families, such as the *Tchneumonidæ Cynipidæ*, &c., are as yet very poorly represented.

Diptera.—Largely as every part of the insect collection has been increased, in no other orders has so much progress been made as in that of the flies, owing principally to the collections made expressly for the Museum by Mr. S. Green. To this gentleman we are indebted for no less than 121 species with numerous duplicates. We have received about 30 species of this and other orders from Dr. Thwaites, all new to the collection.

Neuroptera and Rhyncota.—There have been many accessions to the collection of Dragon Flies and Bugs, although they have not perhaps increased in quite so rapid a ratio as the other orders.

ECHINODERMS, CORALS, AND SPONGES.

In this part of the collection we continue to make good progress, but have no space for the exhibition of the specimens.

MINERALS.

A large number of additions have been made to our collection of minerals and rocks by Mr. S. Green and Mr. A. C. Dixon, the latter gentleman having presented a very interesting collection of 27 named specimens of rocks. A specimen of Ceylon gold-bearing quartz is a great desideratum.

THE LIBRARY.

The number of works added to the Museum Library by purchase is 49, by presentation 23 Eighteen tickets have been issued to readers during the year.

A. HALY,
Director.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER FOR THE YEAR 1881.

I.—EXPENDITURE.

THOUGH the work of 1881 in both its Branches—Bookwork and Jobwork—was much on a par with that of its predecessor, the expenditure shows a reduction of Rs. 13,690, as follows :—

1880. Rs	cts			1881. Rs.	cts.
33,087	59	...	Salaries ..	31,448	77
13,420	86	...	"Contract" work .	13,220	81
2,056	71½	...	Contingencies ..	2,035	01½
3,418	67½	...	Plant and Materials ...	1,203	24½
52,705	15	..	Paper ...	43,090	71
Rs. 104,688	99			Rs. 90,998	55

2. The following abstract shows in a form similar to that adopted last year, the expenditure chargeable to each Branch in 1881 :—

	Bookwork.		Jobwork.		Total.	
	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.	Rs.	cts.
Salaries and wages :—						
General Superintendence*	3,740	0	3,839	8	7,579	8
Readers*	4,682	0	2,166	0	6,848	0
Compositors	14,306	48	4,835	51½	19,141	99½
Type Casters and Stereotypers	—		382	64	382	64
Machine Printers and Pressmen... ..	778	88	5,266	76½	6,045	64½
Machine Rulers	—		1,283	82	1,283	82
Warehousemen	951	25	2,437	15	3,388	40
Stores	259	62	1,775	39½	2,035	1½
Plant and Materials	600	0	603	24½	1,203	24½
Paper ...	4,211	53	38,879	18	43,090	71
Rs. ...	29,529	76	61,468	79	90,998	55
Total for 1880—Rs. ...	34,708	0	69,980	99	104,688	99

*Allowance has been made in stating the expenditure in these cases for the proportion of my own and my Assistants' time devoted to proof-reading.

3. The reduction in 1881 is due first, and chiefly, to the smaller quantities of paper drawn from the Colonial Store, it being now the practice to dispense with large stocks of printed forms ; secondly, to their being no special expenditure on plant and materials, the amount shown against these items having been defrayed from ordinary votes ; and, thirdly, to a reduction of Rs. 1,838·37 in salaries and wages. About Rs. 1,000 of the latter amount is due to the lapse of my predecessor's special allowance and to the vacancy for some months in the Assistant Government Printer's appointment ; the balance is, however, a *bonâ fide* saving effected in working expenses.

4. Before proceeding to give a summary of work done during the year, it should be mentioned that on the arrival of Mr. Frank Luker, Assistant Government Printer, a change was introduced in the general management of the Office by working the two Departments of the Office distinct from each other, Mr. Luker being placed in charge of the Bookwork Department, the remodelling of which, on the system prevailing in European establishments—modified to suit local necessities—had been taken in hand early in the year ; while Mr. Fonseka, the Second Assistant, was transferred to the Jobbing Department, the increase of work in which—more especially during the last ten years, and to which attention was drawn in my last report—rendered it absolutely necessary that the services of one Assistant should be exclusively devoted to the very tedious work connected with the receipt of indents from, and the supply of printed forms to, Public Departments.

II.—THE BOOKWORK DEPARTMENT.

5. There were 8,528 pages of Bookwork printed in 1881, against 8,615 in 1880. A complete list of it is given in Table I., the cost of each being shown. An analysis of the sizes of pages in both years affords the following results :—

1880.				1881.
2,146	...	Foolscap folio	...	2,281
4,875	...	Demy 4to	...	4,327
626	...	Royal 8vo	...	874
776	...	Demy 8vo	...	1,030
192	...	Demy 12mo	...	—
—	...	Foolscap 8vo	...	16
8,615				8,528

The *Gazette* with its supplements made 856 pages short of what it did in 1880, hence the decrease in the second item; but the increases in the others brought up the work of 1881 to a par with its predecessor's, notwithstanding a nominal falling off of 87 pages. The *Post Office Daily Circular* appears for the first time in the statement of Bookwork. This sheet of two pages foolscap folio is now printed at this Establishment, the small press attached to the Postal and Telegraph Department being taken over by this Office on the 1st of July.

6. It was mentioned in my last Report that the best criterion for contrasting the relative pressure in any two years of the work of this Branch of the Office is to compare the sums paid for "Composition." In 1880 this charge amounted to Rs. 15,553·25, and in 1881 to Rs. 14,306·48. Two reasons, however, preclude this comparison holding good on the present occasion: (1) during nine months of 1881 (May to December) the *actual cost*—not the *estimated value*,—has been ascertained, and (2) work to the value of Rs. 3,124·41 for the first time, I believe, in the history of the Office, was paid for on the piecework system.

7. On my appointment as Government Printer my attention was specially devoted to the Bookwork Department, it having during the nine previous years been chiefly given to the Jobbing Department. My suspicions that, under the system of payment followed, the compositors' work often cost more than it was worth, were soon verified. The remedy for this, had the conditions on which the majority of the compositors were employed permitted it, would have been to change the mode of paying for "composition" (limiting that term to the mere picking up of type) from monthly or daily wages to payment by the piece—a system without doubt the fairest to employer and employed, and one preferred by a good compositor, provided he be assured of continuous work. The majority of the men, however, holding appointments on the "Establishment" of the Colony, this remedy was in their case impracticable. No time was, however, lost in introducing piecework among the extra hands employed under the "Contract" vote; while, with the view of having a wholesome check on the work, or, as I will term them, *time* hands, as distinguished from *piece* hands, a "time distribution return" was introduced, on which each man records the disposition of his day's time, the cost of all work being computed from these returns at the end of each month.

8. The introduction of these changes took place on 1st May, and the figures in my possession conclusively show that piecework is much more economical than timework, being often from 25 per cent. to—in exceptional cases—50 per cent. cheaper. And it is hardly to be wondered at that it should be so. The payment of fixed salaries for work of this description holds out but little inducement to a man to "put his shoulder to the wheel," while the fact that old hands past their work, but whom the regulations of the Service do not permit of being superannuated, continue to draw high rates of pay, while more able men are compelled to work for lower wages for years—promotion being miserably slow as a rule—is dispiriting to the latter. But, apart from this, the scarcity of type to meet the large demands of the present day—which has formed a standing ground of complaint for the last few years—materially enhances the cost of timework. It, of course, affects the piece hands as well as the time hands; but the former realize the truth of the maxim, "time is money," and the often unavoidable loss of time involved in waiting for type for one work while that already used for another is being "worked off" and set at liberty, is, in their own interests, reduced to a minimum.

9. The reading and revision of proofs having of late years, consequent on the increase of work without a corresponding increase to the reading staff (which includes myself and Assistants) weighed heavily on all concerned—rendering it extremely difficult for this duty to be carried on by the same officers simultaneously with that of the practical supervision of work—a re-arrangement of duties was effected whereby they are now kept distinct. The Assistant Government Printer, as the Superintendent of the Bookwork Department, was relieved of reading work, and, as a temporary measure, an additional first-proof reader was engaged. Subsequently, in the current year, on the retirement of the Senior Compositor, his post was filled by the appointment of an intelligent compositor as Foreman, this permitting of the "Overseer and Reader" being employed in the latter capacity only, he and the "Reader" taking between them all except final proofs. This expedient has had a good effect, the two duties being more efficiently performed. Too much proof-reading still devolves on the Head of the Office—work which should not legitimately fall to his lot—thus diverting his attention from his proper sphere of work; but though this is at present unavoidable, arrangements are in view for relieving him to a great extent of what often amounts to a heavy burden.

III.—THE JOBBING DEPARTMENT.

10. The number of printed forms issued to the various Branches of the Public Service throughout the Island in 1881 was 13,970,499, an increase of 116,912 on the issues of 1880, which in their turn were two and-a-half millions in excess of those of 1879. Details will be found as usual in Tables II. and III. As usual, the Postal-Telegraph Department was our largest customer, having received nearly two and-a-quarter millions of forms. The development of postal facilities of recent years, the introduction of Money Order business, and the resumption by this Government of the Telegraphs, have largely added to the demands made on the Government Printing Office. Looking over the reports for the last ten years, I find that the average annual issues of the first half of that period were, in round numbers, a million forms, and during the second half a million and three-quarters.

The bulk of the forms required for taking the Census of 1881 were supplied in January and February. Including a considerable number of forms required for working out the results of the Census, the demand for which has continued throughout the current year, 838,519 were supplied to the order of the Superintendent of the Census in the course of the year; 219,683 had been furnished in 1880, making in all 1,058,202 up to 31st December, 1881. The number of forms required for the Census of 1871 was 904,385. The forms had to be supplied at very short notice, but by working "overtime" we were enabled to meet the demands made upon our capabilities with promptitude; though, had such haste been avoidable, the quality of a good deal of the work would have been much improved.

11. The cost per 1,000 forms was Rs. 4·40, against Rs. 5·05 in 1880; the average rate for the five years 1876 to 1880 was Rs. 4·89. The charge per 1,000 for paper—which has already been alluded to in paragraph 3—fell from Rs. 3·46 to Rs. 2·78; otherwise the rate for last year would have been 3 cents in advance of that for the preceding year. The following are the details:—

		Rs.	cts.
Superintendence	...	0	27½
Reading	...	0	15½
Compositors	...	0	34½
Machine and Pressmen	...	0	35*
Rulers	..	0	09
Stereotypers	..	0	03
Warehousemen	...	0	17½
Stores	...	0	13
Plant and Materials	...	0	04
Paper	...	2	78
		Rs. 4	40

12. I have this year refrained from working out (in Table II.) the charge against each Department at the standing rate of Rs. 7·50 per 1,000, or even at the actual cost per 1,000 as given above, because such calculations do not give a reliable estimate of the proportion of our expenditure which should be charged in each case. The cost of forms varies from about Rs. 2 to Rs. 45 per 1,000, according to their size and the quality of paper on which they are printed. In the case of the District and Minor Courts the commoner qualities of paper are principally used, and the forms, mostly those of process, are of small size, and probably the cost of what is supplied to them might average only Rs. 3 per 1,000. To present figures which afford an approximation to the truth, it is necessary to have a classification of forms according to size and paper, and this may be attempted in future years if the necessary clerical labour required is available.

13. Arrangements were made during the year for simplifying the work of the Jobbing Department by providing for the receipt of indents over the whole of the year, instead of during the first four months only, Departments being grouped and dates fixed so that work might be more evenly distributed than under the old plan. I regret to have to mention that a great deal of inconvenience is often caused by Departments failing to send in their indents when due; but, apart from this, we shall never be able to grapple satisfactorily with this branch of our work, if it retain its present dimensions, until at least two more machines are supplied.

IV.—STEREOTYPING.

14. My last Report having been written towards the close of 1881, there was little opportunity for extending operations in this branch of work before the close of the year. I will now merely state that in the current year considerable progress has been made. A liberal expenditure in plant would result in considerable economy in the working expenses of the establishment, and it is most unfortunate that Government is at present obliged to turn a deaf ear to demands for extra funds. One great want, in the shape of a combined coal furnace and drying chamber (for drying matrices) has now been supplied, and will enable a far larger number of plates to be turned out than has hitherto been possible.

V.—PLANT AND MATERIALS.

15. The figures given in paragraph 2 show an expenditure of Rs. 1,203·24½. This includes repairs, and the purchase of brass rule, wooden furniture, and other ordinary requisites. The only new plant received was a supply of Lavater's patent iron locking-up apparatus for the

* By a misprint in last year's Report the figures for the Press and Warehouse charges were reversed. The former should be 35 cents, and the latter 11 cents.

Gazette, which has been of much service, and a roller galley press, which enables compositors in the Bookwork Department to "pull" their own first proofs. I can only add to the remarks made in the last two Reports on this Office, that with ordinary wear and tear our supplies of type are daily decreasing, and month by month more difficulty is experienced in getting through the work—compositors often coming to a standstill. An expenditure of Rs. 5,000 is most urgently called for, and a sum of Rs. 1,500 should, I submit, be annually voted for the upkeep of plant and material. Until the Office is fairly stocked with ordinary requirements, the cost of all time work must necessarily be higher than it need be.

VI.—BUILDINGS.

16. A few ordinary repairs were effected during the year to the main buildings, and a much-needed want in the shape of a store was supplied. The cellar underneath the Medical and Audit Offices was nothing better than a covered swamp, receiving the drainage from the outside garden, below the level of which it stood. Many of the fount-cases had rotted from the damp, and a large quantity of type was buried in mud. The level was raised and the floor cemented. A quantity of type was rescued, and the contents of the store examined and sorted, the old type unfit for further use being set aside with the view of disposing of it by sale, it having been arranged that the proceeds, after being credited to revenue, should be revoted for the purchase of new materials.

VII.—STAFF.

17. The number of employés on 31st December was 142, that at the end of 1880 having been 157.

On the 4th January, Mr. W. H. Herbert, whose health had for some years been ailing, sent in his papers after 25 years' service, and retired on pension with effect from 6th March, from which day my appointment as his successor dates. The post I vacated was not filled up till August, Mr. Frank Luker, of the *Stroud Journal* Office, being appointed by the Secretary of State. He arrived in the Colony in September, and entered on his duties with zest. I have reason to congratulate myself in having the aid of so competent a Chief Assistant. Mr. Fonseka, senior, (who acted as Assistant Government Printer), Mr. Lockhart (who acted as Second Assistant), and Mr. James Fonseka (who acted as Overseer of the Composing Department) have sustained their reputation as careful and zealous officers. Mr. James Peterson gave satisfaction during his temporary employment as an extra Reader. The post of Head Warehouseman, charged with the care of stock, and the receipt and issue of all finished work, is one in which it is essential to have a reliable man, and the present officer, Mr. Amit Cuncheer, has worked so unremittingly to give satisfaction as to warrant my mentioning his name.

18. Having on more than one occasion brought to the notice of Government the low standard of professional ability obtaining in the majority of the compositors, it is only right that I should take this opportunity of reporting that during the last eighteen months a very marked improvement has set in—more especially among the piece hands, most of whom are youths who in time will develope into creditable workmen. With the view of raising the future status and position of this class—few of whom have ever been well grounded in the rudiments of their calling—greater strictness than heretofore is now observed in taking boys into the Office. None are permitted to join except they read fluently and can spell fairly, and a regular course of instruction has been prescribed. A compositor "on piece" can, without much exertion, earn Rs. 50 to Rs 60 a month, and such wages are sufficient to attract a better educated class of youths than have offered themselves hitherto.

19. On the 1st May, 1881, the ordinary hours of attendance were altered from 10 to 5 to 9 to 5, one hour's intermission at noon being allowed in place of three-quarters of an hour. Although nominally working 7 hours a day, in reality 6¼ hours only had been worked. As, however, the old hands had a quasi-prescriptive right to three-quarters of an hour at noon for breakfast, it was arranged that they should receive a commuted allowance for the additional time worked under the change of hours. This change was beneficial to the men and to the Government alike from a pecuniary point of view, and the ultimate saving to Government resulting from it will amount to about Rs. 2,000 per annum.

VIII.—CASH RECOVERIES.

20. The following is a statement of the amounts with which the Government Printing Office should be credited for the year 1881 :—

Cash paid direct to Treasurer by Government Printer, viz.:—	Rs.	cts.
Subscriptions to *Gazette* and *Supreme Court Circular* from 1st July ...	925	38
Receipts for advertisements in *Gazette*	794	83
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,289	66
Amount due to Government Agents for subscriptions to *Gazette* and *Supreme Court Circular* from January to July ...	1,310	52
Amount due to Government Agents for advertisements of Fiscals' Sales ...	4,191	40
Amount realized at Record Office by sale of books received from Government Printing Office	460	20
	8,921	99

The sums for which credit was taken in last Report amounted to Rs. 8,101·72. The collection of subscriptions to the *Gazette* and the *Supreme Court Circular* is now undertaken by this Office, and not by the Government Agents—an arrangement which often worked inconveniently.

and led, I believe, to the accumulation of arrears. Subscriptions are now strictly payable in advance, the issue being stopped if they are not punctually renewed.

21. I much regret the late date at which I lay this Report before the Government. My time during the first half of the year was exceptionally taken up, in addition to my ordinary duties, in personally superintending the working of the changes I had introduced, and I was unable to prepare my Report before I left the Colony on leave of absence. In future, with the aid of accounts which are now prepared monthly, the preparation of the Annual Report will be much simplified.

GEO. J. A. SKEEN,
Government Printer.

London, 20th October, 1882.

I.—BOOKWORK.

STATEMENT showing the Bookwork printed during 1881, and its Cost.

I.—ANNUAL.	No. of Copies printed.	No. of Pages.	Cost * Rs	cts.
Demy Quarto.				
"Government Gazette" (English) with Supplements ...	565	3,049	7,171	65
Do. (Vernacular) do.	150	1,086	1,210	79½
"Supreme Court Circular"	715	192	569	78
Foolscap Folio.				
Post Office Daily List	130	612	331	61½
Blue Book, 1880	110	622	1,638	30
Administration Reports, 1880...	236	465	2,344	53
Sessional Papers, 1881	200	424	1,567	12
Supply and Supplementary Supply Schedules	100	139	351	96
Code for Aided Schools, 1882	300	19	38	58
Royal Octavo				
Extracts from Code for Aided Schools, 1881 (Sinhalese) ..	500	14	28	56
Do. do. 1882 (") ...	500	14	28	14
Do. do 1881 (Tamil) ...	300	12	19	56
Do. do. 1882 (") ...	300	12	18	74
Draft and Passed Ordinances, Session of 1881 (English) ..	375	113	162	50
Sinhalese Passed Ordinances of 1880 and of former years ...	700	71	178	22
Tamil Ordinances	500	10	21	35
Demy Octavo				
Postal Guide, 1881	500	122	211	48
Civil List, 1881	150	210	341	24
District Classification, Grant-in-aid Schools, 1881 (pp. 25–55 completed)	150	31	82	0
Do do. 1882 .	175	48	132	74
Monthly Lists of School Examinations, 1881	150	45	128	50
Do. do. 1882 (pp 1–16 commenced)	175	16	49	81
II.—SPECIAL.				
Royal Octavo.				
Fyers' Itinerary of Roads: Part I (pp. 57–114, completed) ..	500	71	492	66
Mahâwanso, Part I., (pp 113–168)	500	56	122	62
Collected Ordinances, 1876–77 (reprint)	300	60	72	07
Do 5 to 8 of 1877 (") . . .	250	26	55	44½
Ordinances, Miscellaneous (")	250	14	19	91
Village Communities' Rules, (English)	—	250	259	37
Do. (Sinhalese)	500	10	24	50
Volunteer Corps Regulations . ..	—	73	92	42
Register of Habitual Criminals	—	1	4	86
Extracts from Prisons Ordinance	150	8	19	63
Regulations of the Ceylon Medical College	250	47	60	21
Do. De Soyza Lying-in Home . ..	100	12	18	0
Demy Octavo				
Colonial Store Price List of Stationery	300	7	10	02
Rules of the Royal College	175	7	15	35
" English and Anglo-Vernacular Division of the Normal School	100	13	25	0
Notes of Lessons (Sinhalese)	1,000	56	173	59
Sinhalese Reading Book	1,000	75	161	47
Abhidânappadipika (pp. 185–192)	1,000	64	88	63
Sinhalese Grammar (pp. 25–86)	500	62	108	18
Do. Geography of Asia	500	34	50	01
Report on the Medical Benevolent Fund	100	6	9	83
39th Report of the Galle Friend-in-Need Society ...	125	7	14	60
Journal, Royal Asiatic Society (C.B.) 1881. Parts I. and II	250	96	130	91½†
Proceedings of ditto, 1875–1880	150	25	26	40
Rules and List of Members of ditto	150	8	13	0
Reprint Journals, 1848	150	40	40	81
Do. 1853	150	58	54	31
Foolscap Octavo.				
Dixon's Botany Primer (pp. 1–16 commenced) ...	—	16	72	23
Ceylon Almanac, 1882	5,765	—	126	88
	Total ...	8,528	18,985	04

* The amounts shown in this column are exclusive of the proportion of cost of superintendence and reading hitherto included under the term "supervision." These amounted in all to Rs. 10,544·72, so that to ascertain the cost of each work inclusive of these items, a percentage of 55·59 per cent. should be added in each case.

† In addition to this an expenditure of Rs. 55 17 was defrayed by the Society.

II.—JOBWORK.

STATEMENT showing the Quantities of Printed Forms supplied to Public Departments during 1881.

Departments.	Total Number of Forms supplied.
Secretariat	99,875
Legislative Council	4,657
Record Office	32,562
Audit Office	35,365
Treasury	53,545
Survey	65,028
Public Works	107,577
Customs	200,445
Masters Attendant:	
Colombo	11,919
Trincomalee	140
Galle	13,679
Jaffna	26
Public Instruction	174,477
Post Office	2,220,519
Provincial Agencies:	
Western Province ..	997,880
North-Western Province .	271,459
Southern " ..	170,292
Eastern " ..	211,693
Northern " .	337,393
North-Central " ...	79,186
Central " ..	572,044
[Village Tribunals:	
Western Province } *Included in Govt. Agents' Accounts.*	164,138
North-Western " }	139,562
Southern " }	66,543
Eastern " }	106,897
North-Central " }	16,251
Central " }	86,054]
Road Committees:	
Western Province ..	394,337
North-Western Province ...	177,424
Southern " .	152,806
Eastern " ..	52,553
Northern " ...	127,878
North-Central " .	51,611
Central " ...	203,266
Registration:	
Lands	346,202
Marriages, Births, and Deaths ...	78,625
Census Office	838,519
Railway (Traffic)	263,719
——— (Engineering) ..	66,467
——— (Stores)	1,435,668
——— (Tickets)	156,520
——— (Extension)	26,578
Medical ..	174,091
Fiscal, Western Province ...	333,937
North-Western " ...	126,276
Southern " ...	245,721
Eastern "	40,255
Northern " ...	119,048
North-Central " ...	8,181
Central " ...	158,674
Botanic Gardens ...	76
Loan Board ...	9,303
Savings Bank ...	14,850
JUDICIAL.	
Supreme Court .	11,054
Queen's Advocate ...	9,275
District Courts:	
Anurádhapura ...	8,305
Colombo ...	59,546
Carried forward ...	11,355,846

Departments.	Total Number of Forms supplied.
[Brought forward ...	11,355,846
District Courts—*contd.*:	
Galle	63,384
Jaffna	11,749
Kalutara	16,562
Kandy	5,699
Kurunégala	17,214
Mátara	35,185
District & Minor Courts:	
Badulla	15,424
Batticaloa	30,902
Chilaw	95,500
Kégalla	13,402
Mannár	12,829
Mullaittívu	1,954
Negombo	67,189
Ratnapura	225,393
Tangalla	81,057
Trincomalee	212
Vavúniyan-Vilángkulam ...	128
Minor Courts: *	
Anurádhapura	29,348
Colombo, C. R.	106,872
Colombo, P. C.	78,576
Avisáwélla	21,533
Balangoḍa	15,506
Balapitimódara . ..	166,719
Chávakachchéri	55,038
Dambulla	128
Dikoya	35,095
Dimbula	845
Galle	77,624
Galagedara	18,576
Gampola	26,508
Hambantoṭa	398
Jaffna . ..	55,639
Haldummulla	20,459
Kalpitiya	6,106
Kalutara	14,274
Kandy	47,484
Kayts	17,191
Kurunégala	59,853
Mallákam	51,822
Mátara	91,214
Mátalé	42,330
Maturaṭa	11,160
Nuwara Eliya	156
Náwalapitiya	26,460
Pánadure	10,998
Pagwila	24,607
Rasyála	18,175
Point Pedro	13,210
Pussellâwa	13,862
Puttalam	4,881
Urugala	12,832
Unoff. Justices of Peace & Coroners	6,488
Police	415,478
Prisons	165,966
Colonial Store	50,673
Municipalities & Local Boards ...	17,932
Colombo Harbour Works ...	51,348
Museum	2,961
Ceylon Volunteers	2,950
Ecclesiastical	687
Miscellaneous	7,613
Detached Ordinances... ...	20,287
TOTAL ...	12,970,499

* For details relating to each Court see Table III (over).

III.—JUDICIAL FORMS.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Forms supplied to Judicial Officers in the several capacities of District Judge, Commissioner, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, and Coroner, during the year 1881.

COURTS.	District Judges.	Commissioners of Requests.	Police Magistrates.	Justices of the Peace.	Coroners.
Anurádhapura	8,305	12,124	13,589	3,635	—
Avisáwélla	—	7,259	8,039	5,125	1,110
Badulla	5,091	—	4,628	5,575	180
Balangoḍa	—	5,916	4,211	4,942	439
Balapiṭimódara	—	37,328	39,515	67,876	42,000
Batticaloa	12,678	4,422	9,969	3,779	54
Chávakachchéri	—	28,908	16,878	8,901	346
Chilaw	37,572	22,975	18,528	7,550	1,875
Colombo	59,546	64,972	56,190	P.C. 13,275 C.R. 40,950	4,111 950
Dambulla	—	—	3	125	—
Dimbula	—	25	370	450	—
Dikoya	—	8,830	18,443	5,300	2,522
Galagedara	—	3,403	5,047	9,962	164
Galle	83,384	26,378	29,359	20,175	1,612
Gampola	—	7,496	13,359	5,511	142
Haldummulla	—	3,534	6,155	10,505	265
Hambantota	—	250	3	125	20
Jaffna	11,749	10,633	37,144	7,067	794
Kalpiṭiya	—	3,031	1,783	1,292	—
Kalutara	16,582	6,599	7,650	125	—
Kandy	5,629	8,457	16,002	20,925	2,050
Kayts	—	6,373	8,798	1,965	55
Kégalla	3,443	3,408	3,931	2,271	349
Kurunégala	17,334	6,045	31,563	18,365	3,880
Mallákam	—	8,630	37,690	4,802	200
Mannár	2,905	2,620	4,729	2,003	372
Mátalé	—	16,403	18,615	7,106	206
Mátara	35,135	34,146	26,326	25,992	4,750
Maturata	—	10,708	152	300	—
Mullaittívu	1,254	430	103	155	12
Náwalapiṭiya	—	10,801	7,873	7,415	371
Negombo	15,592	5,484	5,656	36,200	4,200
Nuwara Eliya	—	28	3	125	—
Pánadurá	—	4,183	620	6,095	100
Panwila	—	2,547	15,860	4,950	1,250
Pasyála	—	4,849	5,747	2,410	169
Point Pedro	—	5,056	7,029	1,125	—
Pussellawa	—	4,980	6,877	1,917	88
Puttalam	—	1,178	1,178	2,525	—
Ratnapura	52,654	51,920	101,768	19,050	—
Tangalla	21,998	14,746	21,682	22,235	396
Trincomalee	29	—	58	125	—
U'rugala	—	1,230	5,827	5,775	—
Vavúṇiya-Vilápkulam	—	—	3	125	—
Total...	390,880	458,305	618,953	416,201	74,982

In all	1,959,321
Supreme Court	11,054
Queen's Advocate	8,275
Unofficial Justices of the Peace and Coroners	6,488
Police	415,478
Prisons	165,963
Fiscals	1,032,092
Village Tribunals	578,445
TOTAL, Judicial Forms...	4,177,119

In 1881	4,177,119
„ 1880	5,182,322
Decrease in 1881...	1,005,203

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